

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Insurance Premium Tax; Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Florida Rural Community Investment Program

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

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): NA

Month/Year Impact Begins: 03/01/2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 04/25/2025

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Section 288.0656(1), F.S. The Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI), established by the Legislature to encourage and facilitate the location and expansion of major economic development projects in rural communities. REDI operates through the Department of Commerce to better serve Florida's rural communities by providing a more focused and coordinated effort among state and regional agencies to improve the fiscal, economic, and community viability.

Section 288.018(1)(b), F.S. The regional Rural Development Grants program provides funding to regional economic development organizations for the purpose of building the professional capacity of those organizations.

Section 212.098, F.S. The Florida Rural Job Tax Credit Program offers a tax credit incentive for eligible businesses located within a designated qualified rural area to create new jobs. The tax credit ranges from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per qualified employee and can be taken against either the businesses corporate income tax or sales and use tax.

Federal New Markets Tax Credit Program – The Federal new Markets Tax Credit Program (NMTC) incentivizes community development and economic growth through the use of tax credits that attract private investment o distressed communities. NMTC investors provide capital to community development entities (CDEs), and in exchange are awarded credits against their federal tax obligations. Investors can claim their allotted tax credits in as little as seven years—5 percent of the investment for each of the first three years and 6 percent of the project for the remaining four years—for a total of 39 percent of the NMTC project.

b. Proposed Change:

The Rural Community Investment Program allows for a \$7 million tax credits beginning in fiscal year 2025-2026. The department may not approve a cumulative amount of tax credits which may result in the claim of more than \$35 million in tax credits during the existence of the program. These credits can be taken against a tax identified in Chapter 220 or s. 624.509 (insurance premium tax).

To participate, applicants must have an eligible business, meaning that at the time of the rural fund investment, the business has fewer than 250 employees and has its principal business operation located in Florida, or has its principal business operations located in a rural community in Florida. A rural community is defined as a county with a population of 75,000 or fewer or a county with a population of 125,000 or fewer which is contiguous to a county with a population of 75,000 or fewer. The applicant must also show that at the time of the application, the applicant has invested at least \$100 million in nonpublic companies located in counties within the United States with a population of less than 75,000.

On or before November 1, 2025, the department shall begin taking applications. The department will review the applications for approval in the order received. Within 60 days of receipt of a completed application, the department will approve or deny the application. Within 90 days after receiving the certification issued, the rural fund shall collect all investor contributions. The collected investor contributions must equal the investment authority.

The taxpayer may apply 20 percent of the credit against its state tax liability in the tax years containing the first through fifth credit dates. A taxpayer may not claim a tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's state tax liability. If the credit granted is not fully used in any single year because of insufficient tax liability, the unused amount may be carried forward for use in the taxpayer's subsequent tax years until the tax year containing the eleventh credit certification date, after applying the other credits and unused carryovers in the order provided in s 220.02(8). An insurer claiming a credit against the tax in 624.509(1) is not required to pay any additional retaliatory tax levied under 624.5091 as a result of claiming such credit.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Insurance Premium Tax; Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Florida Rural Community Investment Program

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

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2024/288.018>

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2024/288.0656>

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2024/212.098>

<https://www.cdfifund.gov/programs-training/programs/new-markets-tax-credit>

<https://taxpolicycenter.org/briefing-book/what-new-markets-tax-credit-and-how-does-it-work>

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Middle

The middle estimate assumes that the full credit will be taken in the first year and every subsequent year. The department will begin to accept applications by November 1, 2025, then have an additional 90 days to collect the needed investor contributions. March 1, 2026, is estimated to be the date when the credits can start to be taken. The numbers below assume a 50/50 split in tax credits will be taken against corporate income tax and insurance premium tax.

Low

The low estimate assumes that only 50% of the credit is taken in the first year due to timing in FY 25-26. The full credit is taken in each subsequent year. The numbers below assume a 50/50 split in tax credits will be taken against corporate income tax and insurance premium tax.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(3.5)	\$(7.0)
2026-27			\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)
2027-28			\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)
2028-29			\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)
2029-30			\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/25/2025) The Conference adopted the middle estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(7.0)	(7.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	(7.0)
2026-27	(7.0)	(7.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	(7.0)
2027-28	(7.0)	(7.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	(7.0)
2028-29	(7.0)	(7.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	(7.0)
2029-30	(7.0)	(7.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	(7.0)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Communication Services Tax
Issue: Utility Relocation Reimbursement Grant Program
Bill Number(s): CS/CS/CS/SB 818

- Entire Bill
- Partial Bill: Section 1

Sponsor(s): Rules ; Transportation ; McClain
Month/Year Impact Begins: October 1st, 2025
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 25th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** In a fiscal year, the greater of \$500M minus 4.6% of the proceeds of the taxes collected or the 5.2% of all other taxes collected pursuant to s.202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be deposited into the General Revenue fund in monthly installments. Following this distribution, 8.9744% of taxes remitted by sales tax dealers in participating counties shall be transferred into the Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund and the amount to be transferred is to be reduced by 0.1% for distribution to the Public Employee Relations Commission Trust Fund and distributed accordingly.
- b. Proposed Change:** The 8.9744% of taxes remitted by sales tax dealers are to be transferred in two parts: (1)A total \$50M of CST proceeds shall be transferred to the Department of Commerce in monthly installments to the Grants and Donations Trust Fund for the Utility Relocation Reimbursement Grant Program. The remainder shall be transferred to the Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund and the amount to be transferred shall be reduced by 0.1018% beginning October 1, 2025 and is to be distributed to the Public Employee Relations Commission Trust Fund.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

DOR Sales Tax Collection Report
 March 2025 General Revenue Estimating Conference

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The DOR Sales Tax Collections report was used to tabulate communication service tax collections and distributions. As per the language, \$50M from the collections were allotted to the new Grants and Donations Trust Fund, with the remainder being disbursed to the Half-Cent distribution. An annual deduction of 0.1018% was taken from the Half-Cent distributions for the Public Employee Relations Commission Trust Fund.

This language alters revenue distributions, but not revenue collection; thus, the total revenue impact of this bill is \$0.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

Distribution to Half Cent

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$(50.0 M)	\$(50.0 M)		
2026-27			\$(50.0 M)	\$(50.0 M)		
2027-28			\$(50.0 M)	\$(50.0 M)		
2028-29			\$(50.0 M)	\$(50.0 M)		
2029-30			\$(50.0 M)	\$(50.0 M)		

Distribution to Grants and Donations TF

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$50.0 M	\$50.0 M		
2026-27			\$50.0 M	\$50.0 M		
2027-28			\$50.0 M	\$50.0 M		
2028-29			\$50.0 M	\$50.0 M		
2029-30			\$50.0 M	\$50.0 M		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Communication Services Tax

Issue: Utility Relocation Reimbursement Grant Program

Bill Number(s): CS/CS/CS/SB 818

Distribution to Public Employee Relations Commission TF

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			0.0	0.0		
2026-27			0.0	0.0		
2027-28			0.0	0.0		
2028-29			0.0	0.0		
2029-30			0.0	0.0		

Distribution to GR

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			0.0	0.0		
2026-27			0.0	0.0		
2027-28			0.0	0.0		
2028-29			0.0	0.0		
2029-30			0.0	0.0		

Revenue Distribution: Communication Services Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/25/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	(50.0)	(50.0)	0.0	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	(50.0)	(50.0)	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	(50.0)	(50.0)	0.0	0.0
2028-29	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	(50.0)	(50.0)	0.0	0.0
2029-30	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	(50.0)	(50.0)	0.0	0.0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		Yes/No	Set To Be...				
2	(A) Enable Distribution to Grants and Donations TF	Yes	50,000,000				
3	(B) Modify Public Employee Relations Commission TF	Yes	0.1018%				
4							
5	Total	IN-STATE	OUT-OF-STATE	TOTAL		CURRENT	DIFFERENCE
6		COLLECTIONS	COLLECTIONS	COLLECTIONS		LAW	
7							
8	ESTIMATED COLLECTIONS			46,404,198,198			
9	LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISCRETIONARY SHARE			(4,218,450,979)			
10	INDIGENT CARE SURTAX SHARE			(553,725,230)			
11	CHARTER COUNTY TRANSPORTATION SHARE			(872,541,444)			
12	LOCAL OPTION TOURIST DEVELOPMENT SHARE			(14,761,666)			
13	DIESEL FUEL			(21,127,825)			
14	2.6% GROSS RECEIPTS TAX			(203,987,017)			
15	ESTIMATED RETURNED ITEMS			(139,286,852)			
16	ESTIMATED REFUNDS			(93,754,461)			
17	TRANSFERS			(8,236,725)			
18	SUT COLLECTION ALLOW DONATION FOR EDUC			(1,328,709)			
19							
20							
21	HOPE SCHOLARSHIP (MOTOR VEHICLES)	72,599,921	16,590				
22	SALES TAX CREDIT SCHOLARSHIP (COMM RENT)	575,429	-				
23	DIRECT PAY SCHOLARSHIP	4,872,434	-				
24	NEW WORLDS READING INITIATIVE	14,976,529	-				
25	STRONG FAMILIES TAX CREDIT	1,000,000	-				
26							
27							
28	NET SALES TAX COLLECTIONS (ADJUSTED)	33,237,434,964	7,039,562,325	40,276,997,289			
29	TRANSFERS	-	-	-			
30	AUDIT ASSESSMENTS (DEPOSITED DIRECTLY INTO GR)	-	(145,293,280)	(145,293,280)			
31	SAP AUDIT ASSESSMENTS	157,169,937	38,311,397	195,481,334			
32	AUDITED ADJUSTMENT - February 2024	26,493,283	(45,398,380)	(18,905,098)			
33	AUDITED ADJUSTMENT	-	-	-			
34	ADJUSTMENT-FY 22/23	-	-	-			
35	TRANSFER FROM CST	578,651,171	-	578,651,171			
36	SATELLITE STATE PORTION	47,392,638	-	47,392,638			
37	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	34,047,141,992	6,887,182,062	40,934,324,054			
38							
39							
40	STATE INFRASTRUCTURE FUND:						
41	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	34,047,141,992	6,887,182,062	40,934,324,054			
42	SIF SHARE	0.052	0.052	0.052			
43	TOTAL SIF DISTRIBUTION (REMAINS IN GR)	1,770,451,384	358,133,467	2,128,584,851			
44							
45							
46	HALF-CENT SALES TAX DISTRIBUTION:						
47	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	34,047,141,992		40,934,324,054			
48	LESS IN-STATE SIF	1,770,451,384					
49	PLUS SALES TAX SCHOLARSHIPS	89,135,049	15,727				
50	NET COLLECTIONS	32,365,825,658					
51	HALF-CENT & PUBLIC EMP SHARE	0.089744					
52	HALF-CENT & PUBLIC EMP DISTRIBUTIONS	2,904,638,658					
53	Grants and Donations Trust Fund	50,000,000		50,000,000			
54	NEW Half-Cent Base	2,854,638,658					
55	PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RELATIONS SHARE	0.001018					
56	AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RELATIONS	2,906,022					
57	NET HALF-CENT DISTRIBUTION TO JURISDICTIONS	2,851,732,636	-	2,851,732,636		2,901,734,019	(50,001,383)
58	BALANCE OF UN-DISTRIBUTED SALES	29,461,187,000	6,529,064,322				-
59	EMERGENCY/SUPPL SHARE	28,459,507	6,307,076				-
60	PUBLIC EMPLOYEES EMERGENCY/SUPPL SHARE	60,000					-
61	PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RELATIONS DISTRIBUTION			2,846,022		2,844,639	1,383
62	TOTAL EMERGENCY/SUPPL DISTRIBUTION	28,519,507	6,307,076	34,826,583		34,826,583	-
63	BALANCE OF UN-DISTRIBUTED SALES	29,432,727,494	6,522,757,246				-
64	REVENUE SHARING TO MUNICIPALITIES	401,845,028	89,055,205	490,900,233		490,900,233	-
65	REVENUE SHARING TO COUNTIES	612,495,059	135,738,578	748,233,637		748,233,637	-
66	PRO-SPORTS FRANCHISE DISTRIBUTION		25,833,373	25,833,373		25,833,373	-
67	PARI-MUTUEL DISTRIBUTION		29,915,500	29,915,500		29,915,500	-
68	STATE TRANSPORTATION TRUST FUND DISTRIBUTION		183,996	183,996		183,996	-
69	COMMERCE TRANSFER TO UCTF			900,000,000		900,000,000	-
70	DEPT OF AGRICULTURE & CONSUMER SERVICES TRANSFER			27,500,000		27,500,000	-
71	REMAINDER TO GENERAL REVENUE			35,772,352,074		35,772,352,074	-
72							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
73	Grants and Donations Distribution Only	Current Law	Proposed Change	Impact			
74	Distribution to Half Cent	2,901,734,019	2,851,784,019	(49,950,000)			
75	Distribution to Grants and Donations TF	-	50,000,000	50,000,000			
76	Distribution to Public Employee Relations Commission TF	2,844,639	2,794,639	(50,000)			
77	Distribution to GR	35,772,352,074	35,772,352,074	-			
78							
79	Public Employee Relations Commission Only	Current Law	Proposed Change	Impact			
80	Distribution to Half Cent	2,901,734,019	2,901,681,736	(52,283)			
81	Distribution to Public Employee Relations Commission TF	2,844,639	2,896,922	52,283			
82	Distribution to GR	35,772,352,074	35,772,352,074	-			
83							
84	Both Changes	Current Law	Proposed Change	Impact			
85	Distribution to Half Cent	2,901,734,019	2,851,732,636	(50,001,383)			
86	Distribution to Grants and Donations TF	-	50,000,000	50,000,000			
87	Distribution to Public Employee Relations Commission TF	2,844,639	2,846,022	1,383			
88	Distribution to GR	35,772,352,074	35,772,352,074	-			
89							
90	<i>Distribution to Half Cent</i>						
91	Fiscal Year	Growth Rate	Impact	Total Impact			
92	2025-26	3.03%	(1,069.07)	(50,001,069.07)			
93	2026-27	2.93%	(1,467.20)	(50,001,467.20)			
94	2027-28	2.94%	(1,510.31)	(50,001,510.31)			
95	2028-29	3.04%	(1,556.24)	(50,001,556.24)			
96	2029-30	2.93%	(1,601.86)	(50,001,601.86)			
97							
98	<i>Distribution to Grants and Donations TF</i>						
99	Fiscal Year	Growth Rate	Impact				
100	2025-26	0.00%	50,000,000				
101	2026-27	0.00%	50,000,000				
102	2027-28	0.00%	50,000,000				
103	2028-29	0.00%	50,000,000				
104	2029-30	0.00%	50,000,000				
105							
106	<i>Distribution to Public Employee Relations Commission TF</i>						
107	Fiscal Year	Growth Rate	Impact				
108	2025-26	3.03%	1,069.07				
109	2026-27	2.93%	1,467.20				
110	2027-28	2.94%	1,510.31				
111	2028-29	3.04%	1,556.24				
112	2029-30	2.93%	1,601.86				
113							
114	<i>Distribution to GR</i>						
115	Fiscal Year	Growth Rate	Impact				
116	2025-26	0.00%	-				
117	2026-27	0.00%	-				
118	2027-28	0.00%	-				
119	2028-29	0.00%	-				
120	2029-30	0.00%	-				
121							

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Article V Fees/Highway Safety Fees/Other Taxes and Fees

Issue: School Bus Infractions

Bill Number(s): Amendment 133278 to CS CS CS SB 462

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Sections 4, 5, 7, and 8

Sponsor(s): Senator DiCeglie

Month/Year Impact Begins: 07/01/2025

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 04/25/2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Section 316.173, F.S. requires that if a person who has been sent a notice of violation for failure to stop for a school bus or illegal passing of a school bus and the violation was detected by a school bus infraction detection system, the person has 30 days to pay the penalty or furnish an affidavit contesting liability. Failure to do either within the 30 days will result in the issuance of a uniform traffic citation (UTC). A court that has jurisdiction over traffic violations shall determine whether a violation has occurred. If the notice of violation is upheld, the court may require the petitioner to pay costs. Section 316.650, F.S. requires traffic enforcement officers, or traffic enforcement agencies in the case of an automated citation issuance system, shall provide a replica of the citation data to the court having jurisdiction over the alleged offense. Section 318.18, F.S. lists fines for traffic infractions. The fine for passing a school bus and failure to stop for a school bus is \$200. Section 318.21, F.S. instructs the disposition of civil penalties received by county courts with exceptions.
- b. Proposed Change:** Section 316.173, F.S. is revised to require that if a person who has been sent a notice of violation for failure to stop for a school bus or illegal passing of a school bus and the violation was detected by a school bus infraction detection system, the person has 60 days to pay the penalty or furnish an affidavit contesting liability. Failure to do either within the 60 days will result in the issuance of a uniform traffic citation. A local hearing officer appointed by the school district or county shall determine whether a violation has occurred. If the notice of violation is upheld, the hearing officer shall require the petitioner to pay costs. Section 316.650, F.S. is revised to conform to previous changes. Sections 318.18 and 318.21, F.S. are revised so that if a violation for failure to stop for a school bus or passing a school bus is enforced by an infraction detection system and triggers a uniform traffic citation, the \$200 fine is remitted to the school district instead of per 318.21, F.S.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Contact with CCOC and HSMV staff

February 2025 Article V REC

[2024 Distribution Schedule -.pdf](#)

[school-bus-school-zone_summary_fy23-24.pdf](#)

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

There are three factors in the bill which would result in revenue impacts. First, there is a negative impact to UTC's from increasing the number of days before the UTC is issued from 30 days to 60 days. Second, the bill changes the \$200 base fee distribution when a UTC is issued from the 318.21, F.S. distribution to the school district. Third, there is an indeterminate and likely insignificant impact to shifting the recuperation of cost when a citation is challenged from the court system to the school district or county. The third impact is indeterminate because in current law, the decision of whether or not to impose costs is at the court's discretion.

To determine the impact of the first two factors listed above, the number of UTC's issued per school bus violations enforced by an infraction detection system was observed from the December 2024 School Bus and School Zone Cameras Summary Report published by HSMV. This data is through October 2024, so it will need to be annualized. The annualized number of violations was grown by the allocated traffic growth rate per the most recent Article V REC. It is assumed that there will be a 10% reduction to UTC's due to extending the window in which violations could be paid without triggering a UTC to 60 days. The current forecasted total fees and distributions was compared to the new forecasted total fees and distributions. The result for GR, state trust, and local were all comfortably under the significance threshold.

Note that the data used in this analysis is based on early-stage implementation of the school bus violation detection system program. There is strong possibility that participation in these programs could continue to increase.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Article V Fees/Highway Safety Fees/Other Taxes and Fees

Issue: School Bus Infractions

Bill Number(s): Amendment 133278 to CS CS CS SB 462

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(*)	(*)		
2026-27			(*)	(*)		
2027-28			(*)	(*)		
2028-29			(*)	(*)		
2029-30			(*)	(*)		

Trust	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(*)	(*)		
2026-27			(*)	(*)		
2027-28			(*)	(*)		
2028-29			(*)	(*)		
2029-30			(*)	(*)		

Local	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			*	*		
2026-27			*	*		
2027-28			*	*		
2028-29			*	*		
2029-30			*	*		

Revenue Distribution:

General Revenue, Local Trust Funds, Multiple State Trust Funds (see attached spreadsheet)

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/25/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	*	*	(*)	(*)
2026-27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	*	*	(*)	(*)
2027-28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	*	*	(*)	(*)
2028-29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	*	*	(*)	(*)
2029-30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	*	*	(*)	(*)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W		
1	Data and Assumptions (School Bus Violations via Detection System)				Allocated Traffic																				
2	NOV's Paid (data through October 2024)			34,461	Growth Rates																				
3	NOV's Contested (data through October 2024)			1,814	2023-2024	6.4%																			
4	UTC's (data through October 2024)			9	2024-2025	0.6%																			
5	% Reduction in UTC's			10%	2025-2026	1.5%																			
6					2026-2027	1.1%																			
7					2027-2028	0.7%																			
8					2028-2029	0.7%																			
9					2029-2030	0.4%																			
10	Current Estimate																								
11		UTC's Issued	UTC \$16 Fee GR	UTC \$16 Fee HSOTF	ACC TF \$3	Clerk \$32.50	GR \$5	SCRTF \$5	SARTF \$3.33	ICD TF \$1.67	Total Base Fine Collected @ \$200	10% Clerks	Child Welfare Trust Fund	Juv. Justice Trust Fund	Clerks	County PRMTF	GR 20.6%	EMS TF 7.2%	ACC TF 5.1%	B&SC TF 8.2%	DOR G&D TF 2.0%	Clerk 0.5%	Clerk or County 56.4%		
13	2023-2024	27	\$ 176	\$ 257	\$ 81	\$ 878	\$ 135	\$ 135	\$ 90	\$ 45	5,400	\$ 540	\$ 27	\$ 27	\$ 169	\$ 169	\$ 921	\$ 322	\$ 228	\$ 366	\$ 89	\$ 22	\$ 2,520		
14	2024-2025	27	\$ 176	\$ 258	\$ 81	\$ 882	\$ 136	\$ 136	\$ 90	\$ 45	5,430	\$ 543	\$ 27	\$ 27	\$ 170	\$ 170	\$ 926	\$ 324	\$ 229	\$ 368	\$ 90	\$ 22	\$ 2,534		
15	2025-2026	28	\$ 179	\$ 262	\$ 83	\$ 895	\$ 138	\$ 138	\$ 92	\$ 46	5,510	\$ 551	\$ 28	\$ 28	\$ 172	\$ 172	\$ 939	\$ 328	\$ 233	\$ 374	\$ 91	\$ 23	\$ 2,572		
16	2026-2027	28	\$ 181	\$ 265	\$ 84	\$ 905	\$ 139	\$ 139	\$ 93	\$ 47	5,570	\$ 557	\$ 28	\$ 28	\$ 174	\$ 174	\$ 949	\$ 332	\$ 235	\$ 378	\$ 92	\$ 23	\$ 2,599		
17	2027-2028	28	\$ 182	\$ 266	\$ 84	\$ 912	\$ 140	\$ 140	\$ 93	\$ 47	5,609	\$ 561	\$ 28	\$ 28	\$ 175	\$ 175	\$ 956	\$ 334	\$ 237	\$ 381	\$ 93	\$ 23	\$ 2,618		
18	2028-2029	28	\$ 184	\$ 268	\$ 85	\$ 918	\$ 141	\$ 141	\$ 94	\$ 47	5,649	\$ 565	\$ 28	\$ 28	\$ 177	\$ 177	\$ 963	\$ 337	\$ 238	\$ 383	\$ 93	\$ 23	\$ 2,637		
19	2029-2030	28	\$ 184	\$ 269	\$ 85	\$ 921	\$ 142	\$ 142	\$ 94	\$ 47	5,669	\$ 567	\$ 28	\$ 28	\$ 177	\$ 177	\$ 966	\$ 338	\$ 239	\$ 385	\$ 94	\$ 23	\$ 2,646		
20	New Estimate																								
22		UTC's Issued	UTC \$16 Fee GR	UTC \$16 Fee HSOTF	ACC TF \$3	Clerk \$32.50	GR \$5	SCRTF \$5	SARTF \$3.33	ICD TF \$1.67	Total Base Fine Collected @ \$200	School Districts													
23	2025-2026	25	\$ 161	\$ 236	\$ 74	\$ 806	\$ 124	\$ 124	\$ 83	\$ 41	4,959	\$ 4,959													
24	2026-2027	25	\$ 163	\$ 238	\$ 75	\$ 815	\$ 125	\$ 125	\$ 83	\$ 42	5,013	\$ 5,013													
25	2027-2028	25	\$ 164	\$ 240	\$ 76	\$ 820	\$ 126	\$ 126	\$ 84	\$ 42	5,048	\$ 5,048													
26	2028-2029	25	\$ 165	\$ 242	\$ 76	\$ 826	\$ 127	\$ 127	\$ 85	\$ 42	5,084	\$ 5,084													
27	2029-2030	26	\$ 166	\$ 242	\$ 77	\$ 829	\$ 128	\$ 128	\$ 85	\$ 43	5,102	\$ 5,102													
29	Article V																								
30		GR	Trust	Local																					
31	2025-2026	\$ (953)	\$ (1,053)	\$ (3,407)																					
32	2026-2027	\$ (963)	\$ (1,065)	\$ (3,444)																					
33	2027-2028	\$ (970)	\$ (1,072)	\$ (3,469)																					
34	2028-2029	\$ (977)	\$ (1,080)	\$ (3,493)																					
35	2029-2030	\$ (981)	\$ (1,084)	\$ (3,505)																					
37	Other Taxes and Fees Impact																								
38		GR	Trust	Local																					
39	2025-2026	\$ -	\$ (236)	\$ 4,959																					
40	2026-2027	\$ -	\$ (238)	\$ 5,013																					
41	2027-2028	\$ -	\$ (240)	\$ 5,048																					
42	2028-2029	\$ -	\$ (242)	\$ 5,084																					
43	2029-2030	\$ -	\$ (242)	\$ 5,102																					
46	Highway Safety Impact																								
47		GR	Trust	Local																					
48	2025-2026	\$ (18)	\$ (26)	\$ -																					
49	2026-2027	\$ (18)	\$ (26)	\$ -																					
50	2027-2028	\$ (18)	\$ (27)	\$ -																					
51	2028-2029	\$ (18)	\$ (27)	\$ -																					
52	2029-2030	\$ (18)	\$ (27)	\$ -																					
54	Total Impact																								
55		GR	Trust	Local	Total																				
56	2025-2026	\$ (971)	\$ (1,315)	\$ 1,552	\$ (734)																				
57	2026-2027	\$ (981)	\$ (1,329)	\$ 1,569	\$ (742)																				
58	2027-2028	\$ (988)	\$ (1,339)	\$ 1,580	\$ (747)																				
59	2028-2029	\$ (995)	\$ (1,348)	\$ 1,591	\$ (753)																				
60	2029-2030	\$ (999)	\$ (1,353)	\$ 1,597	\$ (755)																				

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Smart Water Shutoff Device Exemption
Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

- Entire Bill**
- Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s):
Month/Year Impact Begins: July 2025
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 25th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Subsection (7) of s. 212.08, F.S., defines the requirements for the miscellaneous exemptions and lists all current exemptions.
- b. **Proposed Change:** Adds paragraph (vvv) to subsection (7) which reads: “There shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter the sale of a smart water shutoff device with a sales price of \$500 or less. As used in this paragraph, a “smart water shutoff device” means a device that is designed to be installed on and connected to the main water supply of a residential structure that uses smart technology to detect abnormal water usage in order to automatically shut off the main water supply to mitigate water intrusion.”

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

National Economic Estimating Conference, February 2025
 Demographics Estimating Conference, February 2025
 Market Research
 Field Visits

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Market research was conducted for qualifying products and separated by three pricing tiers in \$100 increments. Assumptions were made regarding the share of sales by tier for the target customer shown in Table 1 and for the share of regional demand met by the leading regional wholesaler of these shutoff devices displayed in Figure 2. The target customer for these products is risk-averse considering the nature of said products being prevention measures and that higher quality products function more efficiently and are a priced higher. Figure 1 identifies the quantity sold in one year based on a field visit to the leading regional wholesaler. Figure 3 calculates the demand from the Tallahassee market by dividing quantity sold in Fig. 1 by the share of demand assumed in Fig. 2. Figure 6 takes the Tallahassee Service Area Population over the total State Population to arrive at the Service Area Share of State Population. Figure 7 takes the share identified in Fig. 6 multiplied against the demand in Fig. 3 to display the demand from the entire state.

Price Growth in Table 2 is calculated by applying the CPI Growth Rates from the February NEEC to the prices in each tier within the forecast window. Qualifying Price Levels in Table 3 are determined by the threshold identified in the bill language (\$500 or less) set against the established tiers. The demand in each tier (Table 4) displays the share of sales by tier from the entire state (Figure 7). Table 5 takes the price levels in Table 3 multiplied by the demand per tier in Table 4 then totals the tiers in each fiscal year. Lastly, the 6% Sales Tax Rate is applied to the totals in Table 5 to arrive at the negative insignificant impact shown below. This analysis expects 808 units sold per year, for the impact to be significant, this assumes that statewide demand per year exceeds 4,297 units sold.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$(17,532.95)	\$(17,532.95)		
2026-27			\$(17,983.22)	\$(17,983.22)		
2027-28			\$(18,391.45)	\$(18,391.45)		
2028-29			\$(18,807.60)	\$(18,807.60)		
2029-30			\$(1,922.99)	\$(1,922.99)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Smart Water Shutoff Device Exemption
Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(*)	(*)		
2026-27			(*)	(*)		
2027-28			(*)	(*)		
2028-29			(*)	(*)		
2029-30			(*)	(*)		

Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/25/2025) The Conference adopted an insignificant impact.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2026-27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2027-28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2028-29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2029-30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		
1													
2	Table 1: Product Tiers						Figure 1: Number sold in one year by leading regional wholesaler						
3	SOURCE: Market Research						SOURCE: Field Visits					5	
4		<i>Tier</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Share of Sales</i>									
5		Tier I	350.00	10.0%			Figure 2: Share of regional demand met by F1 wholesaler						
6		Tier II	450.00	70.0%			Assumption					30.0%	
7		Tier III	550.00	20.0%									
8							Figure 3: Demand From Entire Tallahassee Market						
9	Table 2: Price Growth						=ROUND(K3/K6, 0)					17	
10	SOURCE: Feb 2025 National Economic Estimating Conference												
11	<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>CPI Growth</i>	<i>Tier I</i>	<i>Tier II</i>	<i>Tier III</i>		Figure 4: Tallahassee Service Area Population						
12	2024-25	3.14%	350.00	450.00	550.00		SOURCE: Feb 2025 Demographics Estimating Conference					484,022	
13	2025-26	3.33%	361.65	464.98	568.31								
14	2026-27	2.57%	370.94	476.92	582.91		Figure 5: Florida Population						
15	2027-28	2.27%	379.36	487.75	596.14		SOURCE: Feb 2025 Demographics Estimating Conference					23,014,551	
16	2028-29	2.26%	387.95	498.79	609.63								
17	2029-30	2.25%	396.66	499.99	623.32		Figure 6: Service Area Share of State Population						
18							=K12/K15					2.10%	
19	Table 3: Qualifying Price Levels												
20	Minimum of Level Identified in Bill Language or Value in Table 2						Figure 7: Demand From Entire State						
21	<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Tier I</i>	<i>Tier II</i>	<i>Tier III</i>		=ROUND(K9/K18, 0)					808	
22	2024-25	500.00	350.00	450.00	-								
23	2025-26	500.00	361.65	464.98	-								
24	2026-27	500.00	370.94	476.92	-								
25	2027-28	500.00	379.36	487.75	-								
26	2028-29	500.00	387.95	498.79	-								
27	2029-30	500.00	396.66	499.99	-								
28													
29	Table 4: FY 2024-25 Demand In Each Tier												
30	Figure 7 Split By Table 1 Assumptions												
31		<i>Tier</i>	<i>Share</i>	<i>Share of Sales</i>									
32		Tier I	10.0%	80.8									
33		Tier II	70.0%	565.6									
34		Tier III	20.0%	161.6									
35													
36	Table 5: Qualifying Sales Volume By Tier							Impact					
37	Table 4 Share of Sales times Table 3 Price Levels							Table 5 Total times 6%					
38	<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Tier I</i>	<i>Tier II</i>	<i>Tier III</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Recurring</i>				
39	2024-25	28,280.00	254,520.00	-	(282,800.00)		2024-25	\$ (15,554.00)	\$ (16,968.00)				
40	2025-26	29,221.58	262,994.18	-	(292,215.75)		2025-26	\$ (17,532.95)	\$ (17,532.95)				
41	2026-27	29,972.04	269,748.34	-	(299,720.38)		2026-27	\$ (17,983.22)	\$ (17,983.22)				
42	2027-28	30,652.42	275,871.75	-	(306,524.17)		2027-28	\$ (18,391.45)	\$ (18,391.45)				
43	2028-29	31,346.01	282,114.06	-	(313,460.06)		2028-29	\$ (18,807.60)	\$ (18,807.60)				
44	2029-30	32,049.81	282,794.34	-	(314,844.15)		2029-30	\$ (18,890.65)	\$ (18,890.65)				

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Clothing and Shoes Sales Tax Exemption - PERMANENT

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

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): Senate Finance and Tax Committee

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 1, 2026 (effective date), February 2026 (first month of collections)

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 4/18/2025, 4/25/2025

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Currently, clothing and shoes are subject to sales tax.

b. Proposed Change: Senate Proposed Language, Section 1 amends subsection (15) of Section 212.02 to clarify that the definition of "sale" excludes the license, lease, and rental of clothing exempted under s. 212.08(20). Senate Proposed Language, Section 2 adds subsection (20) to Section 212.08 to permanently exempt from sales tax clothing and shoes with a sale price of \$75 or less per item effective January 1, 2026. Clothing and shoes are defined as follows:

"... the term "clothing" means any apparel or shoes intended to be worn on or about a person for general use or everyday wear."

The term excludes:

- Accessories, such as bags, backpacks, girl's bows, bowties, ties, handkerchiefs, jewelry, watches, etc.;
- Protective equipment;
- Sports or recreational equipment;
- Materials that become part of clothing, such as fabric.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- Clothing and Shoes Sales Tax Exemption, REC 4/18/2025, <https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/ pdf/page326-331.pdf>
- U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "SAPCE3 Personal consumption expenditures (PCE) by state by type of product" (accessed Monday, April 14, 2025).
- U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Table 2.4.5U. Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Product, [Millions of dollars; quarters and months are seasonally adjusted at annual rates], Annual data from 1959 to 2024, Data published March 27, 2025 (accessed Monday, April 14, 2025).
- DOR Sales Tax Data by kind code
- Statista, Fast Fashion Retailer Prices, 2022, <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1342904/fast-fashion-retailers-prices-united-states/>
- JFAppearl, What is the typical price range for clothing in the USA?, <https://jinfengapparel.com/what-is-the-typical-price-range-for-clothing-in-the-usa/>

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

This analysis proposes two methods, each developed by using a different source data.

Method I "Taxable Sales by Kind Code"

Method I uses historical data on kind codes 10, "Clothing and Alterations," and 11, "Shoe Stores," from DOR-reported taxable sales. The two kind codes were assumed to grow at the same rate as the upper bound. This provided the lower bound estimate of taxable sales for the analysis.

Method II "Disposable Income - Personal Consumption Expenditures"

Method I uses consumer expenditures on "clothing and footwear" in Florida, as reported by U.S. BEA, in "Table SAPCE3: Personal Consumption Expenditures by State and Type of Product." BEA publishes data for clothing and shoes goods and excludes related services. Expenditures on clothing and footwear include men's, boys', women's, girls', and baby items.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Clothing and Shoes Sales Tax Exemption - PERMANENT

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

Growth in this category has historically grown about 1% slower than disposable personal income growth in Florida and about 0.2% faster than the U.S. (on a per capita basis). These two relationships were used to project expenditures forward through the analysis period using the forecasts of population, disposable income, and U.S. consumption of clothing and footwear from the recent demographic and economic estimating conferences.

To arrive at a “clothing only” estimate the expenditures on “garments” from the same BEA table was used. The estimate for clothing and shoes is derived from the table aggregate line “Clothing and footwear.” For purposes of projecting forward it was assumed that these expenditures grew at the same rate as “clothing and footwear.” This provided the upper bound estimate of taxable sales for the analysis.

Method I “Taxable Sales by Kind Code” includes spending by tourists in Florida. Method II “Personal Consumption Expenditures” includes spending by Floridians in other states, which serves as a proxy for spending by non-residents in Florida.

Baby and toddler clothing and footwear are exempt from sales tax. Expenditures on such items, estimated using the BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey, are deducted from the total expenditures in each of the two methods above to arrive at taxable sales.

Note on the 4/25/2025 impact analysis: The 4/18/2025 REC adopted an estimate of FY 2025-26 sales tax collections (recurring) adjusted to have a 75% weight to the estimate based on consumer expenditures (Method II) and a 25% weight to the estimate based on taxable sales by kind code (Method I).

Based on various research, it is estimated that between 40 percent and 60 percent of clothing may fall under the proposed price cap of \$75 per item. According to BLS, in 2023, annual household spending on women's apparel averaged \$655, compared with \$406 for men's apparel, \$87 for girls' and \$96 for boys. Households spent an average of \$208 for women's footwear, \$147 for men's, \$47 for boys', and \$42 for girls' footwear annually. According to Statista, average prices in March 2022 ranged from \$15.74 (on Shein) to \$48.19 for dresses in fast-fashion stores (the same product), while outerwear items (same product) ranged from \$19.72 (on Shein) to \$51.22 to \$78.27 in fast fashion stores. According to JFA Apparel, the typical price in the US is \$20–\$50 for casual apparel to over \$100 for premium or designer pieces.

An advantage buying assumption (lever) is included.

The FY 25-26 estimate is grown by a Florida-specific growth rate for clothing and footwear from Method II. The growth rate for "Florida Clothing and Footwear" was based on a regression of "Florida Clothing and Footwear as a Share of Florida Disposable Income" on "U.S. Clothing and Footwear as a Share of U.S. Disposable Income." The NEEC and FEEC forecasts of U.S. disposable income and clothing and footwear expenditures (NEEC) and Florida disposable income (FEEC) were used to project Florida clothing and footwear through the analysis period.

Note on the 4/25/2025 impact analysis: The 4/23/2025 Senate Proposed Language makes the sales tax exemption effective on January 1, 2026. The change of effective date does not affect the recurring impact, but it does affect the first year cash impact. With a one month lag, there will be five months of collections [lost] in the first fiscal year. To estimate cash collections in the first year, February-June liability share of total liability for kind codes 10 and 11 and for consumer nondurables sales tax liability category are averaged. The resulting percentage is applied to the recurring FY 2025-26 total, as adopted at the 4/18/2025 REC, to estimate February – June collections. The adopted advantage buying of 2 weeks [extra lost] is then added to the February – June collections to produce the estimated cash impact for FY 2025-26.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Clothing and Shoes Sales Tax Exemption - PERMANENT

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

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

The first month of collections will be February 2026.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(386.6)	(841.1)		
2026-27			(876.2)	(876.2)		
2027-28			(921.0)	(921.0)		
2028-29			(964.3)	(964.3)		
2029-30			(997.5)	(997.5)		

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/25/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(348.2)	(757.6)	(*)	(*)	(11.7)	(25.5)	(26.7)	(58.1)
2026-27	(789.1)	(789.1)	(*)	(*)	(26.5)	(26.5)	(60.6)	(60.6)
2027-28	(829.3)	(829.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(27.9)	(27.9)	(63.7)	(63.7)
2028-29	(868.4)	(868.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(29.2)	(29.2)	(66.6)	(66.6)
2029-30	(898.2)	(898.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(30.2)	(30.2)	(69.0)	(69.0)

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(386.6)	(841.1)	(55.8)	(121.3)	(442.4)	(962.5)
2026-27	(876.2)	(876.2)	(126.4)	(126.4)	(1,002.5)	(1,002.5)
2027-28	(921.0)	(921.0)	(132.8)	(132.8)	(1,053.8)	(1,053.8)
2028-29	(964.3)	(964.3)	(139.1)	(139.1)	(1,103.4)	(1,103.4)
2029-30	(997.5)	(997.5)	(143.9)	(143.9)	(1,141.4)	(1,141.4)

	A	B	C	D	E
1		Senate Proposed Language 4-23-2025			
2		Clothing (Apparel and Shoes) with a Price of \$75 or Less Permanent Sales Tax Exemption			
3		With certain exclusions			
4			4/25/2025		
5					
6					
7		SALES TAX HOLIDAY - CLOTHING			
8					
9					
10					
11			1/1/2026	Start	
12				End	
13		FY 2025-26			
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					Estimate
21		1 Exempt baby and toddler clothing and footwear to size 5T			
22					Adopted Share of Boys & Girls
23					ages 2-5 in ages 2-15 clothing &
24					included in Baby & Toddler
25					Sales Tax Holiday
26			Annual expenditures per HH		27.6%
27		Clothing Men 16+	405.78		
28		Clothing Boys 2-15	95.75		26.41
29		Clothing Women 16+	655.22		
30		Clothing Girls 2-15	87.07		24.02
31		Clothing & Footwear Children under 2 (cannot be disaggregated)	83.7		83.70
32		Men's footwear	146.97		
33		Boys' footwear	46.7		12.88
34		Women's footwear	208.42		
35		Girls' footwear	41.54		11.46
36		Total	1771.15		158.47
37					
38					
39					
40					
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42					
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	A	B	C	D	E
40		2 Florida Personal Consumption Expenditures on Clothing & Footwear - Reductions for Exempt Items			
41					
42					
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	A	B	C	D	E
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	A	B	C	D	E
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A	B	C	D	E
56	4 Price Caps, Advantage Buying		All clothing (except exempt baby&toddler) at price \$75 or less (Millions of Dollars)	
57			Low	High
58			Method I	Method II
59	Exempted amount of sales tax collections		673.2	897.0
60	Assumption for % of clothing & footwear falling under the price cap (LEVER)			50.0%
61	(LEVER)	0%	673.2	897.0
62				
63	<i>February - June collections, share of FY total (average of FYs 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024)</i>	41.8%	281.4	375.0
64	Advantage buying (LEVER)	0.04	28.0	37.4
65	<i>First FY (FY2025-26) - February - June cash (includes advantage buying)</i>		309.5	412.4
66				
67				
68				
69			Average of Methods I and II	Adopted
70	5 Final Impact first year (recurring)		(785.1)	(841.1)
71	Final impact: first year (cash basis) = five months of collections plus 2 weeks advantage buying		(360.9)	(386.6)
72				
73				
74				
75	6 Annual growth rate (Derived from Method II)		Method I (25% weight) and Method II (75% weight)	
76				
77		FY		
78		2025-26	4.7%	(841.06)
79		2026-27	4.2%	(876.20)
80		2027-28	5.1%	(921.00)
81		2028-29	4.7%	(964.30)
82		2029-30	3.4%	(997.50)
83				
84				
85				
86				
87				
88				

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Appeal Deadline after Value Adjustment Board Decision - Counterclaim

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

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s):

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1st, 2025

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 25th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** The property appraiser may file an appeal to the value adjustment board decision prior to the extension of the tax roll or within 30 days of recertification. The role may be certified by the PA prior to the appeal filing but such an appeal shall be filed within 20 days after receiving the department’s decision regarding further proceedings.

- b. **Proposed Change:** Amends the F.S. such that in the case an appeal is filed, the taxpayer is able to file a counterclaim to contest the value adjustment board decision within 20 days of service of process.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Since there is no way to determine how many taxpayers will now file counterclaims and how many of those will prevail in that action, the impact is zero/negative indeterminant.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(0/**)	(**)		
2026-27			(0/**)	(**)		
2027-28			(0/**)	(**)		
2028-29			(0/**)	(**)		
2029-30			(0/**)	(**)		

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/25/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	(**)	0/(**)	(**)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	(**)	0/(**)	(**)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	(**)	0/(**)	(**)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	(**)	0/(**)	(**)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	(**)	0/(**)	(**)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Affordable Housing Exemption for Leased Land

Bill Number(s): CS/HB 7033

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Sections 15 (amending 196.1978(1)) & 17

Sponsor(s): Representative Duggan

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 1st, 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 25th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** 196.1978(1)(b) provides a property tax exemption for the land value of a property owned by a corporation not for profit that leases the property for at least ninety-nine years to provide housing on more than fifty percent of the improved square footage to persons earning less than one hundred and twenty percent of the median annual adjusted gross income in the state or metropolitan statistical area (or county if no such area exists).
- b. **Proposed Change:** 196.1978(1)(b) is modified to exempt the whole property, rather than just the land value, and the land can also be owned by a governmental entity pursuant to part IV of chapter 159.

Part IV of chapter 159 regards housing finance authorities.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2024 Final NAL Real Property Tax Roll

Aggregate Millage based on Proposed Millages from Each Taxing Authority Provided in December 2024

Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, July 31, 2024

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The existing land exemption totals \$4.9m over 32 properties. On those properties, there remains \$4.3m in school and \$3.6m in non-school taxable value. This bill would exempt a significant amount of that. Further, the addition of housing finance authority owned land may add new applicants. The low assumes that 75 percent of the remaining taxable value will become exempt. The middle assumes that 90 percent of the remaining taxable value will become exempt, and that an amount equal to 2.5 percent of the additional taxable value exempted will further be exempt as owned by a housing finance authority. The high assumes that 100 percent of the remaining taxable value will become exempt, and that an amount equal to 12.5 percent of the additional taxable value exempted will further be exempt as owned by a housing finance authority. The taxable value is grown using the non-homestead residential taxable value growth rate from the latest ad valorem conference. The bill first impacts the 2026 roll year.

Functionally identical language was scored by the conference on [4/18/2025](#). At the time, the high methodology was adopted, along with an additional \$(1 M) per year for community land trusts.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$0	\$(1.1 M)	\$0	(*)	\$0	(*)
2026-27	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2027-28	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2028-29	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2029-30	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Affordable Housing Exemption for Leased Land

Bill Number(s): CS/HB 7033

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/25/2025) The Conference adopted the high estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	0.0	(1.1)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	(0.4)	0.0	(0.7)	0.0	(1.1)
2026-27	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.1)
2027-28	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.1)
2028-29	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.1)
2029-30	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.1)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	2025 Statewide Aggregate Millage Rates						
2	School	5.9037					
3	Non-School	10.4586					
4							
5	Exemption Amount 24	\$ 4,900,725					
6	Remaining School TV	\$ 4,339,408					
7	Remaining Non-School TV	\$ 3,630,808					
8							
9	Assumption	High	Middle	Low			
10	Share of Remaining TV to Exempt	100%	90%	75%			
11	Share Up for Housing Finance Authority Owned Land:	12.5%	2.5%	0.0%			
12	Share Up for 99 -> 90 Year Lease:	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
13							
14	Roll Year	Non-HX Res TV	Growth	School Exempt	Non-School Exempt	Add to High for Community Land Trusts	
15	2024	\$ 1,131,260,834,962		\$ (4,339,408)	\$ (3,630,808)	\$ (1,000,000)	
16	2025	\$ 1,228,347,905,354	9%	\$ (4,711,825)	\$ (3,942,411)	\$ (1,000,000)	
17	2026	\$ 1,320,387,320,723	7%	\$ (5,064,879)	\$ (4,237,814)	\$ (1,000,000)	
18	2027	\$ 1,401,963,841,291	6%	\$ (5,377,799)	\$ (4,499,636)	\$ (1,000,000)	
19	2028	\$ 1,481,156,083,893	6%	\$ (5,681,573)	\$ (4,753,805)	\$ (1,000,000)	
20	2029	\$ 1,560,873,222,239	5%	\$ (5,987,360)	\$ (5,009,659)	\$ (1,000,000)	
21	2030	\$ 1,643,259,487,764	5%	\$ (6,303,386)	\$ (5,274,080)	\$ (1,000,000)	
22							
23	Impact on School						
24		High		Middle		Low	
25		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
26	2025-26	\$0.00	\$(0.392 M)	\$0.00	\$(0.026 M)	\$0.00	\$(0.021 M)
27	2026-27	\$(0.394 M)	\$(0.394 M)	\$(0.028 M)	\$(0.028 M)	\$(0.022 M)	\$(0.022 M)
28	2027-28	\$(0.397 M)	\$(0.397 M)	\$(0.029 M)	\$(0.029 M)	\$(0.024 M)	\$(0.024 M)
29	2028-29	\$(0.399 M)	\$(0.399 M)	\$(0.031 M)	\$(0.031 M)	\$(0.025 M)	\$(0.025 M)
30	2029-30	\$(0.401 M)	\$(0.401 M)	\$(0.033 M)	\$(0.033 M)	\$(0.027 M)	\$(0.027 M)
31							
32	Impact on Non-School						
33		High		Middle		Low	
34		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
35	2025-26	\$0.000	\$(0.686 M)	\$0.000	\$(0.038 M)	\$0.000	\$(0.031 M)
36	2026-27	\$(0.689 M)	\$(0.689 M)	\$(0.041 M)	\$(0.041 M)	\$(0.033 M)	\$(0.033 M)
37	2027-28	\$(0.692 M)	\$(0.692 M)	\$(0.043 M)	\$(0.043 M)	\$(0.035 M)	\$(0.035 M)
38	2028-29	\$(0.695 M)	\$(0.695 M)	\$(0.046 M)	\$(0.046 M)	\$(0.037 M)	\$(0.037 M)
39	2029-30	\$(0.698 M)	\$(0.698 M)	\$(0.048 M)	\$(0.048 M)	\$(0.039 M)	\$(0.039 M)
40							
41	Total Impact						
42		High		Middle		Low	
43		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
44	2025-26	\$0	\$(1.1 M)	\$0.00	\$(0.064 M)	\$0.00	\$(0.052 M)
45	2026-27	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)	\$(0.068 M)	\$(0.068 M)	\$(0.056 M)	\$(0.056 M)
46	2027-28	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)	\$(0.073 M)	\$(0.073 M)	\$(0.059 M)	\$(0.059 M)
47	2028-29	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)	\$(0.077 M)	\$(0.077 M)	\$(0.062 M)	\$(0.062 M)
48	2029-30	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)	\$(0.081 M)	\$(0.081 M)	\$(0.066 M)	\$(0.066 M)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Affordable Housing Exemption for Leased Land

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

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s):

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 1st, 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 25th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** 196.1978(1)(b) provides a property tax exemption for the land value of a property owned by a corporation not for profit that leases the property for at least ninety-nine years to provide housing on more than fifty percent of the improved square footage to persons earning less than one hundred and twenty percent of the median annual adjusted gross income in the state or metropolitan statistical area (or county if no such area exists).
- b. **Proposed Change:** 196.1978(1)(b) is modified to be subparagraph 1, and it now grants the exemption if the land is owned by a housing finance authority. Subparagraph 2 is added, which states:

“2. Land leased pursuant to paragraph (b) that is assigned or subleased from a nonprofit entity to an extremely-low-income, very-low-income, low-income, or moderate-income person or persons as defined in s. 420.0004 for such person or persons own use is exempt from ad valorem taxation.”

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2024 Final NAL Real Property Tax Roll

Aggregate Millage based on Proposed Millages from Each Taxing Authority Provided in December 2024

Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, March 5th, 2025

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The existing land exemption totals \$4.9m over 32 properties. The addition of housing finance authority owned land may add new applicants. The middle assumes that an amount equal to 12.5 percent of exemption today, or approximately an additional 4 properties, will further be exempt as owned by a housing finance authority. The taxable value is grown using the non-homestead residential taxable value growth rate from the latest ad valorem conference.

The language in subparagraph 2 does not appear to add any ability that is not covered under the language in subparagraph 1. It is difficult to parse the meaning of “Land leased pursuant to paragraph (b)” when that language itself is in the mentioned “paragraph (b)”. Subparagraph 1 refers to the tenants as “natural persons or families”, while subparagraph 2 refers to them as “person or persons”. It is possible this is intended to allow the property to be rented to an individual, but from research on the parcels exempt today that is how it is currently administered. This impact does not speculate on the inclusion in subparagraph 2 of a not “natural” person. The bill first impacts the 2026 roll year.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$0	(*)		
2026-27			(*)	(*)		
2027-28			(*)	(*)		
2028-29			(*)	(*)		
2029-30			(*)	(*)		

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Affordable Housing Exemption for Leased Land

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

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/25/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	0.0	(*)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	2025 Statewide Aggregate Millage Rates						
2	School	5.9037					
3	Non-School	10.4586					
4							
5	Exemption Amount 24	\$ 4,900,725					
6							
7	Assumption	Middle					
8	Share Up for Housing Finance Authority Owned Land:	12.5%					
9	Share Up for 99 -> 90 Year Lease:	0.0%					
10							
11	Roll Year	Non-HX Res TV	Growth	School Exempt	Non-School Exempt	Add to Middle for Community Land Trusts	
12	2024	\$ 1,131,260,834,962		\$ (4,900,725)	\$ (4,900,725)		
13	2025	\$ 1,228,347,905,354	9%	\$ (5,321,315)	\$ (5,321,315)		
14	2026	\$ 1,320,387,320,723	7%	\$ (5,720,038)	\$ (5,720,038)		
15	2027	\$ 1,401,963,841,291	6%	\$ (6,073,435)	\$ (6,073,435)		
16	2028	\$ 1,481,156,083,893	6%	\$ (6,416,503)	\$ (6,416,503)		
17	2029	\$ 1,560,873,222,239	5%	\$ (6,761,845)	\$ (6,761,845)		
18	2030	\$ 1,643,259,487,764	5%	\$ (7,118,750)	\$ (7,118,750)		
19							
20	Impact on School						
21		High		Middle		Low	
22		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
23	2025-26			\$0.00	\$(0.004 M)		
24	2026-27			\$(0.004 M)	\$(0.004 M)		
25	2027-28			\$(0.004 M)	\$(0.004 M)		
26	2028-29			\$(0.005 M)	\$(0.005 M)		
27	2029-30			\$(0.005 M)	\$(0.005 M)		
28							
29	Impact on Non-School						
30		High		Middle		Low	
31		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
32	2025-26			\$0.000	\$(0.007 M)		
33	2026-27			\$(0.007 M)	\$(0.007 M)		
34	2027-28			\$(0.008 M)	\$(0.008 M)		
35	2028-29			\$(0.008 M)	\$(0.008 M)		
36	2029-30			\$(0.009 M)	\$(0.009 M)		
37							
38	Total Impact						
39		High		Middle		Low	
40		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
41	2025-26			\$0.00	\$(0.011 M)		
42	2026-27			\$(0.012 M)	\$(0.012 M)		
43	2027-28			\$(0.012 M)	\$(0.012 M)		
44	2028-29			\$(0.013 M)	\$(0.013 M)		
45	2029-30			\$(0.014 M)	\$(0.014 M)		