

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE**

**Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem

**Issue:** Annual Inflation Adjustment to Homestead Exemption

**Bill Number(s):** HJR 7017

**Entire Bill**

**Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Representative Buchanan

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** January 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** January 12, 2024 (Revised January 19, 2024)

**Section 1: Narrative**

- a. **Current Law:** The second homestead exemption applies to the non-school ad valorem levies on the assessed valuation of a homestead greater than \$50,000 and up to \$75,000 and does not change with economic conditions.
- b. **Proposed Change:** The joint resolution changes allows the total value of the second homestead exemption to adjust for inflation using the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers. This is the same index used to cap the property’s assessed value growth through the Save Our Homes cap, though this one is not capped at 3%, allowing the exemption to potentially catch up to assessed value in years of high inflation.

It is assumed that this adjustment to the exemption value will be done by effectively changing the \$75,000 upper bound of the exemption, but this is not explicitly stated.

**Section 2: Description of Data and Sources**

2023 Millage and Taxes Levied Report, 2023 Final Data Book published by Property Tax Oversight  
 Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, January 5, 2023  
 2023 Final NAL Real Property Tax Roll

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

Using the estimated Save Our Homes growth cap from the latest Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, every homestead parcels non-school assessed value is grown out to 2030. Each year, each parcel’s 2<sup>nd</sup> homestead exemption under the current law is calculated as well as the 2<sup>nd</sup> homestead exemption under the proposed change. The sum of the differences for each parcel is the base new exemption. Dividing this by the number of homesteads with a non-zero impact gives the average additional exemption per parcel.

Each year there is some value of net new homesteads. Since 2000 this value has fluctuated, but never exceeded 2.71% nor decreased by more than -1.64%. In recent years this has increased at a decreasing rate, with a 2023 value of 1.51%, which is remarkably close to the 10-year average of 1.48%. As such, the 2023 value is used in estimating the number of net new homesteads each year. Further, some share of these net new homesteads would, for value or exemption reasons, not be impacted by the proposed change. The ratio of the number of homesteads impacted in the base additional exemption process to the total number of homesteads in 2023 was used to share down the net new homesteads to the net new homesteads with additional exemption value. This value is cumulative each year and multiplied by the average additional exemption per parcel to arrive at the additional new exemption. The base new exemption plus the additional new exemption is multiplied by the millage rates to arrive at the impact.

The proposed change would go into effect on January 1, 2025 and first impact revenues in Fiscal Year 2025-26. The proposed change is a joint resolution to be submitted to the voters, and as such, has a zero/negative indeterminate impact. The impact is zero if the resolution fails to pass, or the below table if it passes.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			\$0	\$(140.2 M)		
2025-26			\$(22.8 M)	\$(140.2 M)		
2026-27			\$(46.8 M)	\$(140.2 M)		
2027-28			\$(84.5 M)	\$(140.2 M)		
2028-29			\$(111.7 M)	\$(140.2 M)		

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**Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem

**Issue:** Annual Inflation Adjustment to Homestead Exemption

**Bill Number(s):** HJR 7017

**Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact**

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			0	(0/**)		
2025-26			(0/**)	(0/**)		
2026-27			(0/**)	(0/**)		
2027-28			(0/**)	(0/**)		
2028-29			(0/**)	(0/**)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Ad Valorem

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 01/12/2024)** The Conference adopted a zero/negative indeterminate impact since this is a joint resolution proposing an amendment to be submitted to the voters.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	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/(**)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)

Note: If the constitutional amendment does not pass, the impact is zero. If approved, because the amendment is self-executing, the Conference adopted the following impact:

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	(111.7)	0.0	(111.7)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	(22.8)	(111.7)	(22.8)	(111.7)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	(46.8)	(111.7)	(46.8)	(111.7)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	(84.5)	(111.7)	(84.5)	(111.7)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	(111.7)	(111.7)	(111.7)	(111.7)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Taxable Value Impact - Base Only						
2	County	Fiscally Constrained County Flag	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
3	Alachua		\$ 22,308,580	\$ 45,303,240	\$ 80,923,663	\$ 105,670,630	\$ 131,147,569
4	Baker	Yes	\$ 2,340,154	\$ 4,770,365	\$ 8,547,867	\$ 11,201,963	\$ 13,945,840
5	Bay		\$ 16,584,275	\$ 33,643,501	\$ 59,957,519	\$ 78,193,151	\$ 96,975,965
6	Bradford	Yes	\$ 2,099,768	\$ 4,298,544	\$ 7,796,449	\$ 10,275,791	\$ 12,850,581
7	Brevard		\$ 70,636,429	\$ 143,413,942	\$ 255,979,486	\$ 334,101,088	\$ 414,457,408
8	Broward		\$ 179,546,691	\$ 363,777,706	\$ 647,418,657	\$ 843,592,212	\$ 1,044,821,803
9	Calhoun	Yes	\$ 678,691	\$ 1,389,900	\$ 2,520,460	\$ 3,326,480	\$ 4,169,390
10	Charlotte		\$ 26,531,994	\$ 53,813,495	\$ 95,916,946	\$ 125,118,279	\$ 155,067,815
11	Citrus		\$ 18,981,282	\$ 38,696,341	\$ 69,451,509	\$ 90,946,583	\$ 113,206,427
12	Clay		\$ 23,668,009	\$ 47,999,578	\$ 85,562,747	\$ 111,597,068	\$ 138,285,548
13	Collier		\$ 49,359,436	\$ 99,852,605	\$ 177,317,403	\$ 230,700,333	\$ 285,271,230
14	Columbia	Yes	\$ 5,264,451	\$ 10,741,516	\$ 19,318,267	\$ 25,364,595	\$ 31,632,860
15	Miami-Dade		\$ 195,690,044	\$ 396,702,028	\$ 706,153,618	\$ 920,160,562	\$ 1,139,580,861
16	DeSoto	Yes	\$ 1,873,166	\$ 3,837,455	\$ 6,947,743	\$ 9,157,695	\$ 11,467,511
17	Dixie	Yes	\$ 647,683	\$ 1,347,823	\$ 2,500,703	\$ 3,336,377	\$ 4,225,001
18	Duval		\$ 85,069,692	\$ 172,606,945	\$ 307,872,525	\$ 401,772,499	\$ 498,345,488
19	Escambia		\$ 27,685,661	\$ 56,306,947	\$ 100,772,306	\$ 131,767,120	\$ 163,776,551
20	Flagler		\$ 17,793,363	\$ 35,980,189	\$ 63,871,504	\$ 83,095,835	\$ 102,733,814
21	Franklin	Yes	\$ 1,088,816	\$ 2,209,693	\$ 3,948,500	\$ 5,158,957	\$ 6,411,743
22	Gadsden	Yes	\$ 2,782,571	\$ 5,690,693	\$ 10,278,807	\$ 13,522,373	\$ 16,890,613
23	Gilchrist	Yes	\$ 1,581,912	\$ 3,239,573	\$ 5,848,407	\$ 7,684,697	\$ 9,599,719
24	Glades	Yes	\$ 811,299	\$ 1,664,816	\$ 3,021,309	\$ 3,984,010	\$ 4,987,410
25	Gulf	Yes	\$ 1,219,706	\$ 2,488,130	\$ 4,466,188	\$ 5,850,240	\$ 7,275,752
26	Hamilton	Yes	\$ 624,678	\$ 1,280,422	\$ 2,327,134	\$ 3,072,621	\$ 3,861,876
27	Hardee	Yes	\$ 1,248,363	\$ 2,562,585	\$ 4,642,939	\$ 6,109,533	\$ 7,628,263
28	Hendry	Yes	\$ 2,357,573	\$ 4,816,126	\$ 8,680,656	\$ 11,389,534	\$ 14,214,673
29	Hernando		\$ 22,398,301	\$ 45,528,245	\$ 81,457,463	\$ 106,502,980	\$ 132,346,934
30	Highlands	Yes	\$ 9,159,541	\$ 18,707,937	\$ 33,734,186	\$ 44,332,654	\$ 55,323,729
31	Hillsborough		\$ 129,328,575	\$ 262,241,740	\$ 467,308,903	\$ 609,461,330	\$ 755,434,498
32	Holmes	Yes	\$ 1,038,501	\$ 2,126,092	\$ 3,843,944	\$ 5,053,228	\$ 6,310,074
33	Indian River		\$ 21,019,523	\$ 42,633,887	\$ 76,133,833	\$ 99,345,796	\$ 123,181,184
34	Jackson	Yes	\$ 2,490,610	\$ 5,103,463	\$ 9,228,631	\$ 12,136,140	\$ 15,180,719
35	Jefferson	Yes	\$ 1,223,119	\$ 2,492,477	\$ 4,474,054	\$ 5,869,245	\$ 7,323,630
36	Lafayette	Yes	\$ 462,633	\$ 947,934	\$ 1,708,958	\$ 2,249,003	\$ 2,812,408
37	Lake		\$ 43,818,666	\$ 88,771,660	\$ 157,981,510	\$ 205,819,895	\$ 254,886,627
38	Lee		\$ 87,429,722	\$ 177,205,749	\$ 315,519,928	\$ 411,218,949	\$ 509,437,098
39	Leon		\$ 24,679,102	\$ 50,025,592	\$ 89,113,777	\$ 116,144,004	\$ 143,861,873
40	Levy	Yes	\$ 3,716,706	\$ 7,607,885	\$ 13,678,837	\$ 17,933,951	\$ 22,374,871
41	Liberty	Yes	\$ 348,043	\$ 715,038	\$ 1,284,052	\$ 1,689,106	\$ 2,113,212
42	Madison	Yes	\$ 1,000,074	\$ 2,052,406	\$ 3,743,809	\$ 4,944,163	\$ 6,203,595
43	Manatee		\$ 45,965,260	\$ 93,122,787	\$ 165,739,664	\$ 215,963,366	\$ 267,428,299
44	Marion		\$ 41,586,288	\$ 84,622,702	\$ 151,603,436	\$ 198,347,484	\$ 246,606,481
45	Martin		\$ 21,198,635	\$ 42,959,899	\$ 76,447,424	\$ 99,564,646	\$ 123,263,592
46	Monroe		\$ 7,719,000	\$ 15,601,178	\$ 27,674,277	\$ 35,978,853	\$ 44,471,216
47	Nassau		\$ 12,566,838	\$ 25,461,170	\$ 45,321,672	\$ 59,047,656	\$ 73,126,435
48	Okaloosa		\$ 21,245,244	\$ 43,034,988	\$ 76,537,505	\$ 99,712,100	\$ 123,475,426
49	Okeechobee	Yes	\$ 2,556,476	\$ 5,222,165	\$ 9,437,104	\$ 12,414,071	\$ 15,526,257
50	Orange		\$ 109,695,059	\$ 222,193,760	\$ 395,299,657	\$ 514,904,731	\$ 637,511,727
51	Osceola		\$ 34,635,558	\$ 70,231,536	\$ 125,099,603	\$ 163,094,986	\$ 202,034,923
52	Palm Beach		\$ 159,339,751	\$ 322,925,287	\$ 574,522,742	\$ 748,413,604	\$ 926,645,058
53	Pasco		\$ 60,326,071	\$ 122,550,853	\$ 219,088,356	\$ 286,265,093	\$ 355,526,094
54	Pinellas		\$ 106,226,257	\$ 215,765,679	\$ 385,401,562	\$ 503,255,321	\$ 624,528,000
55	Polk		\$ 59,123,600	\$ 120,124,309	\$ 214,655,197	\$ 280,502,065	\$ 348,258,075
56	Putnam	Yes	\$ 5,088,060	\$ 10,402,078	\$ 18,772,647	\$ 24,726,929	\$ 30,973,133
57	Saint Johns		\$ 40,112,164	\$ 81,151,669	\$ 144,072,707	\$ 187,418,402	\$ 231,720,967
58	Saint Lucie		\$ 41,075,172	\$ 83,270,462	\$ 148,449,837	\$ 193,635,714	\$ 240,022,208
59	Santa Rosa		\$ 21,250,211	\$ 43,081,530	\$ 76,776,580	\$ 100,123,925	\$ 124,095,439
60	Sarasota		\$ 62,233,858	\$ 126,022,907	\$ 224,162,611	\$ 291,954,343	\$ 361,381,474
61	Seminole		\$ 47,718,504	\$ 96,622,208	\$ 171,842,448	\$ 223,780,260	\$ 276,985,197
62	Sumter		\$ 24,791,307	\$ 50,171,124	\$ 89,129,937	\$ 116,034,164	\$ 143,569,121
63	Suwannee	Yes	\$ 2,985,347	\$ 6,155,328	\$ 11,201,592	\$ 14,795,288	\$ 18,553,304
64	Taylor	Yes	\$ 1,257,581	\$ 2,589,859	\$ 4,687,984	\$ 6,201,944	\$ 7,805,233
65	Union	Yes	\$ 704,612	\$ 1,447,766	\$ 2,632,480	\$ 3,478,609	\$ 4,349,504
66	Volusia		\$ 61,458,749	\$ 124,832,302	\$ 222,982,235	\$ 291,191,287	\$ 361,376,551
67	Wakulla	Yes	\$ 3,489,061	\$ 7,108,622	\$ 12,738,428	\$ 16,656,044	\$ 20,698,394
68	Walton		\$ 7,682,324	\$ 15,578,881	\$ 27,755,634	\$ 36,193,191	\$ 44,856,812
69	Washington	Yes	\$ 1,612,405	\$ 3,299,379	\$ 5,976,225	\$ 7,858,374	\$ 9,831,028
70	<b>Statewide - All</b>		<b>\$ 2,110,230,795</b>	<b>\$ 4,280,144,691</b>	<b>\$ 7,629,264,741</b>	<b>\$ 9,950,363,120</b>	<b>\$ 12,334,242,111</b>
71	<b>Fiscally Constrained County Or</b>		<b>\$ 61,751,600</b>	<b>\$ 126,316,070</b>	<b>\$ 227,988,360</b>	<b>\$ 299,773,615</b>	<b>\$ 374,540,323</b>

	A	B	H	I	J	K	L
1	<b>NonSchool Tax Levy Impact - Base + Net New</b>						
2	County	Fiscally Constrained County Flag	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
3	Alachua		\$ 240,984	\$ 495,618	\$ 896,620	\$ 1,185,809	\$ 1,490,597
4	Baker	Yes	\$ 25,279	\$ 52,188	\$ 94,709	\$ 125,706	\$ 158,506
5	Bay		\$ 179,148	\$ 368,060	\$ 664,319	\$ 877,463	\$ 1,102,209
6	Bradford	Yes	\$ 22,682	\$ 47,026	\$ 86,383	\$ 115,312	\$ 146,057
7	Brevard		\$ 763,035	\$ 1,568,950	\$ 2,836,207	\$ 3,749,196	\$ 4,710,640
8	Broward		\$ 1,939,514	\$ 3,979,733	\$ 7,173,284	\$ 9,466,574	\$ 11,875,236
9	Calhoun	Yes	\$ 7,331	\$ 15,206	\$ 27,926	\$ 37,329	\$ 47,388
10	Charlotte		\$ 286,606	\$ 588,720	\$ 1,062,743	\$ 1,404,045	\$ 1,762,470
11	Citrus		\$ 205,041	\$ 423,338	\$ 769,510	\$ 1,020,579	\$ 1,286,682
12	Clay		\$ 255,669	\$ 525,116	\$ 948,020	\$ 1,252,314	\$ 1,571,726
13	Collier		\$ 533,195	\$ 1,092,389	\$ 1,964,645	\$ 2,588,860	\$ 3,242,336
14	Columbia	Yes	\$ 56,868	\$ 117,512	\$ 214,043	\$ 284,635	\$ 359,533
15	Miami-Dade		\$ 2,113,899	\$ 4,339,925	\$ 7,824,057	\$ 10,325,804	\$ 12,952,248
16	DeSoto	Yes	\$ 20,234	\$ 41,982	\$ 76,980	\$ 102,765	\$ 130,337
17	Dixie	Yes	\$ 6,996	\$ 14,745	\$ 27,707	\$ 37,440	\$ 48,021
18	Duval		\$ 918,947	\$ 1,888,322	\$ 3,411,173	\$ 4,508,587	\$ 5,664,095
19	Escambia		\$ 299,068	\$ 615,999	\$ 1,116,539	\$ 1,478,657	\$ 1,861,452
20	Flagler		\$ 192,209	\$ 393,624	\$ 707,685	\$ 932,480	\$ 1,167,652
21	Franklin	Yes	\$ 11,762	\$ 24,174	\$ 43,749	\$ 57,892	\$ 72,875
22	Gadsden	Yes	\$ 30,058	\$ 62,256	\$ 113,887	\$ 151,745	\$ 191,975
23	Gilchrist	Yes	\$ 17,088	\$ 35,441	\$ 64,799	\$ 86,236	\$ 109,108
24	Glades	Yes	\$ 8,764	\$ 18,213	\$ 33,476	\$ 44,708	\$ 56,686
25	Gulf	Yes	\$ 13,176	\$ 27,220	\$ 49,485	\$ 65,650	\$ 82,695
26	Hamilton	Yes	\$ 6,748	\$ 14,008	\$ 25,784	\$ 34,480	\$ 43,893
27	Hardee	Yes	\$ 13,485	\$ 28,035	\$ 51,443	\$ 68,560	\$ 86,701
28	Hendry	Yes	\$ 25,467	\$ 52,688	\$ 96,180	\$ 127,810	\$ 161,561
29	Hernando		\$ 241,953	\$ 498,080	\$ 902,534	\$ 1,195,149	\$ 1,504,229
30	Highlands	Yes	\$ 98,944	\$ 204,665	\$ 373,769	\$ 497,490	\$ 628,798
31	Hillsborough		\$ 1,397,044	\$ 2,868,928	\$ 5,177,700	\$ 6,839,218	\$ 8,586,118
32	Holmes	Yes	\$ 11,218	\$ 23,259	\$ 42,590	\$ 56,706	\$ 71,719
33	Indian River		\$ 227,059	\$ 466,415	\$ 843,549	\$ 1,114,833	\$ 1,400,053
34	Jackson	Yes	\$ 26,904	\$ 55,832	\$ 102,252	\$ 136,189	\$ 172,541
35	Jefferson	Yes	\$ 13,212	\$ 27,268	\$ 49,572	\$ 65,863	\$ 83,239
36	Lafayette	Yes	\$ 4,997	\$ 10,370	\$ 18,935	\$ 25,238	\$ 31,965
37	Lake		\$ 473,342	\$ 971,163	\$ 1,750,407	\$ 2,309,658	\$ 2,896,990
38	Lee		\$ 944,441	\$ 1,938,633	\$ 3,495,905	\$ 4,614,593	\$ 5,790,160
39	Leon		\$ 266,591	\$ 547,281	\$ 987,365	\$ 1,303,338	\$ 1,635,105
40	Levy	Yes	\$ 40,149	\$ 83,230	\$ 151,559	\$ 201,250	\$ 254,308
41	Liberty	Yes	\$ 3,760	\$ 7,823	\$ 14,227	\$ 18,955	\$ 24,018
42	Madison	Yes	\$ 10,803	\$ 22,453	\$ 41,481	\$ 55,482	\$ 70,509
43	Manatee		\$ 496,530	\$ 1,018,765	\$ 1,836,366	\$ 2,423,485	\$ 3,039,537
44	Marion		\$ 449,227	\$ 925,773	\$ 1,679,739	\$ 2,225,804	\$ 2,802,880
45	Martin		\$ 228,994	\$ 469,982	\$ 847,024	\$ 1,117,289	\$ 1,400,989
46	Monroe		\$ 83,383	\$ 170,677	\$ 306,626	\$ 403,745	\$ 505,451
47	Nassau		\$ 135,751	\$ 278,546	\$ 502,156	\$ 662,618	\$ 831,140
48	Okaloosa		\$ 229,497	\$ 470,803	\$ 848,022	\$ 1,118,943	\$ 1,403,397
49	Okeechobee	Yes	\$ 27,616	\$ 57,131	\$ 104,561	\$ 139,308	\$ 176,468
50	Orange		\$ 1,184,957	\$ 2,430,803	\$ 4,379,850	\$ 5,778,128	\$ 7,245,831
51	Osceola		\$ 374,143	\$ 768,334	\$ 1,386,081	\$ 1,830,210	\$ 2,296,289
52	Palm Beach		\$ 1,721,233	\$ 3,532,807	\$ 6,365,610	\$ 8,398,504	\$ 10,532,063
53	Pasco		\$ 651,659	\$ 1,340,708	\$ 2,427,460	\$ 3,212,393	\$ 4,040,839
54	Pinellas		\$ 1,147,486	\$ 2,360,479	\$ 4,270,181	\$ 5,647,401	\$ 7,098,260
55	Polk		\$ 638,670	\$ 1,314,162	\$ 2,378,341	\$ 3,147,722	\$ 3,958,232
56	Putnam	Yes	\$ 54,963	\$ 113,799	\$ 207,998	\$ 277,479	\$ 352,034
57	Saint Johns		\$ 433,303	\$ 887,800	\$ 1,596,300	\$ 2,103,161	\$ 2,633,694
58	Saint Lucie		\$ 443,706	\$ 910,980	\$ 1,644,798	\$ 2,172,930	\$ 2,728,044
59	Santa Rosa		\$ 229,551	\$ 471,313	\$ 850,671	\$ 1,123,565	\$ 1,410,444
60	Sarasota		\$ 672,268	\$ 1,378,692	\$ 2,483,682	\$ 3,276,236	\$ 4,107,390
61	Seminole		\$ 515,469	\$ 1,057,048	\$ 1,903,984	\$ 2,511,204	\$ 3,148,158
62	Sumter		\$ 267,803	\$ 548,873	\$ 987,544	\$ 1,302,105	\$ 1,631,778
63	Suwannee	Yes	\$ 32,249	\$ 67,339	\$ 124,112	\$ 166,029	\$ 210,873
64	Taylor	Yes	\$ 13,585	\$ 28,333	\$ 51,942	\$ 69,597	\$ 88,713
65	Union	Yes	\$ 7,611	\$ 15,839	\$ 29,167	\$ 39,036	\$ 49,436
66	Volusia		\$ 663,895	\$ 1,365,667	\$ 2,470,604	\$ 3,267,673	\$ 4,107,334
67	Wakulla	Yes	\$ 37,690	\$ 77,768	\$ 141,140	\$ 186,910	\$ 235,254
68	Walton		\$ 82,987	\$ 170,433	\$ 307,527	\$ 406,151	\$ 509,834
69	Washington	Yes	\$ 17,418	\$ 36,095	\$ 66,216	\$ 88,185	\$ 111,737
70	<b>Statewide - All</b>		<b>\$ 22,795,310</b>	<b>\$ 46,824,839</b>	<b>\$ 84,530,899</b>	<b>\$ 111,660,408</b>	<b>\$ 140,188,531</b>
71	<b>Fiscally Constrained County Or</b>		<b>\$ 667,058</b>	<b>\$ 1,381,899</b>	<b>\$ 2,526,071</b>	<b>\$ 3,363,982</b>	<b>\$ 4,256,950</b>

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	<b>2023 Aggregate Millage Rates</b>						
2	School Millage	5.97					
3	NonSchool Millage	10.53					
4							
5	<b>Data &amp; Assumptions</b>						
6	Net New Homesteads Per Year	1.51%					
7	2023 Homestead Parcel Count	5,016,947					
8	Share of New Homesteads affected by law change (Other 2)	84.20%					
9							
10	<b>Roll Year</b>	<b>CPI Increase</b>	<b>New 2nd Exemption</b>	<b>Homesteads with Additional Exemption Value</b>	<b>Base New Exemption</b>	<b>Base Tax Impact</b>	
11	2025	1.02	\$ 25,500	4,224,213	\$ 2,110,230,795	\$ 22,226,850	
12	2026	1.02	\$ 26,010	4,244,677	\$ 4,280,144,691	\$ 45,082,336	
13	2027	1.03	\$ 26,790	4,273,780	\$ 7,629,264,741	\$ 80,358,283	
14	2028	1.02	\$ 27,326	4,292,467	\$ 9,950,363,120	\$ 104,806,180	
15	2029	1.02	\$ 27,893	4,310,679	\$ 12,334,242,111	\$ 129,915,339	
16							
17	<b>Roll Year</b>	<b>Average Additional Exemption per Parcel</b>	<b>Net New Homesteads with Additional Exemption Value</b>	<b>Cumulative New Homesteads with Additional Exemption Value</b>	<b>Additional New Exemption</b>	<b>Additional Impact</b>	<b>Total Impact</b>
18	2024	\$ -	63,671	63,671	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
19	2025	\$ 421	64,631	128,302	\$ 53,969,987	\$ 568,460	\$ (22,795,310)
20	2026	\$ 853	65,605	193,907	\$ 165,434,301	\$ 1,742,503	\$ (46,824,839)
21	2027	\$ 1,521	66,594	260,501	\$ 396,150,810	\$ 4,172,617	\$ (84,530,899)
22	2028	\$ 1,983	67,598	328,098	\$ 650,744,603	\$ 6,854,228	\$ (111,660,408)
23	2029	\$ 2,459	68,616	396,715	\$ 975,343,222	\$ 10,273,193	\$ (140,188,531)
24							
25	<b>Impact on School</b>						
26		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
27		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
28	2024-25			\$0	\$0		
29	2025-26			\$0	\$0		
30	2026-27			\$0	\$0		
31	2027-28			\$0	\$0		
32	2028-29			\$0	\$0		
33							
34	<b>Impact on Non-School</b>						
35		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
36		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
37	2024-25			\$0	\$(140.2 M)		
38	2025-26			\$(22.8 M)	\$(140.2 M)		
39	2026-27			\$(46.8 M)	\$(140.2 M)		
40	2027-28			\$(84.5 M)	\$(140.2 M)		
41	2028-29			\$(111.7 M)	\$(140.2 M)		
42							
43	<b>Total Impact</b>						
44		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
45		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
46	2024-25			\$0	\$(140.2 M)		
47	2025-26			\$(22.8 M)	\$(140.2 M)		
48	2026-27			\$(46.8 M)	\$(140.2 M)		
49	2027-28			\$(84.5 M)	\$(140.2 M)		
50	2028-29			\$(111.7 M)	\$(140.2 M)		

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE**

**Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem

**Issue:** Increased Homestead Property Tax Exemption

**Bill Number(s):** HJR 7015

**Entire Bill**

**Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Representative Buchanan

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** January 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** January 12, 2024 (Revised January 19, 2024)

**Section 1: Narrative**

- a. **Current Law:** The second homestead exemption applies to the non-school ad valorem levies on the assessed valuation of a homestead greater than \$50,000 and up to \$75,000.
- b. **Proposed Change:** The joint resolution changes the upper bound of the second homestead exemption from \$75,000 to \$100,000, changing the maximum exemption amount from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

**Section 2: Description of Data and Sources**

2023 Millage and Taxes Levied Report, 2023 Final Data Book published by Property Tax Oversight  
 Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, January 5, 2023  
 2023 Final NAL Real Property Tax Roll

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

Using the estimated Save Our Homes growth cap from the latest Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, every homestead parcels non-school assessed value is grown out to 2030. Each year, each parcel’s 2<sup>nd</sup> homestead exemption under the current law is calculated as well as the 2<sup>nd</sup> homestead exemption under the proposed change. The sum of the differences for each parcel is the base new exemption. Dividing this by the number of homesteads with a non-zero impact gives the average additional exemption per parcel.

Each year there is some value of net new homesteads. Since 2000 this value has fluctuated, but never exceeded 2.71% nor decreased by more than -1.64%. In recent years this has increased at a decreasing rate, with a 2023 value of 1.51%, which is remarkably close to the 10-year average of 1.48%. As such, the 2023 value is used in estimating the number of net new homesteads each year. Further, some share of these net new homesteads would, for value or exemption reasons, not be impacted by the proposed change. The ratio of the number of homesteads impacted in the base additional exemption process to the total number of homesteads in 2023 was used to share down the net new homesteads to the net new homesteads with additional exemption value. This value is cumulative each year and multiplied by the average additional exemption per parcel to arrive at the additional new exemption. The base new exemption plus the additional new exemption is multiplied by the 2023 aggregate non-school millage rate to arrive at the impact.

The proposed change would go into effect on January 1, 2025 and first impact revenues in Fiscal Year 2025-26. The proposed change is a joint resolution to be submitted to the voters, and as such, has a zero/negative indeterminate impact. The impact is zero if the resolution fails to pass, or the below table if it passes.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			\$0	\$(1,188.1 M)		
2025-26			\$(1,095.3 M)	\$(1,188.1 M)		
2026-27			\$(1,117.4 M)	\$(1,188.1 M)		
2027-28			\$(1,143.0 M)	\$(1,188.1 M)		
2028-29			\$(1,165.4 M)	\$(1,188.1 M)		

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE**

**Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem

**Issue:** Increased Homestead Property Tax Exemption

**Bill Number(s):** HJR 7015

**Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact**

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			0	(0/**)		
2025-26			(0/**)	(0/**)		
2026-27			(0/**)	(0/**)		
2027-28			(0/**)	(0/**)		
2028-29			(0/**)	(0/**)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Ad Valorem

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 01/12/2024)** The Conference adopted a zero/negative indeterminate impact since this is a joint resolution proposing an amendment to be submitted to the voters.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	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/(**)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)

Note: If the constitutional amendment does not pass, the impact is zero. If approved, because the amendment is self-executing, the Conference adopted the following impact:

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1,165.4)	0.0	(1,165.4)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	95.3	(1,165.4)	95.3	(1,165.4)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	(117.4)	(1,165.4)	(117.4)	(1,165.4)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	(1,143.0)	(1,165.4)	(1,143.0)	(1,165.4)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	(1,165.4)	(1,165.4)	(1,165.4)	(1,165.4)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Taxable Value Impact						
2	County	Fiscally Constrained County Flag	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
3	Alachua		\$ 1,056,034,502	\$ 1,064,428,252	\$ 1,076,560,752	\$ 1,084,513,231	\$ 1,092,319,532
4	Baker	Yes	\$ 107,777,605	\$ 109,049,301	\$ 110,902,914	\$ 112,133,309	\$ 113,349,904
5	Bay		\$ 791,719,023	\$ 797,110,648	\$ 804,771,497	\$ 809,684,354	\$ 814,520,089
6	Bradford	Yes	\$ 90,882,307	\$ 92,837,217	\$ 95,717,522	\$ 97,632,202	\$ 99,537,899
7	Brevard		\$ 3,346,840,575	\$ 3,373,002,879	\$ 3,410,819,938	\$ 3,435,268,372	\$ 3,459,039,102
8	Broward		\$ 8,680,496,960	\$ 8,723,057,028	\$ 8,784,211,428	\$ 8,823,441,273	\$ 8,861,335,404
9	Calhoun	Yes	\$ 29,197,884	\$ 29,824,484	\$ 30,764,210	\$ 31,408,924	\$ 32,056,418
10	Charlotte		\$ 1,269,978,631	\$ 1,277,987,394	\$ 1,289,537,489	\$ 1,296,975,501	\$ 1,304,227,185
11	Citrus		\$ 864,905,937	\$ 876,476,581	\$ 893,419,172	\$ 904,515,854	\$ 915,439,417
12	Clay		\$ 1,135,883,313	\$ 1,142,661,821	\$ 1,152,433,932	\$ 1,158,812,951	\$ 1,164,974,372
13	Collier		\$ 2,432,132,146	\$ 2,437,489,779	\$ 2,445,055,054	\$ 2,449,913,002	\$ 2,454,572,140
14	Columbia	Yes	\$ 238,345,785	\$ 241,835,329	\$ 246,971,849	\$ 250,359,793	\$ 253,714,022
15	Miami-Dade		\$ 9,459,398,024	\$ 9,506,507,500	\$ 9,574,112,214	\$ 9,617,427,039	\$ 9,659,290,161
16	DeSoto	Yes	\$ 82,867,264	\$ 84,323,759	\$ 86,503,926	\$ 87,989,421	\$ 89,490,024
17	Dixie	Yes	\$ 25,487,198	\$ 26,387,881	\$ 27,793,784	\$ 28,762,199	\$ 29,748,316
18	Duval		\$ 4,053,988,601	\$ 4,082,501,322	\$ 4,123,644,255	\$ 4,150,355,757	\$ 4,176,350,156
19	Escambia		\$ 1,284,616,049	\$ 1,298,639,529	\$ 1,318,950,666	\$ 1,332,159,671	\$ 1,345,071,675
20	Flagler		\$ 873,633,542	\$ 876,127,238	\$ 879,531,414	\$ 881,601,955	\$ 883,508,284
21	Franklin	Yes	\$ 51,387,248	\$ 51,807,659	\$ 52,427,227	\$ 52,832,496	\$ 53,242,216
22	Gadsden	Yes	\$ 122,874,040	\$ 125,062,776	\$ 128,298,825	\$ 130,482,043	\$ 132,671,739
23	Gilchrist	Yes	\$ 70,135,178	\$ 71,359,080	\$ 73,186,217	\$ 74,423,578	\$ 75,646,398
24	Glades	Yes	\$ 34,883,766	\$ 35,650,625	\$ 36,794,002	\$ 37,562,659	\$ 38,332,832
25	Gulf	Yes	\$ 56,126,387	\$ 56,804,385	\$ 57,818,272	\$ 58,486,115	\$ 59,138,569
26	Hamilton	Yes	\$ 26,188,866	\$ 26,849,213	\$ 27,832,616	\$ 28,485,416	\$ 29,148,813
27	Hardee	Yes	\$ 54,631,001	\$ 55,687,517	\$ 57,265,046	\$ 58,310,706	\$ 59,349,512
28	Hendry	Yes	\$ 106,061,534	\$ 107,637,901	\$ 109,997,805	\$ 111,570,395	\$ 113,153,824
29	Hernando		\$ 1,042,161,513	\$ 1,053,287,171	\$ 1,069,306,120	\$ 1,079,691,936	\$ 1,089,768,686
30	Highlands	Yes	\$ 406,900,490	\$ 414,028,590	\$ 424,537,140	\$ 431,449,253	\$ 438,245,949
31	Hillsborough		\$ 6,202,161,581	\$ 6,239,989,835	\$ 6,294,462,937	\$ 6,329,675,876	\$ 6,363,979,872
32	Holmes	Yes	\$ 44,199,161	\$ 45,234,007	\$ 46,763,265	\$ 47,757,120	\$ 48,743,039
33	Indian River		\$ 1,002,097,744	\$ 1,008,901,428	\$ 1,018,866,750	\$ 1,025,454,858	\$ 1,031,903,909
34	Jackson	Yes	\$ 109,113,578	\$ 111,248,744	\$ 114,438,302	\$ 116,543,650	\$ 118,635,742
35	Jefferson	Yes	\$ 54,861,006	\$ 55,688,071	\$ 56,901,036	\$ 57,702,777	\$ 58,505,718
36	Lafayette	Yes	\$ 19,727,873	\$ 20,174,663	\$ 20,842,120	\$ 21,284,165	\$ 21,723,473
37	Lake		\$ 2,121,516,454	\$ 2,131,634,557	\$ 2,146,122,617	\$ 2,155,392,092	\$ 2,164,361,506
38	Lee		\$ 4,214,541,177	\$ 4,236,465,322	\$ 4,268,147,461	\$ 4,288,779,828	\$ 4,308,904,564
39	Leon		\$ 1,186,058,356	\$ 1,192,820,331	\$ 1,202,618,367	\$ 1,208,893,865	\$ 1,214,965,986
40	Levy	Yes	\$ 165,176,182	\$ 168,128,113	\$ 172,418,175	\$ 175,170,721	\$ 177,861,975
41	Liberty	Yes	\$ 15,175,309	\$ 15,473,991	\$ 15,910,870	\$ 16,198,727	\$ 16,488,341
42	Madison	Yes	\$ 43,280,042	\$ 44,201,819	\$ 45,617,224	\$ 46,575,292	\$ 47,528,356
43	Manatee		\$ 2,230,454,271	\$ 2,240,148,354	\$ 2,254,133,497	\$ 2,263,270,791	\$ 2,272,145,446
44	Marion		\$ 1,922,144,476	\$ 1,944,093,768	\$ 1,976,072,761	\$ 1,996,896,640	\$ 2,017,320,401
45	Martin		\$ 1,026,822,496	\$ 1,031,387,808	\$ 1,038,032,782	\$ 1,042,319,851	\$ 1,046,532,562
46	Monroe		\$ 382,817,293	\$ 383,308,539	\$ 383,974,557	\$ 384,389,800	\$ 384,800,073
47	Nassau		\$ 610,675,712	\$ 613,173,996	\$ 616,856,531	\$ 619,291,563	\$ 621,681,188
48	Okaloosa		\$ 1,027,860,064	\$ 1,033,072,149	\$ 1,040,328,168	\$ 1,044,879,229	\$ 1,049,212,183
49	Okeechobee	Yes	\$ 114,508,213	\$ 116,320,977	\$ 119,049,417	\$ 120,898,725	\$ 122,760,112
50	Orange		\$ 5,320,521,264	\$ 5,343,847,282	\$ 5,377,513,099	\$ 5,399,180,280	\$ 5,420,196,238
51	Osceola		\$ 1,655,823,602	\$ 1,667,047,770	\$ 1,682,915,323	\$ 1,692,896,695	\$ 1,702,439,696
52	Palm Beach		\$ 7,730,653,325	\$ 7,764,610,191	\$ 7,813,822,415	\$ 7,845,611,289	\$ 7,876,203,400
53	Pasco		\$ 2,864,276,949	\$ 2,885,098,580	\$ 2,916,119,817	\$ 2,936,705,304	\$ 2,957,217,459
54	Pinellas		\$ 5,013,068,213	\$ 5,055,348,271	\$ 5,116,790,338	\$ 5,156,336,192	\$ 5,194,873,520
55	Polk		\$ 2,785,135,225	\$ 2,809,586,442	\$ 2,844,932,836	\$ 2,867,885,753	\$ 2,890,218,970
56	Putnam	Yes	\$ 223,175,981	\$ 227,466,208	\$ 233,781,923	\$ 237,971,090	\$ 242,156,230
57	Saint Johns		\$ 1,980,606,905	\$ 1,984,170,173	\$ 1,989,313,937	\$ 1,992,636,725	\$ 1,995,856,527
58	Saint Lucie		\$ 1,961,162,363	\$ 1,974,811,582	\$ 1,994,114,619	\$ 2,006,412,013	\$ 2,018,193,967
59	Santa Rosa		\$ 1,023,662,313	\$ 1,029,247,626	\$ 1,037,323,577	\$ 1,042,585,046	\$ 1,047,747,791
60	Sarasota		\$ 3,021,707,810	\$ 3,034,987,518	\$ 3,053,777,357	\$ 3,065,684,306	\$ 3,077,101,297
61	Seminole		\$ 2,327,376,840	\$ 2,335,626,956	\$ 2,347,571,771	\$ 2,355,314,578	\$ 2,362,875,330
62	Sumter		\$ 1,218,307,383	\$ 1,221,326,319	\$ 1,225,679,803	\$ 1,228,569,023	\$ 1,231,413,580
63	Suwannee	Yes	\$ 126,726,738	\$ 129,773,989	\$ 134,394,706	\$ 137,481,838	\$ 140,586,630
64	Taylor	Yes	\$ 52,497,702	\$ 53,897,877	\$ 55,943,131	\$ 57,289,673	\$ 58,649,816
65	Union	Yes	\$ 30,553,981	\$ 31,170,922	\$ 32,117,700	\$ 32,769,819	\$ 33,421,788
66	Volusia		\$ 2,898,845,345	\$ 2,922,982,982	\$ 2,958,304,984	\$ 2,981,397,804	\$ 3,003,913,469
67	Wakulla	Yes	\$ 162,116,982	\$ 163,924,689	\$ 166,548,566	\$ 168,217,558	\$ 169,849,460
68	Walton		\$ 370,685,337	\$ 372,554,466	\$ 375,298,105	\$ 377,112,738	\$ 378,928,821
69	Washington	Yes	\$ 70,137,479	\$ 71,553,618	\$ 73,669,940	\$ 75,068,413	\$ 76,471,171
70	Statewide - All		\$ 101,125,768,094	\$ 101,748,922,792	\$ 102,650,656,070	\$ 103,234,751,112	\$ 103,803,612,244
71	Fiscally Constrained County On		\$ 2,734,996,780	\$ 2,783,403,405	\$ 2,855,207,730	\$ 2,902,818,077	\$ 2,950,208,286



	A	B	H	I	J	K	L
1	NonSchool Tax Levy Impact						
2	County	Fiscally Constrained County Flag	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
3	Alachua		\$ 11,123,106	\$ 11,211,516	\$ 11,339,307	\$ 11,423,069	\$ 11,505,292
4	Baker	Yes	\$ 1,135,211	\$ 1,148,605	\$ 1,168,129	\$ 1,181,089	\$ 1,193,903
5	Bay		\$ 8,339,097	\$ 8,395,887	\$ 8,476,578	\$ 8,528,324	\$ 8,579,259
6	Bradford	Yes	\$ 957,254	\$ 977,845	\$ 1,008,183	\$ 1,028,350	\$ 1,048,423
7	Brevard		\$ 35,251,937	\$ 35,527,502	\$ 35,925,825	\$ 36,183,338	\$ 36,433,713
8	Broward		\$ 91,430,806	\$ 91,879,087	\$ 92,523,221	\$ 92,936,425	\$ 93,335,560
9	Calhoun	Yes	\$ 307,538	\$ 314,138	\$ 324,036	\$ 330,827	\$ 337,647
10	Charlotte		\$ 13,376,558	\$ 13,460,913	\$ 13,582,569	\$ 13,660,913	\$ 13,737,295
11	Citrus		\$ 9,109,968	\$ 9,231,840	\$ 9,410,295	\$ 9,527,175	\$ 9,642,232
12	Clay		\$ 11,964,145	\$ 12,035,543	\$ 12,138,471	\$ 12,205,661	\$ 12,270,559
13	Collier		\$ 25,617,405	\$ 25,673,836	\$ 25,753,520	\$ 25,804,689	\$ 25,853,763
14	Columbia	Yes	\$ 2,510,472	\$ 2,547,227	\$ 2,601,330	\$ 2,637,015	\$ 2,672,344
15	Miami-Dade		\$ 99,634,893	\$ 100,131,093	\$ 100,843,167	\$ 101,299,397	\$ 101,740,337
16	DeSoto	Yes	\$ 872,833	\$ 888,174	\$ 911,137	\$ 926,784	\$ 942,589
17	Dixie	Yes	\$ 268,454	\$ 277,941	\$ 292,749	\$ 302,949	\$ 313,336
18	Duval		\$ 42,700,257	\$ 43,000,578	\$ 43,433,933	\$ 43,715,282	\$ 43,989,079
19	Escambia		\$ 13,530,732	\$ 13,678,440	\$ 13,892,375	\$ 14,031,505	\$ 14,167,505
20	Flagler		\$ 9,201,895	\$ 9,228,161	\$ 9,264,016	\$ 9,285,825	\$ 9,305,904
21	Franklin	Yes	\$ 541,257	\$ 545,685	\$ 552,211	\$ 556,479	\$ 560,795
22	Gadsden	Yes	\$ 1,294,220	\$ 1,317,274	\$ 1,351,359	\$ 1,374,354	\$ 1,397,418
23	Gilchrist	Yes	\$ 738,727	\$ 751,618	\$ 770,863	\$ 783,896	\$ 796,776
24	Glades	Yes	\$ 367,427	\$ 375,504	\$ 387,548	\$ 395,644	\$ 403,756
25	Gulf	Yes	\$ 591,174	\$ 598,315	\$ 608,994	\$ 616,028	\$ 622,901
26	Hamilton	Yes	\$ 275,845	\$ 282,800	\$ 293,158	\$ 300,034	\$ 307,022
27	Hardee	Yes	\$ 575,423	\$ 586,551	\$ 603,167	\$ 614,181	\$ 625,122
28	Hendry	Yes	\$ 1,117,136	\$ 1,133,739	\$ 1,158,596	\$ 1,175,160	\$ 1,191,838
29	Hernando		\$ 10,976,983	\$ 11,094,168	\$ 11,262,894	\$ 11,372,287	\$ 11,478,425
30	Highlands	Yes	\$ 4,285,842	\$ 4,360,922	\$ 4,471,607	\$ 4,544,412	\$ 4,616,001
31	Hillsborough		\$ 65,326,748	\$ 65,725,189	\$ 66,298,949	\$ 66,669,843	\$ 67,031,164
32	Holmes	Yes	\$ 465,545	\$ 476,445	\$ 492,553	\$ 503,021	\$ 513,406
33	Indian River		\$ 10,554,995	\$ 10,626,658	\$ 10,731,622	\$ 10,801,013	\$ 10,868,941
34	Jackson	Yes	\$ 1,149,282	\$ 1,171,772	\$ 1,205,367	\$ 1,227,543	\$ 1,249,578
35	Jefferson	Yes	\$ 577,845	\$ 586,557	\$ 599,333	\$ 607,778	\$ 616,235
36	Lafayette	Yes	\$ 207,792	\$ 212,498	\$ 219,528	\$ 224,184	\$ 228,811
37	Lake		\$ 22,345,721	\$ 22,452,294	\$ 22,604,895	\$ 22,702,529	\$ 22,797,003
38	Lee		\$ 44,391,341	\$ 44,622,266	\$ 44,955,970	\$ 45,173,289	\$ 45,385,261
39	Leon		\$ 12,492,634	\$ 12,563,857	\$ 12,667,059	\$ 12,733,158	\$ 12,797,115
40	Levy	Yes	\$ 1,739,784	\$ 1,770,877	\$ 1,816,063	\$ 1,845,056	\$ 1,873,402
41	Liberty	Yes	\$ 159,840	\$ 162,986	\$ 167,588	\$ 170,620	\$ 173,670
42	Madison	Yes	\$ 455,864	\$ 465,573	\$ 480,482	\$ 490,573	\$ 500,611
43	Manatee		\$ 23,493,152	\$ 23,595,259	\$ 23,742,563	\$ 23,838,805	\$ 23,932,281
44	Marion		\$ 20,245,756	\$ 20,476,945	\$ 20,813,777	\$ 21,033,113	\$ 21,248,234
45	Martin		\$ 10,815,419	\$ 10,863,505	\$ 10,933,495	\$ 10,978,651	\$ 11,023,023
46	Monroe		\$ 4,032,176	\$ 4,037,351	\$ 4,044,366	\$ 4,048,739	\$ 4,053,061
47	Nassau		\$ 6,432,186	\$ 6,458,500	\$ 6,497,288	\$ 6,522,936	\$ 6,548,106
48	Okaloosa		\$ 10,826,347	\$ 10,881,246	\$ 10,957,673	\$ 11,005,608	\$ 11,051,247
49	Okeechobee	Yes	\$ 1,206,104	\$ 1,225,197	\$ 1,253,936	\$ 1,273,414	\$ 1,293,020
50	Orange		\$ 56,040,518	\$ 56,286,209	\$ 56,640,808	\$ 56,869,026	\$ 57,090,385
51	Osceola		\$ 17,440,624	\$ 17,558,847	\$ 17,725,979	\$ 17,831,112	\$ 17,931,627
52	Palm Beach		\$ 81,426,198	\$ 81,783,863	\$ 82,302,210	\$ 82,637,039	\$ 82,959,263
53	Pasco		\$ 30,169,143	\$ 30,388,455	\$ 30,715,198	\$ 30,932,023	\$ 31,148,076
54	Pinellas		\$ 52,802,146	\$ 53,247,478	\$ 53,894,641	\$ 54,311,173	\$ 54,717,083
55	Polk		\$ 29,335,551	\$ 29,593,093	\$ 29,965,393	\$ 30,207,154	\$ 30,442,387
56	Putnam	Yes	\$ 2,350,690	\$ 2,395,879	\$ 2,462,402	\$ 2,506,526	\$ 2,550,607
57	Saint Johns		\$ 20,861,534	\$ 20,899,066	\$ 20,953,245	\$ 20,988,243	\$ 21,022,157
58	Saint Lucie		\$ 20,656,727	\$ 20,800,493	\$ 21,003,810	\$ 21,133,337	\$ 21,257,435
59	Santa Rosa		\$ 10,782,133	\$ 10,840,962	\$ 10,926,026	\$ 10,981,444	\$ 11,035,823
60	Sarasota		\$ 31,827,346	\$ 31,967,220	\$ 32,165,132	\$ 32,290,546	\$ 32,410,800
61	Seminole		\$ 24,514,028	\$ 24,600,925	\$ 24,726,739	\$ 24,808,293	\$ 24,887,930
62	Sumter		\$ 12,832,310	\$ 12,864,108	\$ 12,909,963	\$ 12,940,395	\$ 12,970,356
63	Suwannee	Yes	\$ 1,334,800	\$ 1,366,896	\$ 1,415,566	\$ 1,448,082	\$ 1,480,785
64	Taylor	Yes	\$ 552,953	\$ 567,701	\$ 589,243	\$ 603,426	\$ 617,753
65	Union	Yes	\$ 321,822	\$ 328,320	\$ 338,293	\$ 345,161	\$ 352,028
66	Volusia		\$ 30,533,248	\$ 30,787,487	\$ 31,159,531	\$ 31,402,765	\$ 31,639,920
67	Wakulla	Yes	\$ 1,707,562	\$ 1,726,602	\$ 1,754,239	\$ 1,771,819	\$ 1,789,007
68	Walton		\$ 3,904,392	\$ 3,924,079	\$ 3,952,977	\$ 3,972,091	\$ 3,991,219
69	Washington	Yes	\$ 738,751	\$ 753,667	\$ 775,958	\$ 790,688	\$ 805,463
70	<b>Statewide - All</b>		<b>\$ 1,065,147,603</b>	<b>\$ 1,071,711,229</b>	<b>\$ 1,081,209,095</b>	<b>\$ 1,087,361,310</b>	<b>\$ 1,093,353,067</b>
71	<b>Fiscally Constrained County Only</b>		<b>\$ 28,807,448</b>	<b>\$ 29,317,310</b>	<b>\$ 30,073,617</b>	<b>\$ 30,575,093</b>	<b>\$ 31,074,249</b>

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	<b>2023 Aggregate Millage Rates</b>						
2	School Millage	5.9684					
3	NonSchool Millage	10.5329					
4							
5	<b>Data &amp; Assumptions</b>						
6	Net New Homesteads Per Year	1.51%					
7	2023 Homestead Parcel Count	5,016,947					
8	Share of New Homesteads affected by law change (Other 2)	84.20%					
9							
10	<b>Roll Year</b>	<b>CPI Increase</b>	<b>New 2nd Exemption</b>	<b>Homesteads with Additional Exemption Value</b>	<b>Base New Exemption</b>	<b>Base Tax Impact</b>	
11	2025	1.02	\$ 50,000	4,224,213	\$ 101,125,768,094	\$ 1,065,147,603	
12	2026	1.02	\$ 50,000	4,244,677	\$ 101,748,922,792	\$ 1,071,711,229	
13	2027	1.03	\$ 50,000	4,273,780	\$ 102,650,656,070	\$ 1,081,209,095	
14	2028	1.02	\$ 50,000	4,292,467	\$ 103,234,751,112	\$ 1,087,361,310	
15	2029	1.02	\$ 50,000	4,310,679	\$ 103,803,612,244	\$ 1,093,353,067	
16							
17	<b>Roll Year</b>	<b>Average Additional Exemption per Parcel</b>	<b>Net New Homesteads with Additional Exemption Value</b>	<b>Cumulative New Homesteads with Additional Exemption Value</b>	<b>Additional New Exemption</b>	<b>Additional Impact</b>	<b>Total Impact</b>
18	2024	\$ -	63,671	63,671	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
19	2025	\$ 22,293	64,631	128,302	\$ 2,860,198,653	\$ 30,126,186	\$ (1,095,273,789)
20	2026	\$ 22,379	65,605	193,907	\$ 4,339,364,564	\$ 45,706,093	\$ (1,117,417,322)
21	2027	\$ 22,504	66,594	260,501	\$ 5,862,351,994	\$ 61,747,567	\$ (1,142,956,663)
22	2028	\$ 22,586	67,598	328,098	\$ 7,410,299,518	\$ 78,051,944	\$ (1,165,413,254)
23	2029	\$ 22,665	68,616	396,715	\$ 8,991,432,126	\$ 94,705,855	\$ (1,188,058,923)
24							
25	<b>Impact on School</b>						
26		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
27		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
28	2024-25			\$0	\$0		
29	2025-26			\$0	\$0		
30	2026-27			\$0	\$0		
31	2027-28			\$0	\$0		
32	2028-29			\$0	\$0		
33							
34	<b>Impact on Non-School</b>						
35		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
36		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
37	2024-25			\$0	\$(1,188.1 M)		
38	2025-26			\$(1,095.3 M)	\$(1,188.1 M)		
39	2026-27			\$(1,117.4 M)	\$(1,188.1 M)		
40	2027-28			\$(1,143.0 M)	\$(1,188.1 M)		
41	2028-29			\$(1,165.4 M)	\$(1,188.1 M)		
42							
43	<b>Total Impact</b>						
44		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
45		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
46	2024-25			\$0	\$(1,188.1 M)		
47	2025-26			\$(1,095.3 M)	\$(1,188.1 M)		
48	2026-27			\$(1,117.4 M)	\$(1,188.1 M)		
49	2027-28			\$(1,143.0 M)	\$(1,188.1 M)		
50	2028-29			\$(1,165.4 M)	\$(1,188.1 M)		

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem

**Issue:** Homestead Exemption Implementation

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7019

**Entire Bill**

**Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Representative Buchanan **Month/Year**

**Impact Begins:** January 2025 **Date(s) Conference**

**Reviewed:** January 12, 2024 (Revised January 19, 2024)

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** The second homestead exemption applies a \$25,000 to the non-school ad valorem levies on the assessed valuation of a homestead greater than \$50,000 and does not change with economic conditions.
- b. **Proposed Change:** The implementation of this bill depends upon the passage of one or both of the accompanying joint resolutions, HJR 7015 and HJR 7017.
- i. **Condition 1: HJR 7015 passes and HJR 7017 fails**  
Under this condition, the value of the second homestead exemption increases from \$25,000 to \$50,000 on the assessed valuation of a homestead greater than \$50,000.
  - ii. **Condition 2: HJR 7017 passes and HJR 7015 fails**  
Under this condition, the \$25,000 second homestead exemption on the assessed valuation of a homestead greater than \$50,000 is adjusted annually by the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers.
  - iii. **Condition 3: Both HJR 7015 and HJR 7017 pass**  
Under this condition, the value of the second homestead exemption increases from \$25,000 to \$50,000 on the assessed valuation of a homestead greater than \$50,000 and is further adjusted annually by the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers.
  - iv. **Condition 4: Both HJR 7015 and HJR 7017 fail**  
Under this condition, there is no law change and the impact is \$0 for all years.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2023 Millage and Taxes Levied Report, 2023 Final Data Book published by Property Tax Oversight  
Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, January 5, 2023  
2023 Final NAL Real Property Tax Roll

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

For all conditions the methodology is as follows, with the calculation of the proposed 2<sup>nd</sup> homestead exemption varying with each condition. Using the estimated Save Our Homes growth cap from the latest Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, every homestead parcels non-school assessed value is grown out to 2030. Each year, each parcel's 2<sup>nd</sup> homestead exemption under the current law is calculated as well as the 2<sup>nd</sup> homestead exemption under the proposed change. The sum of the differences for each parcel is the base new exemption. Dividing this by the number of homesteads with a non-zero impact gives the average additional exemption per parcel.

Each year there is some value of net new homesteads. Since 2000 this value has fluctuated, but never exceeded 2.71% nor decreased by more than -1.64%. In recent years this has increased at a decreasing rate, with a 2023 value of 1.51%, which is remarkably close to the 10-year average of 1.48%. As such, the 2023 value is used in estimating the number of net new homesteads each year. Further, some share of these net new homesteads would, for value or exemption reasons, not be impacted by the proposed change. The ratio of the number of homesteads impacted in the base additional exemption process to the total number of homesteads in 2023 was used to share down the net new homesteads to the net new homesteads with additional exemption value. This value is cumulative each year and multiplied by the average additional exemption per parcel to arrive at the additional new exemption. The base new exemption plus the additional new exemption is multiplied by the 2023 aggregate non-school millage rate to arrive at the impact.

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE**

**Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem

**Issue:** Homestead Exemption Implementation

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7019

The proposed change would go into effect on January 1, 2025 and first impact revenues in Fiscal Year 2025-26. The related resolutions are self-executing and, as such, the impact of the implementing bill is zero. A table is identified below for the impact of both joint resolutions passing (condition 3) as it is not presented in the impacts for either HJR 7015 or HJR 7017.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			\$0	\$(1,440.1 M)		
2025-26			\$(1,134.6 M)	\$(1,440.1 M)		
2026-27			\$(1,199.7 M)	\$(1,440.1 M)		
2027-28			\$(1,293.7 M)	\$(1,440.1 M)		
2028-29			\$(1,365.4 M)	\$(1,440.1 M)		

**Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact**

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			0	0		
2025-26			0	0		
2026-27			0	0		
2027-28			0	0		
2028-29			0	0		

**Revenue Distribution:** Ad Valorem

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 01/12/2024)** The adopted impact of the implementing bill for the constitutional amendments is zero because both resolutions are self-executing.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The Conference notes that if both of the amendments proposed by HJR 7015 and HJR 7017 are approved by the voters, the combined impacts of both of the amendments and their interaction is as follows:

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1,365.4)	0.0	(1,365.4)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	(1,134.6)	(1,365.4)	(1,134.6)	(1,365.4)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	(1,199.7)	(1,365.4)	(1,199.7)	(1,365.4)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	(1,293.7)	(1,365.4)	(1,293.7)	(1,365.4)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	(1,365.4)	(1,365.4)	(1,365.4)	(1,365.4)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Taxable Value Impact - Base Only						
2	County	Fiscally Constrained County Flag	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
3	Alachua		\$ 1,095,689,917	\$ 1,145,167,505	\$ 1,221,304,460	\$ 1,273,845,916	\$ 1,327,591,754
4	Baker	Yes	\$ 111,714,337	\$ 117,086,323	\$ 125,372,839	\$ 131,123,898	\$ 137,031,570
5	Bay		\$ 821,681,584	\$ 858,085,833	\$ 913,936,685	\$ 952,409,739	\$ 991,763,007
6	Bradford	Yes	\$ 93,943,381	\$ 99,138,152	\$ 107,230,339	\$ 112,878,835	\$ 118,686,169
7	Brevard		\$ 3,472,688,674	\$ 3,629,085,410	\$ 3,869,583,860	\$ 4,035,455,014	\$ 4,205,130,063
8	Broward		\$ 9,014,538,974	\$ 9,400,756,298	\$ 9,993,476,253	\$ 10,401,578,528	\$ 10,818,577,895
9	Calhoun	Yes	\$ 30,185,105	\$ 31,865,092	\$ 34,478,313	\$ 36,307,869	\$ 38,194,362
10	Charlotte		\$ 1,318,336,717	\$ 1,376,205,394	\$ 1,465,125,494	\$ 1,526,446,311	\$ 1,589,121,160
11	Citrus		\$ 896,085,036	\$ 940,192,960	\$ 1,008,373,595	\$ 1,055,569,883	\$ 1,104,015,064
12	Clay		\$ 1,179,210,580	\$ 1,230,705,855	\$ 1,309,808,673	\$ 1,364,332,374	\$ 1,420,037,149
13	Collier		\$ 2,527,673,932	\$ 2,630,940,417	\$ 2,789,152,024	\$ 2,897,895,765	\$ 3,008,826,664
14	Columbia	Yes	\$ 246,840,873	\$ 259,222,921	\$ 278,375,181	\$ 291,686,675	\$ 305,377,862
15	Miami-Dade		\$ 9,823,204,637	\$ 10,244,696,466	\$ 10,891,660,353	\$ 11,337,142,401	\$ 11,792,125,697
16	DeSoto	Yes	\$ 85,757,014	\$ 90,265,320	\$ 97,284,160	\$ 102,192,164	\$ 107,263,709
17	Dixie	Yes	\$ 26,263,220	\$ 28,005,490	\$ 30,778,400	\$ 32,750,958	\$ 34,810,593
18	Duval		\$ 4,207,341,415	\$ 4,394,276,406	\$ 4,681,619,822	\$ 4,879,819,685	\$ 5,082,567,067
19	Escambia		\$ 1,331,726,516	\$ 1,394,770,279	\$ 1,491,913,043	\$ 1,559,025,952	\$ 1,627,820,787
20	Flagler		\$ 907,724,021	\$ 945,213,843	\$ 1,002,580,737	\$ 1,041,987,250	\$ 1,082,153,285
21	Franklin	Yes	\$ 53,318,935	\$ 55,735,360	\$ 59,457,402	\$ 62,032,168	\$ 64,674,837
22	Gadsden	Yes	\$ 127,162,934	\$ 133,850,035	\$ 144,253,786	\$ 151,503,052	\$ 158,957,850
23	Gilchrist	Yes	\$ 72,579,339	\$ 76,387,819	\$ 82,294,755	\$ 86,402,389	\$ 90,633,118
24	Glades	Yes	\$ 36,062,580	\$ 38,069,841	\$ 41,211,935	\$ 43,404,957	\$ 45,668,085
25	Gulf	Yes	\$ 58,174,546	\$ 60,978,242	\$ 65,320,450	\$ 68,330,175	\$ 71,418,557
26	Hamilton		\$ 27,052,139	\$ 28,627,184	\$ 31,088,964	\$ 32,812,097	\$ 34,600,141
27	Hardee	Yes	\$ 56,512,811	\$ 59,558,421	\$ 64,302,236	\$ 67,608,208	\$ 71,006,242
28	Hendry	Yes	\$ 109,861,478	\$ 115,397,111	\$ 123,997,515	\$ 129,979,933	\$ 136,146,529
29	Hernando		\$ 1,080,360,065	\$ 1,131,302,869	\$ 1,209,705,587	\$ 1,263,869,386	\$ 1,319,347,230
30	Highlands	Yes	\$ 421,051,351	\$ 443,049,282	\$ 477,175,733	\$ 500,910,252	\$ 525,326,373
31	Hillsborough		\$ 6,438,515,124	\$ 6,720,125,905	\$ 7,152,692,862	\$ 7,450,820,253	\$ 7,755,633,995
32	Holmes	Yes	\$ 45,671,588	\$ 48,270,468	\$ 52,306,124	\$ 55,109,617	\$ 57,992,332
33	Indian River		\$ 1,040,139,118	\$ 1,086,169,753	\$ 1,157,056,944	\$ 1,205,972,231	\$ 1,255,987,696
34	Jackson	Yes	\$ 112,852,287	\$ 118,934,427	\$ 128,401,531	\$ 134,989,468	\$ 141,795,174
35	Jefferson	Yes	\$ 56,816,204	\$ 59,693,549	\$ 64,132,075	\$ 67,214,498	\$ 70,392,057
36	Lafayette	Yes	\$ 20,390,054	\$ 21,540,242	\$ 23,319,741	\$ 24,562,181	\$ 25,840,553
37	Lake		\$ 2,203,141,336	\$ 2,297,352,948	\$ 2,441,846,656	\$ 2,541,270,911	\$ 2,642,850,394
38	Lee		\$ 4,376,441,795	\$ 4,565,079,780	\$ 4,854,678,827	\$ 5,054,128,088	\$ 5,257,977,025
39	Leon		\$ 1,231,398,870	\$ 1,284,930,703	\$ 1,367,115,221	\$ 1,423,705,333	\$ 1,481,521,858
40	Levy	Yes	\$ 170,901,588	\$ 179,863,655	\$ 193,739,665	\$ 203,350,836	\$ 213,237,704
41	Liberty	Yes	\$ 15,696,866	\$ 16,547,730	\$ 17,860,314	\$ 18,774,999	\$ 19,720,064
42	Madison	Yes	\$ 44,747,013	\$ 47,224,418	\$ 51,110,572	\$ 53,836,016	\$ 56,657,772
43	Manatee		\$ 2,316,653,181	\$ 2,415,008,942	\$ 2,565,976,785	\$ 2,669,942,505	\$ 2,776,137,720
44	Marion		\$ 1,992,435,789	\$ 2,087,500,212	\$ 2,234,178,228	\$ 2,335,664,564	\$ 2,439,679,064
45	Martin		\$ 1,066,527,941	\$ 1,111,918,025	\$ 1,181,582,580	\$ 1,229,519,013	\$ 1,278,491,240
46	Monroe		\$ 397,964,484	\$ 413,943,053	\$ 438,407,675	\$ 455,206,991	\$ 472,343,334
47	Nassau		\$ 634,351,295	\$ 661,160,123	\$ 702,336,044	\$ 730,710,238	\$ 759,708,320
48	Okaloosa		\$ 1,067,242,749	\$ 1,113,082,817	\$ 1,183,310,547	\$ 1,231,599,582	\$ 1,280,900,920
49	Okeechobee	Yes	\$ 118,559,639	\$ 124,618,242	\$ 134,049,730	\$ 140,629,724	\$ 147,426,556
50	Orange		\$ 5,526,131,208	\$ 5,760,867,398	\$ 6,120,989,797	\$ 6,368,863,329	\$ 6,622,083,454
51	Osceola		\$ 1,718,466,487	\$ 1,794,419,301	\$ 1,910,963,070	\$ 1,991,187,478	\$ 2,073,069,055
52	Palm Beach		\$ 8,029,455,842	\$ 8,370,497,412	\$ 8,893,970,376	\$ 9,254,373,667	\$ 9,622,484,227
53	Pasco		\$ 2,972,763,547	\$ 3,105,541,513	\$ 3,310,348,856	\$ 3,452,013,931	\$ 3,597,294,296
54	Pinellas		\$ 5,200,659,958	\$ 5,437,191,431	\$ 5,801,192,299	\$ 6,052,473,541	\$ 6,309,636,092
55	Polk		\$ 2,888,961,132	\$ 3,021,153,579	\$ 3,224,549,514	\$ 3,365,003,865	\$ 3,508,824,763
56	Putnam	Yes	\$ 230,826,728	\$ 243,209,533	\$ 262,399,033	\$ 275,802,039	\$ 289,644,451
57	Saint Johns		\$ 2,058,755,020	\$ 2,142,279,765	\$ 2,270,281,441	\$ 2,358,274,383	\$ 2,448,057,077
58	Saint Lucie		\$ 2,035,208,430	\$ 2,125,457,216	\$ 2,263,999,601	\$ 2,359,431,224	\$ 2,456,912,753
59	Santa Rosa		\$ 1,062,857,973	\$ 1,108,867,522	\$ 1,179,528,631	\$ 1,228,243,582	\$ 1,278,056,979
60	Sarasota		\$ 3,138,295,925	\$ 3,271,548,553	\$ 3,475,869,456	\$ 3,616,407,561	\$ 3,759,869,764
61	Seminole		\$ 2,417,937,417	\$ 2,519,169,769	\$ 2,674,489,050	\$ 2,781,381,944	\$ 2,890,545,464
62	Sumter		\$ 1,266,125,353	\$ 1,318,121,758	\$ 1,397,841,988	\$ 1,452,710,767	\$ 1,508,735,708
63	Suwannee	Yes	\$ 130,929,468	\$ 138,455,337	\$ 150,229,130	\$ 158,476,690	\$ 167,013,568
64	Taylor	Yes	\$ 54,195,695	\$ 57,412,370	\$ 62,414,607	\$ 65,923,399	\$ 69,565,957
65	Union	Yes	\$ 31,604,538	\$ 33,331,576	\$ 36,035,946	\$ 37,927,267	\$ 39,878,624
66	Volusia		\$ 3,007,564,743	\$ 3,144,193,366	\$ 3,354,547,119	\$ 3,499,771,726	\$ 3,648,431,504
67	Wakulla	Yes	\$ 168,042,653	\$ 176,022,577	\$ 188,333,005	\$ 196,838,264	\$ 205,549,683
68	Walton		\$ 384,965,108	\$ 401,515,224	\$ 426,950,632	\$ 444,491,724	\$ 462,440,463
69	Washington	Yes	\$ 72,540,196	\$ 76,482,104	\$ 82,623,750	\$ 86,903,281	\$ 91,320,866
70	Statewide - All		\$ 104,979,476,453	\$ 109,577,338,424	\$ 116,642,522,016	\$ 121,512,808,544	\$ 126,492,581,345
71	Fiscally Constrained County On		\$ 2,830,254,560	\$ 2,978,842,821	\$ 3,209,577,231	\$ 3,370,261,909	\$ 3,535,831,358

	A	B	H	I	J	K	L
1	NonSchool Tax Levy Impact - Base + Net New						
2	County	Fiscally Constrained County Flag	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
3	Alachua		\$ 11,841,745	\$ 12,537,665	\$ 13,546,168	\$ 14,314,157	\$ 15,114,254
4	Baker	Yes	\$ 1,207,360	\$ 1,281,899	\$ 1,390,580	\$ 1,473,434	\$ 1,560,065
5	Bay		\$ 8,880,381	\$ 9,394,602	\$ 10,136,981	\$ 10,702,191	\$ 11,290,939
6	Bradford	Yes	\$ 1,015,300	\$ 1,085,397	\$ 1,189,351	\$ 1,268,415	\$ 1,351,208
7	Brevard		\$ 37,531,323	\$ 39,732,403	\$ 42,919,710	\$ 45,346,251	\$ 47,874,207
8	Broward		\$ 97,425,254	\$ 102,922,525	\$ 110,843,212	\$ 116,882,133	\$ 123,166,425
9	Calhoun	Yes	\$ 326,228	\$ 348,869	\$ 382,418	\$ 407,990	\$ 434,832
10	Charlotte		\$ 14,248,015	\$ 15,067,142	\$ 16,250,523	\$ 17,152,618	\$ 18,091,691
11	Citrus		\$ 9,684,501	\$ 10,293,537	\$ 11,184,433	\$ 11,861,398	\$ 12,568,897
12	Clay		\$ 12,744,400	\$ 13,474,166	\$ 14,527,818	\$ 15,330,950	\$ 16,166,718
13	Collier		\$ 27,318,011	\$ 28,804,388	\$ 30,936,039	\$ 32,563,542	\$ 34,254,634
14	Columbia	Yes	\$ 2,667,750	\$ 2,838,057	\$ 3,087,614	\$ 3,277,672	\$ 3,476,640
15	Miami-Dade		\$ 106,164,964	\$ 112,162,255	\$ 120,805,472	\$ 127,395,028	\$ 134,249,990
16	DeSoto	Yes	\$ 926,825	\$ 988,254	\$ 1,079,033	\$ 1,148,329	\$ 1,221,167
17	Dixie	Yes	\$ 283,842	\$ 306,613	\$ 341,380	\$ 368,021	\$ 396,309
18	Duval		\$ 45,471,134	\$ 48,109,962	\$ 51,926,453	\$ 54,834,344	\$ 57,863,577
19	Escambia		\$ 14,392,726	\$ 15,270,397	\$ 16,547,639	\$ 17,518,714	\$ 18,532,276
20	Flagler		\$ 9,810,290	\$ 10,348,507	\$ 11,120,181	\$ 11,708,770	\$ 12,320,007
21	Franklin	Yes	\$ 576,248	\$ 610,209	\$ 659,475	\$ 697,053	\$ 736,305
22	Gadsden	Yes	\$ 1,374,322	\$ 1,465,434	\$ 1,599,999	\$ 1,702,434	\$ 1,809,690
23	Gilchrist	Yes	\$ 784,406	\$ 836,319	\$ 912,777	\$ 970,900	\$ 1,031,832
24	Glades	Yes	\$ 389,749	\$ 416,801	\$ 457,105	\$ 487,740	\$ 519,918
25	Gulf	Yes	\$ 628,725	\$ 667,610	\$ 724,505	\$ 767,824	\$ 813,080
26	Hamilton	Yes	\$ 292,368	\$ 313,420	\$ 344,825	\$ 368,708	\$ 393,913
27	Hardee	Yes	\$ 610,766	\$ 652,065	\$ 713,212	\$ 759,711	\$ 808,386
28	Hendry	Yes	\$ 1,187,336	\$ 1,263,405	\$ 1,375,326	\$ 1,460,579	\$ 1,549,989
29	Hernando		\$ 11,676,066	\$ 12,385,870	\$ 13,417,519	\$ 14,202,051	\$ 15,020,392
30	Highlands	Yes	\$ 4,550,542	\$ 4,850,647	\$ 5,292,622	\$ 5,628,709	\$ 5,980,691
31	Hillsborough		\$ 69,584,698	\$ 73,574,115	\$ 79,334,501	\$ 83,724,577	\$ 88,295,682
32	Holmes	Yes	\$ 493,599	\$ 528,481	\$ 580,156	\$ 619,265	\$ 660,226
33	Indian River		\$ 11,241,376	\$ 11,891,738	\$ 12,833,563	\$ 13,551,463	\$ 14,299,062
34	Jackson	Yes	\$ 1,219,659	\$ 1,302,133	\$ 1,424,173	\$ 1,516,871	\$ 1,614,298
35	Jefferson	Yes	\$ 614,045	\$ 653,544	\$ 711,325	\$ 755,287	\$ 801,394
36	Lafayette	Yes	\$ 220,367	\$ 235,830	\$ 258,652	\$ 276,004	\$ 294,187
37	Lake		\$ 23,810,602	\$ 25,152,164	\$ 27,083,881	\$ 28,556,162	\$ 30,088,098
38	Lee		\$ 47,298,698	\$ 49,979,972	\$ 53,845,947	\$ 56,793,041	\$ 59,860,570
39	Leon		\$ 13,308,429	\$ 14,067,838	\$ 15,163,436	\$ 15,998,121	\$ 16,866,704
40	Levy	Yes	\$ 1,847,031	\$ 1,969,206	\$ 2,148,875	\$ 2,285,045	\$ 2,427,650
41	Liberty	Yes	\$ 169,645	\$ 181,170	\$ 198,099	\$ 210,974	\$ 224,507
42	Madison	Yes	\$ 483,606	\$ 517,028	\$ 566,896	\$ 604,953	\$ 645,033
43	Manatee		\$ 25,037,390	\$ 26,440,300	\$ 28,460,678	\$ 30,002,040	\$ 31,605,537
44	Marion		\$ 21,533,388	\$ 22,854,629	\$ 24,780,515	\$ 26,245,772	\$ 27,775,051
45	Martin		\$ 11,526,575	\$ 12,173,639	\$ 13,105,591	\$ 13,816,057	\$ 14,555,258
46	Monroe		\$ 4,301,029	\$ 4,531,983	\$ 4,862,624	\$ 5,115,143	\$ 5,377,494
47	Nassau		\$ 6,855,796	\$ 7,238,595	\$ 7,790,000	\$ 8,210,963	\$ 8,649,063
48	Okaloosa		\$ 11,534,300	\$ 12,186,391	\$ 13,124,756	\$ 13,839,437	\$ 14,582,692
49	Okeechobee	Yes	\$ 1,281,342	\$ 1,364,361	\$ 1,486,820	\$ 1,580,251	\$ 1,678,409
50	Orange		\$ 59,724,046	\$ 63,071,842	\$ 67,891,307	\$ 71,566,669	\$ 75,390,532
51	Osceola		\$ 18,572,445	\$ 19,645,884	\$ 21,195,556	\$ 22,374,896	\$ 23,601,300
52	Palm Beach		\$ 86,778,900	\$ 91,642,917	\$ 98,647,980	\$ 103,991,037	\$ 109,549,240
53	Pasco		\$ 32,128,348	\$ 34,000,474	\$ 36,716,923	\$ 38,790,146	\$ 40,954,170
54	Pinellas		\$ 56,206,492	\$ 59,528,133	\$ 64,344,255	\$ 68,011,410	\$ 71,833,408
55	Polk		\$ 31,222,647	\$ 33,076,568	\$ 35,765,275	\$ 37,812,417	\$ 39,946,970
56	Putnam	Yes	\$ 2,494,676	\$ 2,662,737	\$ 2,910,414	\$ 3,099,177	\$ 3,297,520
57	Saint Johns		\$ 22,250,137	\$ 23,454,373	\$ 25,180,956	\$ 26,499,837	\$ 27,870,432
58	Saint Lucie		\$ 21,995,656	\$ 23,270,194	\$ 25,111,281	\$ 26,512,837	\$ 27,971,251
59	Santa Rosa		\$ 11,486,911	\$ 12,140,241	\$ 13,082,809	\$ 13,801,725	\$ 14,550,314
60	Sarasota		\$ 33,917,350	\$ 35,817,973	\$ 38,552,804	\$ 40,637,431	\$ 42,805,045
61	Seminole		\$ 26,132,026	\$ 27,580,687	\$ 29,664,248	\$ 31,254,281	\$ 32,908,036
62	Sumter		\$ 13,683,737	\$ 14,431,224	\$ 15,504,244	\$ 16,324,054	\$ 17,176,526
63	Suwannee	Yes	\$ 1,415,029	\$ 1,515,854	\$ 1,666,275	\$ 1,780,796	\$ 1,901,402
64	Taylor	Yes	\$ 585,724	\$ 628,569	\$ 692,275	\$ 740,779	\$ 791,989
65	Union	Yes	\$ 341,568	\$ 364,925	\$ 399,695	\$ 426,187	\$ 454,007
66	Volusia		\$ 32,504,464	\$ 34,423,647	\$ 37,207,151	\$ 39,326,799	\$ 41,536,353
67	Wakulla	Yes	\$ 1,816,133	\$ 1,927,152	\$ 2,088,906	\$ 2,211,864	\$ 2,340,125
68	Walton		\$ 4,160,537	\$ 4,395,919	\$ 4,735,547	\$ 4,994,736	\$ 5,264,753
69	Washington	Yes	\$ 783,983	\$ 837,351	\$ 916,426	\$ 976,529	\$ 1,039,662
70	Statewide - All		\$ 1,134,572,958	\$ 1,199,688,196	\$ 1,293,747,187	\$ 1,365,434,701	\$ 1,440,081,981
71	Fiscally Constrained County On		\$ 30,588,172	\$ 32,613,336	\$ 35,599,209	\$ 37,871,502	\$ 40,254,432

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	<b>2023 Aggregate Millage Rates</b>						
2	School Millage	5.97					
3	NonSchool Millage	10.53					
4							
5	<b>Data &amp; Assumptions</b>						
6	Net New Homesteads Per Year	1.51%					
7	2023 Homestead Parcel Count	5,016,947					
8	Share of New Homesteads affected by law change (Other 2)	84.20%					
9							
10	<b>Roll Year</b>	<b>CPI Increase</b>	<b>New 2nd Exemption</b>	<b>Homesteads with Additional Exemption Value</b>	<b>Base New Exemption</b>	<b>Base Tax Impact</b>	
11	2025	1.02	\$ 50,000	4,224,213	\$ 104,979,476,453	\$ 1,105,738,328	
12	2026	1.02	\$ 51,000	4,244,677	\$ 109,577,338,424	\$ 1,154,167,148	
13	2027	1.03	\$ 52,530	4,273,780	\$ 116,642,522,016	\$ 1,228,584,020	
14	2028	1.02	\$ 53,581	4,292,467	\$ 121,512,808,544	\$ 1,279,882,261	
15	2029	1.02	\$ 54,653	4,310,679	\$ 126,492,581,345	\$ 1,332,333,710	
16							
17	<b>Roll Year</b>	<b>Average Additional Exemption per Parcel</b>	<b>Net New Homesteads with Additional Exemption Value</b>	<b>Cumulative New Homesteads with Additional Exemption Value</b>	<b>Additional New Exemption</b>	<b>Additional Impact</b>	<b>Total Impact</b>
18	2024	\$ -	63,671	63,671	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
19	2025	\$ 21,337	64,631	128,302	\$ 2,737,577,517	\$ 28,834,630	\$ (1,134,572,958)
20	2026	\$ 22,288	65,605	193,907	\$ 4,321,796,272	\$ 45,521,048	\$ (1,199,688,196)
21	2027	\$ 23,749	66,594	260,501	\$ 6,186,631,078	\$ 65,163,166	\$ (1,293,747,187)
22	2028	\$ 24,756	67,598	328,098	\$ 8,122,401,257	\$ 85,552,440	\$ (1,365,434,701)
23	2029	\$ 25,786	68,616	396,715	\$ 10,229,687,114	\$ 107,748,271	\$ (1,440,081,981)
24							
25	<b>Impact on School</b>						
26		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
27		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
28	2024-25			\$0	\$0		
29	2025-26			\$0	\$0		
30	2026-27			\$0	\$0		
31	2027-28			\$0	\$0		
32	2028-29			\$0	\$0		
33							
34	<b>Impact on Non-School</b>						
35		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
36		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
37	2024-25			\$0	\$(1,440.1 M)		
38	2025-26			\$(1,134.6 M)	\$(1,440.1 M)		
39	2026-27			\$(1,199.7 M)	\$(1,440.1 M)		
40	2027-28			\$(1,293.7 M)	\$(1,440.1 M)		
41	2028-29			\$(1,365.4 M)	\$(1,440.1 M)		
42							
43	<b>Total Impact</b>						
44		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
45		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
46	2024-25			\$0	\$(1,440.1 M)		
47	2025-26			\$(1,134.6 M)	\$(1,440.1 M)		
48	2026-27			\$(1,199.7 M)	\$(1,440.1 M)		
49	2027-28			\$(1,293.7 M)	\$(1,440.1 M)		
50	2028-29			\$(1,365.4 M)	\$(1,440.1 M)		

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem

**Issue:** Homestead Tax Exemptions – Maintenance and Repairs

**Bill Number(s):** HB 913

**Entire Bill**

**Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Representative McFarland

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 2024

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** January 12, 2024

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Section 193.155(4)(a), Florida Statutes, states that, “except as provided in paragraph (b) and s. 193.624, changes, additions, or improvements to homestead property shall be assessed at just value as of the first January 1 after the changes, additions, or improvements are substantially completed.”

Section 196.011, F.S., indicates that in instances of homestead fraud involving failure to notify the property appraiser, the *taxes exempted* are to be paid plus:

- 15 percent interest per annum (unclear if on taxes exempted or unpaid taxes) and
- a penalty of 50 percent of the *taxes exempted*

Sections 196.075 and 196.161, F.S., indicate that in instances of homestead fraud involving certain local exemptions for persons 65 and older as well as probate, the *taxes exempted* are to be paid plus:

- 15 percent interest per annum (unclear if on taxes exempted or unpaid taxes) and
- a penalty of 50 percent of the *unpaid taxes*

- b. Proposed Change:** Section 1 of the bill adds, “Maintenance or repair of the homestead property, including roof or window replacement, may not be considered to be a change, an addition, or an improvement under this subsection” to section 193.155(4)(a), F.S.

Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the bill make the amount to be paid the same in sections 196.011, 196.075, and 196.161, F.S. All three sections are modified such that in instances of homestead fraud, the *taxes exempted* are to be paid plus:

- Interest at the rate set forth in S. 213.235, F.S., per annum on the *unpaid taxes* and
- A penalty of three times the interest rate set forth in S. 213.235, F.S., not to exceed 50 percent of the *unpaid taxes* for each year

Section 5 of the bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2024, providing time for VAB challenges that may result in an impact to Fiscal Year 2024-25.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Data available from the Department of Revenue at: [https://floridarevenue.com/taxes/taxesfees/Pages/tax\\_interest\\_rates.aspx](https://floridarevenue.com/taxes/taxesfees/Pages/tax_interest_rates.aspx)

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

Section 1 of the bill is, to most property appraisers, clarifying language with no impact. There may be, however, a small number of property appraisers that are currently treating such maintenance as a change, addition, or improvement, resulting in a negative indeterminant impact.

Regarding proposed language sections 2, 3, and 4, the interest and penalties are aligned to be paid on the unpaid taxes. The penalty was 50 percent and is changed to three times the specified interest rate, not to exceed 50 percent. By design, this amount must be less than or equal to what it is under the current law. The interest piece is likely smaller but depends on the interest rate that is set. Currently the interest rate is 12 percent. Below is a table of the interest rate over the most recent 10 years.



**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE**

**Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem

**Issue:** Homestead Tax Exemptions – Maintenance and Repairs

**Bill Number(s):** HB 913

	Jan-Jun	Jul-Dec		Jan-Jun	Jul-Dec
<b>2013</b>	7%	7%	<b>2019</b>	9%	9%
<b>2014</b>	7%	7%	<b>2020</b>	9%	9%
<b>2015</b>	7%	7%	<b>2021</b>	7%	7%
<b>2016</b>	7%	7%	<b>2022</b>	7%	7%
<b>2017</b>	7%	8%	<b>2023</b>	9%	11%
<b>2018</b>	8%	8%	<b>2024</b>	12%	

This would currently lead to an occurrence of homestead fraud owing 3 percent less in interest per year (down from 15 percent) and 36 percent of the unpaid taxes as a penalty (down from 50 percent). The number of existing liens and the duration of the underlying fraud is unknown. This would result in a lower or equal penalty compared to current law and is expected to result in decreased interest payments unless the interest rate, that has historically been between 7 and 9 percent, exceeds 15 percent. The bill does not impact the actual tax amount, except that by reducing the consequences it may encourage more homestead fraud which, if caught, would delay some amount of revenues into future years.

The bill goes into effect in July 1, 2024 and impacts would begin in the 2024-25 fiscal year. For section 1, this effective date allows time for VAB appeals in instances of maintenance not be valued as described in the bill language.

The language in sections 2, 3, and 4 appeared before the REC at an [impact conference](#) on March 24, 2023 and a negative indeterminate impact was adopted for all years.

**Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact**

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			(**)	(**)		
2025-26			(**)	(**)		
2026-27			(**)	(**)		
2027-28			(**)	(**)		
2028-29			(**)	(**)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Ad Valorem

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 01/12/2024)**

Maintenance and Repairs (Section 1)

The Conference adopted a negative indeterminate impact.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE**

**Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem

**Issue:** Homestead Tax Exemptions – Maintenance and Repairs

**Bill Number(s):** HB 913

Interest and Penalty Provisions (Sections 2, 3, and 4)

The Conference adopted and negative indeterminate impact.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Article V Fees

**Issue:** Clerk of Courts

**Bill Number(s):** HB 1077

**Entire Bill**

**Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Representative Botana

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Upon Becoming Law

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 01/12/2024

### Section 1: Narrative

#### a. Current Law:

##### Justice Administrative Commission (Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, and 14)

Section 27.52, F.S. directs 25% of amounts recovered by the state attorney as reasonable value for services rendered under certain circumstances to the Grants and Donations Trust Fund of the Justice Administrative Commission (JAC). Section 27.54, F.S. directs payments received when a county or municipality contracts with a public defender or regional council to the Grants and Donations Trust Fund of the JAC. Section 27.703, F.S. requires a payment be appropriated from the JAC. Section 57.082, F.S. sets aside 25% of amounts collected from applicants improperly determined to be indigent into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund of the JAC. Section 501.2101, F.S. deposits amounts received for attorney fees into Consumer Frauds Trust Fund of the JAC.

##### GR Fees Redirect to Clerks and County (Sections 4, 7, and 12)

Section 28.241, F.S. sets the filing fees for a party instituting a civil action in circuit court related to real property or mortgage foreclosure. When the claim value is more than \$250,000, the filing fee is \$1,900, \$1,705 of which is deposited into the General Revenue Fund (GR). Section 34.041(1)(c), F.S. charges a \$295 fee for counterclaims where the relief is between \$2,500 and \$15,000 to be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. Section 34.041(1)(d), F.S. charges a \$10 fee for issuing summons in County Court to be deposited into GR. Section 318.18(8)(a), F.S. states that a person who fails comply with the court's requirements or to pay a civil penalty within 30 days must pay an additional civil penalty of \$16, to be distributed \$6.50 to the General Revenue Fund (GR) and \$9.50 to the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund. Section 318.18(18), F.S. states that in addition to any other penalties imposed, an administrative fee of \$12.50 must be paid for all noncriminal moving and nonmoving violations under chapter 316, 320, and 322. The fee is to be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

##### Clerks Transfer to GR (Section 6)

Section 28.37, F.S. states that starting in 2022, no later than February 1 each year the Department of Revenue shall transfer 50% of the cumulative excess of the original revenue projection from the Clerks of Court Trust Fund into the General Revenue Fund. The remainder is to be kept in the Clerks of the Court Trust Fund and used in the total combined budgets of the clerks.

##### Miami-Dade Pilot Program (Section 13)

When a driver fails to comply with the requirements to resolve a sanction resulting from a uniform traffic citation, the clerk of the court shall notify the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles of the driver's non-compliance. The Department will then send notice to the individual of intent to suspend his or her driver license unless the matter is resolved within a given timeframe. After the license is suspended, the driver must work with the clerk of court to come into compliance. This may include payment in full, entering a payment plan, completing community service, or otherwise correcting whatever issue led the court to send notice to the Department. Once the person is compliant, the clerk of court will send notice to the Department. Before having his or her license returned, the driver must pay the \$60 reinstatement fee per section 322.29, F.S. When the license is reinstated by the Department, \$37.50 shall be deposited into General Revenue and \$22.50 shall be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund. When the license is reinstated by the clerk of court or tax collector, \$37.50 shall be retained and \$22.50 shall be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund.

#### b. Proposed Change:

##### Justice Administrative Commission (Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, and 14)

Section 27.52, F.S. is revised to redirect 25% of amounts recovered by the state attorney as reasonable value for services rendered under certain circumstances from the Grants and Donations Trust Fund of the Justice Administrative Commission (JAC) to the Grants and Donations Trust Fund of the applicable state attorney. Section 27.54, F.S. is revised to redirect payments received when a county or municipality contracts with a public defender or regional council from the Grants and Donations Trust Fund of the JAC to the Grants and Donations Trust Fund of the public defender or regional counsel. Section 27.703, F.S. requires a payment be appropriated from the Chief Financial Officer instead of the JAC. Section 57.082, F.S. is revised to

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Article V Fees

**Issue:** Clerk of Courts

**Bill Number(s):** HB 1077

redirect 25% of amounts collected from applicants improperly determined to be indigent from the Grants and Donations Trust Fund of the JAC to applicable state attorney. Section 501.2101, F.S. is revised so that amounts received for attorney fees are deposited into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund of the state attorney instead of the Consumer Frauds Trust Fund of the JAC.

### GR Fees Redirect to Clerks and County (Sections 4, 7, and 12)

Section 28.241, F.S. is revised so that half of the amount from foreclosure filings fees when the claim value is more than \$250,000 that is currently deposited into the General Revenue Fund is instead deposited into the Clerk's Fine and Forfeiture Funds (F&FF). Section 34.041(1)(c), F.S. is revised so that the \$295 fee for counterclaims where the relief is between \$2,500 and \$15,000 is deposited into the Clerk's F&FF. Section 34.041(1)(d), F.S. is revised so that the \$10 fee for issuing summons in County Court is deposited into the Clerk's F&FF. Section 318.18(8)(a), F.S. is revised so that the \$6.50 GR portion of the \$16 late civil penalty fee is reduced to \$1.50. The \$5.00 portion is redirected to the Public Records Modernization Trust Fund of the county. Section 318.18(18), F.S. is revised so that the \$12.50 fee is redirected from the General Revenue Fund to split \$6.25 to the Public Records Modernization Trust Fund of the county and \$6.25 to the Clerk's Fine and Forfeiture Funds.

### Clerks Transfer to GR (Section 6)

Section 28.37, F.S. is revised so that the Department of Revenue shall not transfer 50% of the cumulative excess of the original revenue projection from the Clerks of Court Trust Fund into the General Revenue Fund. Instead, the entire remainder is to be kept in the Clerks of the Court Trust Fund and used in the total combined budgets of the clerks.

### Miami-Dade Pilot Program (Section 13)

Section 322.76, F.S. is created to establish in Miami-Dade County the Clerk of Court Driver License Reinstatement Pilot Program. Notwithstanding any other provisions to the contrary within chapter 322, the clerk may reinstate or provide affidavit to the department to reinstate a suspended driver license for a person's failure to fulfill a court ordered child support obligation, as a result of the end of a suspension due to points per 322.37, F.S., or failure to comply with provisions of chapters 318 or 322. The \$60 reinstatement fee must be paid. The Pilot Program ends on July 1, 2026.

## **Section 2: Description of Data and Sources**

Highway Safety REC held 01/03/2024

Article V REC held 12/20/2023

Email and phone contact with staff from Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation, and Florida Court Clerks and Comptrollers

Florida Senate Criminal and Civil Justice Appropriations Summary of Clerk Conforming Bill, 2017 Session

Impact REC for SB 1130 and HB 977 on 03/24/2023

Impact REC for CS HB 977 on 06/13/2023

DRAFT Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles 2024 Agency Bill Analysis for HB 1077 prepared 01/05/2024

April 2023 Population estimates per <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/population-demographics/data/index-floridaproducts.cfm>

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

### Justice Administrative Commission (Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, and 14)

Language in the bill specifies that amounts recovered by the state attorney as reasonable value for services rendered, payments received when a county or municipality contracts with a public defender or regional council, 25% of amounts collected from applicants improperly determined to be indigent, and amounts received for attorney fees which currently read as being deposited into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund of the JAC be instead deposited elsewhere. According to CCOC staff, JAC staff, and the CCOC October 23, 2023 Executive Committee Meeting Minutes, these sections of the bill are codifying current practice. Therefore, there is zero impact to Gr, Trust and Local Funds resulting from these sections.

### GR Fees Redirect to Clerks and County (Sections 4, 7, and 12)

The bill redirects a portion of foreclosure fees, counterclaim fees, county court summons, late civil penalties, and \$12.50 traffic fines from GR to either the Public Records Modernization Trust Fund of the County or the Clerk's Fine and Forfeiture Funds. The current forecast for foreclosures, counterclaims, and late civil penalties was pulled directly from the most recent Highway Safety Revenue Estimating Conference or Article V Revenue Estimating Conference. The county court summons and \$12.50 traffic fee are currently forecasted as part of the chapter 2008-111 fees grouping. For county court summons, the Impact Revenue Estimating Conferences from 2023 session were used to estimate a FY 2024-25 actual. For the \$12.50 traffic fine, a document from the 2017 Session

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE**

**Revenue Source:** Article V Fees

**Issue:** Clerk of Courts

**Bill Number(s):** HB 1077

estimated the amount of the \$12.50 fee to be \$18.8 million. The most recent Article V REC was used to scale up the fee to a FY 2024-25 estimated amount. The FY 2024-25 estimated amounts for both county court summons and the \$12.50 fines were then grown by chapter 2008-111 fees growth rates from the Article V REC. For all fee redirects, the current estimated fund distributions were compared to the proposed distributions to show the negative to GR and positive to Local.

The proposal is effective upon becoming law. Without any indication of when the bill may be signed, we have assumed that the bill is effective June 1, 2024 – resulting in cash and recurring being equal due to the one month lag. There is no GR service charge impact.

Clerks Transfer to GR (Section 6)

The bill allows the Clerks to keep the cumulative excess of the original revenue projection while currently 50% of it is transferred to GR. The most recent Article V REC projects a cumulative excess of \$6.6 million for FY 2024-25, resulting in a transfer of \$3.3 million. The Clerks keeping this amount would result in a positive to local funds and negative to GR. There is no impact to FY 2025-26 through FY 2028-29 because the bill would make no changes to the baseline forecast.

Miami-Dade Pilot Program (Section 13)

There is a GR and local impact resulting from the pilot program created by the bill. The pilot program will likely result in more driver license reinstatements being performed by the clerks. From the \$60 reinstatement fee, \$37.50 is either distributed to GR if performed by the Department or retained by the clerk or tax collector if performed by the clerk or tax collector. According to HSMV staff, license reinstatement operations are currently performed by the Department in Miami-Dade County but may potentially shift from the department to tax collectors sometime in calendar year 2025 or 2026. The proposed impact shows positive to local (clerks) and negative to GR because that is current administration. This impact could change to positive to clerks and negative to tax collectors, netting zero to Local, if operations do shift to tax collectors during the forecast period. To estimate the impact, the high scenario uses the most recent REC estimate of the HSOTF portion of 322.29, F.S. reinstatement fees multiplied by the Miami-Dade population percentage of statewide population. The middle scenario is half of the high scenario, recognizing that not all reinstatements would shift to clerks. The low scenario uses an internal estimate calculated by Miami-Dade clerk staff using their data as a base then grows by the Highway Safety REC growth rate. The low scenario translates to about 18% of reinstatements shifting to the clerk.

**Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact**

Justice Administrative Commission (Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, and 14)

GR, Trust, Local	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			0.0	0.0		
2025-26			0.0	0.0		
2026-27			0.0	0.0		
2027-28			0.0	0.0		
2028-29			0.0	0.0		

GR Fees Redirect to Clerks and County (Sections 4, 7, and 12)

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			(37.6)	(37.6)		
2025-26			(38.4)	(38.4)		
2026-27			(39.0)	(39.0)		
2027-28			(39.3)	(39.3)		
2028-29			(39.5)	(39.5)		

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE**

**Revenue Source:** Article V Fees

**Issue:** Clerk of Courts

**Bill Number(s):** HB 1077

Local	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			37.6	37.6		
2025-26			38.4	38.4		
2026-27			39.0	39.0		
2027-28			39.3	39.3		
2028-29			39.5	39.5		

**Clerks Transfer to GR (Section 6)**

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			(3.3)	0.0		
2025-26			0.0	0.0		
2026-27			0.0	0.0		
2027-28			0.0	0.0		
2028-29			0.0	0.0		

Local	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			3.3	0.0		
2025-26			0.0	0.0		
2026-27			0.0	0.0		
2027-28			0.0	0.0		
2028-29			0.0	0.0		

**Miami-Dade Pilot Program (Section 13)**

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	(2.1)	0.0	(1.1)	0.0	(0.4)	0.0
2025-26	(2.2)	0.0	(1.1)	0.0	(0.4)	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	2.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
2025-26	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Revenue Distribution:**

- General Revenue
- Public Records Modernization Trust Fund of the county
- Clerk’s Fine and Forfeiture Funds
- Tax Collectors

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE**

**Revenue Source:** Article V Fees

**Issue:** Clerk of Courts

**Bill Number(s):** HB 1077

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 01/12/2024)**

Justice Administrative Commission (Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, and 14)

The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

GR Fees Redirect to Clerks and County (Sections 4, 7, and 12)

The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	(37.6)	(37.6)	0.0	0.0	37.6	37.6	0.0	0.0
2025-26	(38.4)	(38.4)	0.0	0.0	38.4	38.4	0.0	0.0
2026-27	(39.0)	(39.0)	0.0	0.0	39.0	39.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	(39.3)	(39.3)	0.0	0.0	39.3	39.3	0.0	0.0
2028-29	(39.5)	(39.5)	0.0	0.0	39.5	39.5	0.0	0.0

Clerks Transfer to GR (Section 6)

The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	(3.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Miami-Dade Pilot Program (Section 13)

The Conference adopted an average of the middle and low estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	(0.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	(0.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	<b>Foreclosure 28.241</b>									
2		<b>Current Forecast</b>			<b>Proposed Forecast</b>					
3		<b>GR</b>	<b>Clerks F&amp;FF</b>		<b>GR</b>	<b>Clerks F&amp;FF</b>				
4	FY 2024-2025	\$ 6,822,054	\$ -		\$ 3,411,027	\$ 3,411,027				
5	FY 2025-2026	\$ 7,867,840	\$ -		\$ 3,933,920	\$ 3,933,920				
6	FY 2026-2027	\$ 8,366,905	\$ -		\$ 4,183,453	\$ 4,183,453				
7	FY 2027-2028	\$ 8,644,461	\$ -		\$ 4,322,230	\$ 4,322,230				
8	FY 2028-2029	\$ 8,682,570	\$ -		\$ 4,341,285	\$ 4,341,285				
9										
10	<b>Counterclaim 34.041(1)(c),</b>									
11		<b>Current Forecast</b>			<b>Proposed Forecast</b>					
12		<b>GR</b>	<b>Clerks F&amp;FF</b>		<b>GR</b>	<b>Clerks F&amp;FF</b>				
13	FY 2024-2025	\$ 300,000	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 300,000				
14	FY 2025-2026	\$ 300,000	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 300,000				
15	FY 2026-2027	\$ 300,000	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 300,000				
16	FY 2027-2028	\$ 300,000	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 300,000				
17	FY 2028-2029	\$ 300,000	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 300,000				
18										
19	<b>Summons 34.041(1)(d),</b>									
20	Total Summons per 03/23 Impact FY 2024-25				\$ 12,379,886					
21	Circuit Summons per 06/23 Impact FY 2024-25				\$ 3,946,384					
22	Difference (Estimated County Summons FY 2024-25)				\$ 8,433,502					
23		<b>Current Forecast</b>			<b>Proposed Forecast</b>			<b>2008-111</b>		
24		<b>GR</b>	<b>Clerks F&amp;FF</b>		<b>GR</b>	<b>Clerks F&amp;FF</b>		<b>Growth Rates</b>		
25	FY 2024-2025	\$ 8,433,502	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 8,433,502				
26	FY 2025-2026	\$ 8,527,920	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 8,527,920		1.12%		
27	FY 2026-2027	\$ 8,595,902	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 8,595,902		0.80%		
28	FY 2027-2028	\$ 8,632,411	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 8,632,411		0.42%		
29	FY 2028-2029	\$ 8,660,107	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 8,660,107		0.32%		
30										
31	<b>Late Civil Penalty 318.18(8)(a)</b>									
32		<b>Current Forecast</b>				<b>Proposed Forecast</b>				
33		<b>GR</b>	<b>PRMTF</b>	<b>HSOTF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>PRMTF</b>	<b>HSOTF</b>	<b>Total</b>	
34	FY 2024-2025	\$ 6,378,862	\$ -	\$ 9,322,952	\$ 15,701,813	\$ 1,472,045	\$ 4,906,817	\$ 9,322,952	\$ 15,701,813	
35	FY 2025-2026	\$ 6,468,804	\$ -	\$ 9,454,405	\$ 15,923,209	\$ 1,492,801	\$ 4,976,003	\$ 9,454,405	\$ 15,923,209	
36	FY 2026-2027	\$ 6,549,664	\$ -	\$ 9,572,585	\$ 16,122,249	\$ 1,511,461	\$ 5,038,203	\$ 9,572,585	\$ 16,122,249	
37	FY 2027-2028	\$ 6,628,260	\$ -	\$ 9,687,456	\$ 16,315,716	\$ 1,529,598	\$ 5,098,661	\$ 9,687,456	\$ 16,315,716	
38	FY 2028-2029	\$ 6,703,822	\$ -	\$ 9,797,893	\$ 16,501,715	\$ 1,547,036	\$ 5,156,786	\$ 9,797,893	\$ 16,501,715	
39										
40	<b>\$12.50 Traffic Fee 318.18(8)(a)</b>									
41	FY 2017-18 \$12.50 Fee Estimate			\$ 18,800,000						
42	FY 2017-18 Allocated Traffic			\$ 24,937,970						
43	FY 2024-25 Allocated Traffic Forecast			\$ 27,200,000						
44	FY 2024-25 \$12.50 Fee Estimate			\$ 20,505,277						
45		<b>Current Forecast</b>				<b>Proposed Forecast</b>				
46		<b>GR</b>	<b>PRMTF</b>	<b>Clerks F&amp;FF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>PRMTF</b>	<b>Clerks F&amp;FF</b>	<b>Total</b>	
47	FY 2024-2025	\$ 20,505,277	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,505,277	\$ -	\$ 10,252,639	\$ 10,252,639	\$ 20,505,277	
48	FY 2025-2026	\$ 20,734,848	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,734,848	\$ -	\$ 10,367,424	\$ 10,367,424	\$ 20,734,848	
49	FY 2026-2027	\$ 20,900,139	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,900,139	\$ -	\$ 10,450,070	\$ 10,450,070	\$ 20,900,139	
50	FY 2027-2028	\$ 20,988,907	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,988,907	\$ -	\$ 10,494,453	\$ 10,494,453	\$ 20,988,907	
51	FY 2028-2029	\$ 21,056,248	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,056,248	\$ -	\$ 10,528,124	\$ 10,528,124	\$ 21,056,248	
52										
53	<b>Impact (millions)</b>									
54		<b>GR</b>	<b>Clerks F&amp;FF</b>	<b>PRMTF</b>						
55	FY 2024-2025	\$ (37.60)	\$ 22.4	\$ 15.2						
56	FY 2025-2026	\$ (38.40)	\$ 23.1	\$ 15.3						
57	FY 2026-2027	\$ (39.00)	\$ 23.5	\$ 15.5						
58	FY 2027-2028	\$ (39.30)	\$ 23.7	\$ 15.6						
59	FY 2028-2029	\$ (39.50)	\$ 23.8	\$ 15.7						



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2	Miami Dade Clerk Estimated Increase						\$ 400,000		% of total	
3	# of Reinstatements						10,667		2.30%	
4										
5	FY 2024-25 Forecasted 322.29 Reinstatements to HSOTF						\$ 10,446,787			
6	Derived #						464,302			
7										
8	Population on April 1, 2023 estimates per <a href="http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/population-demographics/data/index-floridaproducts.cfm">http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/population-demographics/data/index-floridaproducts.cfm</a>									
9	F Pop		22,530,738							
10	Miami Dade pop		2,760,306							
11	% of total		12.3%							
12										
13		<b>High</b>				<b>Low</b>				
14		322.29 to HSOTF	Derived #	Miami Dade	<b>\$ Shifted</b>	Derived #	<b>\$ Shift</b>			
15	FY 2024-2025	\$ 10,446,787	464,302	56,883	<b>\$ 2,133,110</b>	10,667	<b>\$ 400,000</b>			
16	FY 2025-2026	\$ 10,558,469	469,265	57,491	<b>\$ 2,155,914</b>	10,781	<b>\$ 404,276</b>			
17										
18	High Impact: Miami-Dade Population % of all 322.29 per Highway Safety REC									
19		Clerks		GR						
20		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring					
21	FY 2024-2025	2.1	0.0	(2.1)	0.0					
22	FY 2025-2026	2.2	0.0	(2.2)	0.0					
23	FY 2026-2027	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
24	FY 2027-2028	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
25	FY 2028-2029	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
26										
27	Middle Impact: 50% of High									
28		Clerks		GR						
29		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring					
30	FY 2024-2025	1.1	0.0	(1.1)	0.0					
31	FY 2025-2026	1.1	0.0	(1.1)	0.0					
32	FY 2026-2027	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
33	FY 2027-2028	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
34	FY 2028-2029	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
35										
36	Low Impact: Miami Dade Clerk Calculation									
37		Clerks		GR						
38		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring					
39	FY 2024-2025	0.4	0.0	(0.4)	0.0					
40	FY 2025-2026	0.4	0.0	(0.4)	0.0					
41	FY 2026-2027	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
42	FY 2027-2028	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
43	FY 2028-2029	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
44										

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE**

**Revenue Source:** Article V Fees  
**Issue:** Funding Court Technology  
**Bill Number(s):** HB 763 and SB 950

- Entire Bill**
- Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Representative Stark and Senator Stewart

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** 07/01/2024

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 01/12/2024

**Section 1: Narrative**

- a. Current Law:** Section 28.35, F.S. lists functions of the Clerks of Court Operations Corporation. Section 318.18(8)(a), F.S. states that a person who fails comply with the court’s requirements or to pay a civil penalty within 30 days must pay an additional civil penalty of \$16, to be distributed \$6.50 to the General Revenue Fund (GR) and \$9.50 to the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund. Section 318.18(18), F.S. states that in addition to any other penalties imposed, an administrative fee of \$12.50 must be paid for all noncriminal moving and nonmoving violations under chapter 316, 320, and 322. The fee is to be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- b. Proposed Change:** Section 28.35, F.S. is revised so that the list of functions of the Clerks of Court Operations Corporation includes improving court technology. Section 318.18(8)(a), F.S. is revised so that the \$6.50 GR portion of the \$16 late civil penalty fee is reduced to \$1.50. The \$5.00 portion is redirected to the Public Records Modernization Trust Fund of the County. Section 318.18(18), F.S. is revised so that the \$12.50 fee is redirected from the General Revenue Fund to split \$6.25 to the Public Records Modernization Trust Fund of the County and \$6.25 to the Clerk’s Fine and Forfeiture Funds.

**Section 2: Description of Data and Sources**

Highway Safety REC held 01/03/2024

Article V REC held 12/20/2023

Email and phone contact with staff from Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation and Florida Court Clerks and Comptrollers Florida Senate Criminal and Civil Justice Appropriations Summary of Clerk Conforming Bill, 2017 Session

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

The bill redirects a portion of the late civil penalty from GR to the Public Records Modernization Trust Fund of the county. The current forecast for the fee was pulled directly from the most recent Highway Safety Revenue Estimating Conference. The bill also redirects the \$12.50 traffic fine from GR to split between the Clerk’s Fine and Forfeiture Funds and the Public Records Modernization Trust Fund of the county. This fee is currently included in the Chapter 2008-111 collection of fees. A document from the 2017 Session estimated the amount of the \$12.50 fee to be \$18.8 million. The most recent Article V REC was used to scale up the fee to a FY 2024-25 estimated amount and grow through the forecast period. For both fee redirects, the current estimated fund distributions were compared to the proposed distributions to show the negative to GR and positive to Local. The cash impact is 11 months in the first year due to timing lag. There is no GR service charge impact.

**Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact**

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			(23.4)	(25.5)		
2025-26			(25.7)	(25.7)		
2026-27			(26.0)	(26.0)		
2027-28			(26.1)	(26.1)		
2028-29			(26.2)	(26.2)		

Local	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			23.4	25.5		
2025-26			25.7	25.7		
2026-27			26.0	26.0		
2027-28			26.1	26.1		
2028-29			26.2	26.2		

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE**

**Revenue Source:** Article V Fees  
**Issue:** Funding Court Technology  
**Bill Number(s):** HB 763 and SB 950

**Revenue Distribution:**

General Revenue  
 Public Records Modernization Trust Fund of the county  
 Clerk’s Fine and Forfeiture Funds

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 01/12/2024)** The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	(23.4)	(25.5)	0.0	0.0	23.4	25.5	0.0	0.0
2025-26	(25.7)	(25.7)	0.0	0.0	25.7	25.7	0.0	0.0
2026-27	(26.0)	(26.0)	0.0	0.0	26.0	26.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	(26.1)	(26.1)	0.0	0.0	26.1	26.1	0.0	0.0
2028-29	(26.2)	(26.2)	0.0	0.0	26.2	26.2	0.0	0.0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	<b>Late Civil Penalty 318.18(8)(a)</b>											
2	<b>Current Forecast</b>					<b>Proposed Forecast</b>						
3		<b>GR</b>	<b>PRMTF</b>	<b>HSOTF</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>GR</b>	<b>PRMTF</b>	<b>HSOTF</b>	<b>Total</b>		
4	FY 2024-2025	\$ 6,378,862	\$ -	\$ 9,322,952	\$ 15,701,813		\$ 1,472,045	\$ 4,906,817	\$ 9,322,952	\$ 15,701,813		
5	FY 2025-2026	\$ 6,468,804	\$ -	\$ 9,454,405	\$ 15,923,209		\$ 1,492,801	\$ 4,976,003	\$ 9,454,405	\$ 15,923,209		
6	FY 2026-2027	\$ 6,549,664	\$ -	\$ 9,572,585	\$ 16,122,249		\$ 1,511,461	\$ 5,038,203	\$ 9,572,585	\$ 16,122,249		
7	FY 2027-2028	\$ 6,628,260	\$ -	\$ 9,687,456	\$ 16,315,716		\$ 1,529,598	\$ 5,098,661	\$ 9,687,456	\$ 16,315,716		
8	FY 2028-2029	\$ 6,703,822	\$ -	\$ 9,797,893	\$ 16,501,715		\$ 1,547,036	\$ 5,156,786	\$ 9,797,893	\$ 16,501,715		
9												
10	<b>\$12.50 Traffic Fee 318.18(8)(a)</b>											
11	FY 2017-18 \$12.50 Fee Estimate			\$ 18,800,000								
12	FY 2017-18 Allocated Traffic			\$ 24,937,970								
13	FY 2024-25 Allocated Traffic Forecast			\$ 27,200,000								
14	FY 2024-25 \$12.50 Fee Estimate			\$ 20,505,277								
15												
16	<b>Current Forecast</b>					<b>Proposed Forecast</b>					<b>2008-111</b>	
17		<b>GR</b>	<b>PRMTF</b>	<b>Clerks F&amp;FF</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>GR</b>	<b>PRMTF</b>	<b>Clerks F&amp;FF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Growth Rates</b>	
18	FY 2024-2025	\$ 20,505,277	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,505,277		\$ -	\$ 10,252,639	\$ 10,252,639	\$ 20,505,277		
19	FY 2025-2026	\$ 20,734,848	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,734,848		\$ -	\$ 10,367,424	\$ 10,367,424	\$ 20,734,848		1.12%
20	FY 2026-2027	\$ 20,900,139	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,900,139		\$ -	\$ 10,450,070	\$ 10,450,070	\$ 20,900,139		0.80%
21	FY 2027-2028	\$ 20,988,907	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,988,907		\$ -	\$ 10,494,453	\$ 10,494,453	\$ 20,988,907		0.42%
22	FY 2028-2029	\$ 21,056,248	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,056,248		\$ -	\$ 10,528,124	\$ 10,528,124	\$ 21,056,248		0.32%
23												
24	<b>Impact (millions)</b>											
25		<b>GR</b>	<b>Clerks F&amp;FF</b>	<b>PRMTF</b>								
26	<b>FY 2024-2025</b>	<b>\$ (25.40)</b>	<b>\$ 10.3</b>	<b>\$ 15.2</b>								
27	<b>FY 2025-2026</b>	<b>\$ (25.70)</b>	<b>\$ 10.4</b>	<b>\$ 15.3</b>								
28	<b>FY 2026-2027</b>	<b>\$ (25.90)</b>	<b>\$ 10.5</b>	<b>\$ 15.5</b>								
29	<b>FY 2027-2028</b>	<b>\$ (26.10)</b>	<b>\$ 10.5</b>	<b>\$ 15.6</b>								
30	<b>FY 2028-2029</b>	<b>\$ (26.20)</b>	<b>\$ 10.5</b>	<b>\$ 15.7</b>								

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Highway Safety Fees

Issue: Electric Vehicle License Taxes (Motorcycle Rate Differential)

Bill Number(s): CS SB 28

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): Hooper

Month/Year Impact Begins: 07/01/2024

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 01/12/2024

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law: Section 320.08001 F.S. directs that an electric vehicle is to pay the same license tax as that which is prescribed by section 320.08, F.S for a vehicle that is not electrically powered. Section 320.07, F.S. allows any person to renew a motor vehicle registration biennially during the application renewal period upon payment of the 2-year cumulative total of all applicable license tax amounts and service charges or surcharges.
b. Proposed Change: Section 320.08001 F.S. is revised so that in addition to the license tax prescribed in section 320.08, F.S., there is imposed an annual license tax in the following amounts:

Table with 3 columns: Vehicle Type, Effective 10/01/2024, Effective 01/01/2029. Rows include Cars and Trucks (Electric Vehicles, Plug-in Hybrid Vehicles) and Motorcycles (Electric Vehicles, Plug-in Hybrid Vehicles) with associated license tax amounts.

An electric vehicle is defined as a motor vehicle that is solely powered by an electric motor that draws a current from rechargeable storage batteries fuel cells, or other sources of electrical current. A plug-in hybrid is defined as a motor vehicle equipped to be propelled by an internal combustion engine and an electric motor that draws a current from rechargeable storage batteries fuel cells, or other sources of electrical current that are recharged by an energy source external to the motor vehicle. Any person who registers an electric vehicle or plug-in hybrid vehicle may register biennially per section 320.07, F.S. The proceeds from the additional license tax imposed upon electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles are to be distributed as follows: 64% deposited into the State Transportation Trust Fund (STTF) and 36% allocated to the county where the vehicle is registered. Each quarter, the department shall transfer the funds allocated to a county to the Department of Revenue for distribution to the board of county commissioners and municipalities within the county in proportion to the previous quarter’s distribution of local option fuel taxes. Local governments shall use moneys received for transportation expenditures defined by section 336.025(7), F.S. Section 2 of the bill expires the changes made to section 320.08001, F.S. creating the additional license tax on electric and plug in vehicles on June 30, 2034. Section 320.07, F.S. is revised to include the additional license tax on electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles among fees that may pay the two-year total for biennial registrations.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- Highway Safety REC held 01/03/2024 and conference history
HSMV 10/18/2023 Snapshot of Electric and Hybrid Registrations
https://afdc.energy.gov/data/
IBIS World US Industry Specialized Report: Hybrid and Electric Vehicle Manufacturing, September 2023
https://www.bts.gov/content/gasoline-hybrid-and-electric-vehicle-sales
https://www.energy.gov/energysaver/articles/new-plug-electric-vehicle-sales-united-states-nearly-doubled-2020-2021

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

There will be a positive impact to STTF and local funds caused by creating the new fee to be applied to electric and hybrid vehicles. First, staff from HSMV provided a 10/18/23 snapshot of registrations by fuel type. This list includes the categories Electric and Gas Hybrid, Electric, Electric and Diesel Hybrid, and Not Coded, among others. The vehicles designated as “Not Coded” were allocated to the three categories impacted by this bill based on the percentage those categories represented of the coded total. In addition, HSMV staff explained that there are likely some electric and hybrid vehicles mixed into the other categories such as Gas and Flexible; however, the numbers are likely small. For the base number of vehicles, the low scenario uses just the calculated totals from the HSMV data. The middle scenario adds 1% and the high scenario adds 2.5%. 2017 through 2021 hybrid and plug-in hybrid sales per

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE**

**Revenue Source:** Highway Safety Fees

**Issue:** Electric Vehicle License Taxes (Motorcycle Rate Differential)

**Bill Number(s):** CS SB 28

the US Department of Energy were used to reduce the hybrid vehicles reported by HSMV to include only plug-in hybrids. The HSMV provided data was also used to break out electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles into motorcycles and non-motorcycles.

After calculating a base number of current electric and hybrid vehicles, a number of assumptions need to be made in order to produce an impact. First, Highway Safety REC history was used to calculate an annual vs prior year biennial registration split to be applied to each year the fee is active. Highway Safety REC history from FY's 2009-10 through 2011-12 was used to further calculate a biennial adjustment to account for an increase to biennial registrations during the last half of FY 2027-28 and first half of FY 2028-29 caused by vehicles owners registering for two years to avoid the fee change. Note that no similar adjustment for that was made to the first year the fee is in effect because the timing and structure of the language makes it more difficult to do so. The base number of electric and hybrid vehicles will need to be grown to produce a five year forecast. On the attached spreadsheet, the forecasted fee collections continues to FY 2030-31 in order to capture the first year both annual and biennial fees will be paying the maximum rate for the entire fiscal year. For the low scenario, base hybrid and electric vehicles are grown by the retroreflective fee growth rate from the Highway Safety REC, which is a growth rate that reflects overall registrations. The high scenario uses the IBIS World growth rate for hybrid and electric vehicle manufacturing revenue reduced to 22%. The reason for the reduction is that this growth rate would be most tied to sales while the bill impact would need to be concerned with registrations growth rate, which in the Highway Safety REC history averages about 22% of title fee growth rates. The resulting high scenario growth rate is a fairly aggressive growth rate for stock registrations, but still appropriate given the growth potential of electric and hybrid vehicles. The middle scenario employs a growth rate that is the average of the growth rates used in the low and high scenarios. In all three scenarios, the projected hybrid and electric vehicles are multiplied by the new fees in the bill to produce the total impact, which is then split between STTF and local trust funds.

**Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact**

Trust	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	20.4	43.9	19.9	41.7	19.4	39.8
2025-26	32.0	43.9	30.8	41.7	29.8	39.8
2026-27	34.1	43.9	32.6	41.7	31.3	39.8
2027-28	34.7	43.9	33.0	41.7	31.6	39.8
2028-29	40.4	43.9	38.4	41.7	36.6	39.8

Local	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	11.5	24.7	11.2	23.5	10.9	22.4
2025-26	18.0	24.7	17.3	23.5	16.8	22.4
2026-27	19.2	24.7	18.3	23.5	17.6	22.4
2027-28	19.5	24.7	18.6	23.5	17.8	22.4
2028-29	22.7	24.7	21.6	23.5	20.6	22.4

**Revenue Distribution:**

STTF, Local

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 01/12/2024)** The Conference adopted the high estimate with the fifth year recurring.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	0.0	0.0	20.4	40.4	11.5	22.7	31.9	63.1
2025-26	0.0	0.0	32.0	40.4	18.0	22.7	50.0	63.1
2026-27	0.0	0.0	34.1	40.4	19.2	22.7	53.3	63.1
2027-28	0.0	0.0	34.7	40.4	19.5	22.7	54.2	63.1
2028-29	0.0	0.0	40.4	40.4	22.7	22.7	63.1	63.1

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1									
2									
3	<b>HSMV Snapshot 10/18/23: Registrations By Fuel Type</b>								
4	Fuel Type	AUTO	BUS	MOTORCYCLE	TRUCK	Grand Total			
5	Gas	15,057,187	15,168	214,711	917,377	16,204,443			
6	Flexible	936,021	1,214		217,197	1,154,432			
7	Diesel	124,277	36,621		709,190	870,088			
8	Not Coded	265,634	3,641	448,067	15,485	732,827			
9	Electric and Gas Hybrid	412,304	5		10,585	422,894			
10	Electric	208,895	270	787	7,281	217,233			
11	Compressed Natural Gas	167	992		3,933	5,092			
12	Gas and Oil Mix			4,195		4,195			
13	Convertible	938	1		856	1,795			
14	Propane	61	943		116	1,120			
15	Electric and Diesel Hybrid		32		16	48			
16	Hydrogen Fuel Cell	6				6			
17	Methanol		3			3			
18	Grand Total	17,005,490	58,890	667,760	1,882,036	19,614,176			
19									
20	<b>Total Number of Vehicles Calculation (total adjusted to include only plug-in hybrids)</b>								
21		Data	% of Total Less Not Coded	Hybrid and Electric Not Coded	Total Number of Vehicles		Hybrid vs. Plug-in Hybrid Adjustment		
22	Hybrid	422,942	2.24%	16,415	82,383		Hybrid US Sales 2017-2021	2,354,454	
23	Electric	217,233	1.15%	8,431	225,664		Plug-in Hybrid US Sales 2017-2021	543,368	
24	Not Coded	732,827					Total	2,897,822	
25	Total Less Not Coded	18,881,349		% Motorcycles	3.40%		Plug-in Hybrid %	18.8%	
26									
27	<b>Other Calculations</b>								
28	<b>IBIS World Hybrid and Electric Vehicle Manufacturing Revenue Growth Rates</b>								
29		CY 2024	CY 2025	CY 2026	CY 2027	CY 2028	CY 2029	CY 2030	CY 2031
30	Revenue Growth Rate CY	19.20%	14.10%	10.90%	8.50%	6.50%	4.50%	NA	NA
31			FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
32	Revenue Growth Rate FY		16.65%	12.50%	9.70%	7.50%	5.50%	4.50%	4.50%
33	MVL Surcharge Growth Rate % of Titles Rate		22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
34	Adjusted IBIS Growth Rate FY		3.66%	2.75%	2.13%	1.65%	1.21%	0.99%	0.99%
35									
36	<b>MVL Growth Rates and Biennial Rates</b>								
37		FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29		
38	Retroreflective Fee, Annual	\$ 10,191,720	\$ 10,278,061	\$ 10,328,164	\$ 10,401,691	\$ 10,489,615	\$ 10,580,167		
39	Retroreflective Fee, Biennial	\$ 1,955,833	\$ 2,001,025	\$ 2,017,977	\$ 2,027,814	\$ 2,042,250	\$ 2,059,513		
40	Retroreflective Fee, Total	\$ 12,147,553	\$ 12,279,085	\$ 12,346,141	\$ 12,429,505	\$ 12,531,865	\$ 12,639,680		
41									
42	Biennial Fee Rate of Total		16.30%	16.34%	16.31%	16.30%	16.29%	16.31%	16.31%
43	Annual Fee Rate of Total		83.70%	83.66%	83.69%	83.70%	83.71%	83.69%	83.69%
44	Retroreflective Fee Growth Rate		1.08%	0.55%	0.68%	0.82%	0.86%	0.86%	0.86%
45	AVG Adjusted IBIS & MVL Growth Rate		2.37%	1.65%	1.40%	1.24%	1.04%	0.93%	0.93%
46									
47	<b>Calculated Biennial Adjustment For Fee Change Avoidance (collected during prior FY)</b>								
48		FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12					
49	Reflective Fee Biennials	1,124,587	1,907,440	1,086,046					
50	Average Non-Fee Change	1,105,317							
51	# Difference	802,124							
52	% Difference	72.6%							
53									
54	Biennials Unadjusted	Low		Middle		High			
55		FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30		
56	Hybrid Vehicles	13,967	14,101	14,633	14,782	15,399	15,566		
57	Electric Vehicles	38,259	38,625	40,083	40,492	42,181	42,639		
58									
59	Biennials Adjusted	Low		Middle		High			
60		FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30		
61	Hybrid Vehicles	19,035	19,217	19,943	20,146	20,987	21,214		
62	Electric Vehicles	52,142	52,639	54,628	55,185	57,487	58,110		
63									
64	Difference = Fee Avoiders	Low		Middle		High			
65		FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30		
66	Hybrid Vehicles	5,068	5,116	5,310	5,364	5,588	5,648		
67	Electric Vehicles	13,882	14,015	14,544	14,692	15,305	15,471		
68									

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
69	<b>Low: Calculated Hybrid and Electric Vehicles, Grown by Retroreflective Fee Growth Rate</b>								
70		FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
71	Hybrid Vehicles	82,383	83,276	83,730	84,296	84,990	85,721	86,459	87,202
72	Electric Vehicles	225,664	228,108	229,353	230,902	232,804	234,807	236,827	238,864
73	<b>Motorcycle</b>								
74	Hybrid Vehicles	2,805	2,835	2,851	2,870	2,893	2,918	2,943	2,969
75	Electric Vehicles	7,683	7,766	7,808	7,861	7,926	7,994	8,063	8,132
76	<b>NonMotorcycle</b>								
77	Hybrid Vehicles	79,579	80,440	80,880	81,426	82,096	82,803	83,515	84,234
78	Electric Vehicles	217,982	220,342	221,545	223,041	224,878	226,813	228,764	230,732
79									
80	<b>Motorcycle</b>								
81	Hybrid Vehicle Fee Annual		\$ 17,798	\$ 23,847	\$ 24,016	\$ 24,219	\$ 34,917	\$ 45,784	\$ 49,692
82	Hybrid Vehicle Fee Biennial (from prior year)			\$ 3,494	\$ 4,682	\$ 4,715	\$ 6,481	\$ 8,072	\$ 9,684
83	Electric Vehicle Fee Annual		\$ 121,881	\$ 163,301	\$ 164,463	\$ 165,853	\$ 192,471	\$ 219,471	\$ 238,203
84	Electric Vehicle Fee Biennial (from prior year)			\$ 23,930	\$ 32,062	\$ 32,290	\$ 44,379	\$ 45,413	\$ 46,420
85	<b>NonMotorcycle</b>								
86	Hybrid Vehicle Fee Annual		\$ 2,524,939	\$ 3,382,997	\$ 3,407,081	\$ 3,435,880	\$ 4,944,908	\$ 6,495,217	\$ 7,049,572
87	Hybrid Vehicle Fee Biennial (from prior year)			\$ 495,742	\$ 664,212	\$ 668,940	\$ 919,370	\$ 1,145,106	\$ 1,373,786
88	Electric Vehicle Fee Annual		\$ 27,665,180	\$ 37,066,723	\$ 37,330,605	\$ 37,646,153	\$ 41,041,311	\$ 44,479,132	\$ 48,275,348
89	Electric Vehicle Fee Biennial (from prior year)			\$ 5,431,734	\$ 7,277,616	\$ 7,329,426	\$ 10,073,327	\$ 9,748,446	\$ 9,407,661
90									
91	Total Fee Collected		\$ 30,329,799	\$ 46,591,767	\$ 48,904,737	\$ 49,307,478	\$ 57,257,165	\$ 62,186,641	\$ 66,450,365
92	STTF Portion		\$ 19,411,071	\$ 29,818,731	\$ 31,299,031	\$ 31,556,786	\$ 36,644,585	\$ 39,799,451	\$ 42,528,233
93	Local Portion		\$ 10,918,727	\$ 16,773,036	\$ 17,605,705	\$ 17,750,692	\$ 20,612,579	\$ 22,387,191	\$ 23,922,131
94									
95	<b>Middle: Calculated Hybrid and Electric Vehicles Plus 1%, Grown by AVG Adjusted IBIS &amp; Retroreflective Fee Growth Rate</b>								
96		FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
97	Hybrid Vehicles	83,207	85,182	86,586	87,802	88,888	89,808	90,639	91,477
98	Electric Vehicles	227,921	233,329	237,175	240,506	243,481	246,001	248,277	250,574
99	<b>Motorcycle</b>								
100	Hybrid Vehicles	2,833	2,900	2,948	2,989	3,026	3,057	3,086	3,114
101	Electric Vehicles	7,760	7,944	8,075	8,188	8,289	8,375	8,453	8,531
102	<b>NonMotorcycle</b>								
103	Hybrid Vehicles	80,375	82,282	83,638	84,813	85,862	86,750	87,553	88,363
104	Electric Vehicles	220,161	225,386	229,100	232,318	235,191	237,626	239,824	242,043
105									
106	<b>Motorcycle</b>								
107	Hybrid Vehicle Fee Annual		\$ 18,206	\$ 24,660	\$ 25,015	\$ 25,330	\$ 36,582	\$ 47,998	\$ 52,128
108	Hybrid Vehicle Fee Biennial (from prior year)			\$ 3,614	\$ 4,877	\$ 4,932	\$ 6,790	\$ 8,462	\$ 10,158
109	Electric Vehicle Fee Annual		\$ 124,671	\$ 168,869	\$ 171,304	\$ 173,460	\$ 201,647	\$ 230,082	\$ 249,880
110	Electric Vehicle Fee Biennial (from prior year)			\$ 24,746	\$ 33,396	\$ 33,771	\$ 34,116	\$ 41,356	\$ 48,695
111	<b>NonMotorcycle</b>								
112	Hybrid Vehicle Fee Annual		\$ 2,582,736	\$ 3,498,360	\$ 3,548,791	\$ 3,593,457	\$ 5,180,657	\$ 6,809,251	\$ 7,395,160
113	Hybrid Vehicle Fee Biennial (from prior year)			\$ 512,647	\$ 691,838	\$ 699,619	\$ 963,201	\$ 1,200,471	\$ 1,441,132
114	Electric Vehicle Fee Annual		\$ 28,298,449	\$ 38,330,736	\$ 38,883,297	\$ 39,372,686	\$ 42,997,959	\$ 46,629,634	\$ 50,641,925
115	Electric Vehicle Fee Biennial (from prior year)			\$ 5,616,961	\$ 7,580,314	\$ 7,665,569	\$ 10,553,574	\$ 10,219,769	\$ 9,868,847
116									
117	Total Fee Collected		\$ 31,024,062	\$ 48,180,593	\$ 50,938,832	\$ 51,568,824	\$ 59,974,526	\$ 65,187,024	\$ 69,707,926
118	STTF Portion		\$ 19,855,400	\$ 30,835,580	\$ 32,600,853	\$ 33,004,047	\$ 38,383,697	\$ 41,719,695	\$ 44,613,072
119	Local Portion		\$ 11,168,662	\$ 17,345,014	\$ 18,337,980	\$ 18,564,777	\$ 21,590,829	\$ 23,467,329	\$ 25,094,853
120									
121	<b>High: Calculated Hybrid and Electric Vehicles Plus 2.5%, Grown by Adjusted IBIS Growth Rate</b>								
122		FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
123	Hybrid Vehicles	84,443	87,536	89,943	91,863	93,379	94,508	95,444	96,389
124	Electric Vehicles	231,306	239,779	246,373	251,630	255,782	258,877	261,440	264,028
125	<b>Motorcycle</b>								
126	Hybrid Vehicles	2,875	2,980	3,062	3,127	3,179	3,218	3,249	3,282
127	Electric Vehicles	7,875	8,163	8,388	8,567	8,708	8,813	8,901	8,989
128	<b>NonMotorcycle</b>								
129	Hybrid Vehicles	81,568	84,556	86,881	88,735	90,200	91,291	92,195	93,107
130	Electric Vehicles	223,431	231,615	237,985	243,063	247,074	250,064	252,539	255,039
131									
132	<b>Motorcycle</b>								
133	Hybrid Vehicle Fee Annual		\$ 18,709	\$ 25,616	\$ 26,172	\$ 26,610	\$ 38,497	\$ 50,543	\$ 54,927
134	Hybrid Vehicle Fee Biennial (from prior year)			\$ 3,754	\$ 5,102	\$ 5,181	\$ 7,145	\$ 8,911	\$ 10,704
135	Electric Vehicle Fee Annual		\$ 128,117	\$ 175,418	\$ 179,227	\$ 182,223	\$ 212,202	\$ 242,281	\$ 263,297
136	Electric Vehicle Fee Biennial (from prior year)			\$ 25,706	\$ 34,940	\$ 35,478	\$ 48,928	\$ 50,133	\$ 51,310
137	<b>NonMotorcycle</b>								
138	Hybrid Vehicle Fee Annual		\$ 2,654,124	\$ 3,634,031	\$ 3,712,933	\$ 3,775,011	\$ 5,451,821	\$ 7,170,261	\$ 7,792,236
139	Hybrid Vehicle Fee Biennial (from prior year)			\$ 532,529	\$ 723,838	\$ 734,967	\$ 1,013,616	\$ 1,264,117	\$ 1,518,512
140	Electric Vehicle Fee Annual		\$ 29,080,637	\$ 39,817,246	\$ 40,681,764	\$ 41,361,938	\$ 45,248,538	\$ 49,101,823	\$ 53,361,094
141	Electric Vehicle Fee Biennial (from prior year)			\$ 5,834,793	\$ 7,930,926	\$ 8,052,862	\$ 11,105,964	\$ 10,761,597	\$ 10,398,746
142									
143	Total Fee Collected		\$ 31,881,587	\$ 50,049,093	\$ 53,294,903	\$ 54,174,269	\$ 63,126,711	\$ 68,649,665	\$ 73,450,826
144	STTF Portion		\$ 20,404,216	\$ 32,031,419	\$ 34,108,738	\$ 34,671,532	\$ 40,401,095	\$ 43,935,786	\$ 47,008,529
145	Local Portion		\$ 11,477,371	\$ 18,017,673	\$ 19,186,165	\$ 19,502,737	\$ 22,725,616	\$ 24,713,879	\$ 26,442,297
146									



## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Insurance Taxes

**Issue:** IPT and State Fire Marshal Assessment & Residential Property Insurance Premium Tax Credit

**Bill Number(s):** [Governor's Proposed Language Sections 7 and 12](#), SB7074 Sections 39 and 40

**Entire Bill**

**Partial Bill:** Governor's Proposed Language Sections 7 and 12, SB7074 Sections 39 and 40

**Sponsor(s):** N/A

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

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** January 12, 2024, REVISED February 23, 2024

### Section 1: Narrative

**a. Current Law:** Insurance premiums received by insurance companies are subject to the following taxes and assessments:

1. 1.75% of insurance premium tax
2. 1.85% - property insurance premiums covering properties within the corporate limits of a municipality or a special fire control district which provide chapter 175 pension benefits to firefighters
3. 0.85% - casualty insurance premiums covering properties within the corporate limits of a municipality which provides chapter 185 pension benefits to police officers
4. 1.0% - fire insurance premiums – with a 0.1% surcharge for commercial fire insurance

A credit is allowed against the 1.75% premium tax equal to the amount of firefighter and police officer pension benefit taxes. Taxes are based on a calendar year period, payable in three installments due by April 15, June 15, and October 15, with the final return and payment due on March 1 following the close of the calendar year.

**b. Proposed Change:** An insurer issuing a policy providing property insurance on a residential dwelling with a coverage amount of \$750,000 or less providing coverage for a 12 month period with an effective date not before July 1, 2024 and no later than June 30, 2025 is exempt from the insurance premium tax as well as the fire marshal assessment.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Calendar Year 2022 DOR Return Data - IPT

2023 Final NAL Real Property Tax Roll

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

#### Part 1 – Residential Policy Credit

Homeowners Property Insurance is measurable on the DR-908 in Schedule X, Lines 1, 7, and 9 (Fire – Residential, Residential Allied Lines, and Homeowners Multiple Peril). The total premiums value reported on these lines are multiplied by a composite qualification rate of 80%. This composite rate encompasses 2 assumptions: 1) that the share of premiums written on dwelling with less than \$750,000 value is approximately 73% and 2) that some additional premium activity is not currently captured in the base. The resultant premiums (total premiums \* 80%) are the qualifying premiums.

The qualifying premium volume is multiplied by the tax rate to reach a year-0 impact, and that impact is grown into the final impact window by the Schedule X growth rates from the January 2024 General Revenue Conference.

#### Part 2 – State Fire Marshal Regulatory Assessment

Using the same premium volumes described above, the tax due for the state fire marshal assessment can be calculated. Using the calculated tax due, the same composite qualification rate is applied, and the resulting value is the year-0 impact. This is grown at the same rates as above into the impact window.

#### Part 3 – Final Impact

Based on previous work and adopted impacts, a 51% factor is applied to all grown values.

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE**

**Revenue Source:** Insurance Taxes

**Issue:** IPT and State Fire Marshal Assessment & Residential Property Insurance Premium Tax Credit

**Bill Number(s):** [Governor’s Proposed Language Sections 7 and 12](#), SB7074 Sections 39 and 40

**Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact**

Premium Tax

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			(\$151.5) M			
2025-26			(\$159.2) M			
2026-27						
2027-28						
2028-29						

State Fire Marshal

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			(\$40.4) M			
2025-26						
2026-27						
2027-28						
2028-29						

**Revenue Distribution:** Insurance Premium Tax

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/23/2024):** The Conference adopted the proposed estimates for IPT and the Fire Marshall assessment; however, notes that the estimates assumes that the applicable policies are only those taken out by the property owner.

**Insurance Premium Tax**

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	(151.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(151.5)	0.0
2025-26	(159.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(159.2)	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**State Fire Marshal Assessment**

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	(40.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(40.4)	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Part 1 - Residential Policy Credit			
MAP TO ORIGINAL WORK	ORIGINAL METHODOLOGY	DOR METHODOLOGY	
Schedule X - Line 1	521.1	521.1 <i>Return Data</i>	520,616,801
Schedule X - Line 7	1,496.0	1,496.0 <i>Return Data</i>	1,499,861,726
Schedule X - Line 9	14,150.3	14,150.3 <i>Return Data</i>	14,499,781,243
Residential Property Premiums	16,167.4	16,167.4 <i>=SUM(E4:E6)</i>	16,520.3
Residential Property Insurance	282.9	282.9 <i>=E7*0.0175</i>	289.10
Under-Cap Share	73.7%	73.7% <i>=C10</i>	80.0%
Year-0 Impact	208.6	208.6 <i>=E9*E10</i>	231.3

Part 2 - State Fire Marshal Assessment			
MAP TO ORIGINAL WORK	ORIGINAL METHODOLOGY	DOR METHODOLOGY	
Schedule X - Line 1	4.8	4.8 <i>Return Data</i>	4,841,736
Schedule X - Line 7	0.7	0.7 <i>Return Data</i>	734,932
Schedule X - Line 9	31.3	31.3 <i>Return Data</i>	32,044,517
Residential Property Premiums	36.9	36.9 <i>=SUM(E16:E18)</i>	37.6
Residential Policies	36.9	36.9 <i>=E19</i>	37.6
Under-Cap Share	73.7%	73.7% <i>=C22</i>	80.0%
Year-0 Impact	27.2	27.2 <i>=E21*E22</i>	30.1

DOR Underlying Assumption		
2023 Ad Valorem Tax Roll		
Residential Parcels: Just Value of Dwelling (Total JV minus Land Value)		
\$750,000 or Less	Count	Improvement JV
FALSE	335,051	660,398,881,880
TRUE	9,212,139	1,865,934,986,557
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,547,190</b>	<b>2,526,333,868,437</b>
Share \$750K or Less	96.49%	73.86%

CY	Schedule X	Premium Growth
2013		-17.4%
2014		12.1%
2015		0.3%
2016		0.0%
2017		3.4%
2018		4.5%
2019		4.0%
2020		10.4%
2021		9.6%
2022		21.6%
2023	EST	18.5%
2024	EST	8.4%
2025	EST	5.1%

	Part 1 - Residential Policy Credit	
	Orginal	DOR
CY22	208.6	231.3
CY23	247.2	274.1
CY24	267.9	297.1
CY25	281.6	312.2

	Part 2 - State Fire Marshal	
	Orginal	DOR
CY22	27.2	30.1
CY23	32.2	35.7
CY24	34.9	38.7
CY25	36.7	40.6

Split Factor 51%

Adopted Previously	Cash
FY 2024-25	173.1
FY 2025-26	143.6

Insurance Premium	Cash
FY 2024-25	151.5
FY 2025-26	159.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>310.7</b>

	State Fire Marshal	Cash
19576.508	FY 2024-25	40.4
817.99217	FY 2025-26	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>40.4</b>

Total	
DOR Proposed	Cash
FY 2024-25	191.9
FY 2025-26	159.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>351.1</b>