

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program
Bill Number(s): HB 7073

- Entire Bill
- Partial Bill: Section 23

Sponsor(s): Representative McClain
Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2024
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 2/16/2024; revised 02/21/2024

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Under current law, Section 413.4021, F.S. requires 75 percent of the revenues collected from the Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program (TCEDP) to be deposited into the special reserve account of the Florida Association of Centers for Independent Living (FACIL).

The Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion program, which collects revenue owed by persons who have not remitted their sales tax collections as required, began as a pilot program in 2002 and was fully implemented in 2005. The program is operated by participating State Attorney’s Offices in cooperation with DOR. To be eligible for the program, taxpayers must meet certain requirements. They must show a pattern of delinquency for several months and the delinquency cannot exceed the misdemeanor level. Eight State Attorney’s Offices currently participate in the program: Jacksonville, Clearwater, Miami, Tampa, West Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Myers, and Orlando (Key West participated in the program from FY 2008-09 through FY 2013-14).

The Department of Revenue identifies these payments as TCEDP payments and apportions 75 percent to go into the Audit Warrant Clearing Trust Fund for use by FACIL and the remaining 25 percent is comingled with all other sales tax funds and distributed as sales tax collections via 212.054, 212.055, and 212.20, F.S. (2023).

The 75 percent of funds are deposited monthly into the special reserve account of the Florida Association of Centers for Independent Living (FACIL). Those funds are to be used for administering the James Patrick Memorial Work Incentive Personal Attendant Services and Employment Assistance Program (JP-PAS) and for contracting with the State Attorneys participating in the tax collection enforcement diversion program. The JP-PAS provides personal care attendants and other support and services to persons with significant and chronic disabilities to enable them to obtain or maintain competitive and integrated employment, including self-employment.

b. Proposed Change: Section 23 of PCB WMC 24-05 amends Subsection (1) of Section 413.4021, F.S. to deposit 100 percent of the revenues collected from the tax collection enforcement diversion program into the special reserve account of the Florida Association of Centers for Independent Living (FACIL).

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- REC - Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program, January 22, 2024.
- Florida Department of Revenue data.
- Email correspondence with the Department of Revenue dated 2/15/2024.

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The Revenue Estimating Conference adopts a forecast by fiscal year for the entire amount collected from the tax collection enforcement diversion program. The most recent forecast estimates that FY 2024-25 collections will be 3,566,975. Currently, 25 percent is treated as regular sales tax collections and distributed as sales tax collections via 212.054, 212.055, and 212.20, F.S. (2023). The currently adopted forecast for the entire amount collected is shown below:

	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Forecast</i>					
ADOPTED FORECAST - JANUARY 2024	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29
<i>Estimated Total Collections based on holding to FY2022-23 actuals (Cell Q14)</i>	3,566,975	3,566,975	3,566,975	3,566,975	3,566,975	3,566,975	3,566,975
<i>Percent change over the prior FY</i>	-20.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program
Bill Number(s): HB 7073

Since the REC, DOR has provided tax collections for January 2024. The monthly collections for FY 2023-24 by circuit are shown below.

Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program Collection Data										
Data Source: Florida Department of Revenue										
FY and Month	Jacksonville (Clay, Duval, Nassau)	Clearwater (Pasco, Pinellas)	Orlando (Orange, Osceola)	Miami (Dade)	Tampa (Hillsborough)	West Palm Beach (Palm Beach)	Key West (Monroe)	Fort Lauderdale (Broward)	Fort Meyers (Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, Lee)	Total, Participating Circuits
Month	Fourth	Sixth	Ninth	Eleventh	Thirteenth	Fifteenth	Sixteenth	Seventeenth	Twentieth	Grand Total
22-23 Sub Total	\$ 530,670	\$ 615,797	\$ 440,449	\$ 372,275	\$ 626,124	\$ 204,528	\$ -	\$ 555,806	\$ 221,324	\$ 3,566,975
Jul-23	\$ 22,139	\$ 37,779	\$ 15,768	\$ 25,330	\$ 32,010	\$ 51,153	\$ -	\$ 24,987	\$ 14,350	\$ 223,516
Aug-23	\$ 26,266	\$ 78,227	\$ 23,141	\$ 24,822	\$ 60,350	\$ 56,666	\$ -	\$ 64,555	\$ 29,460	\$ 363,488
Sep-23	\$ 26,735	\$ 60,794	\$ 15,496	\$ 20,219	\$ 36,290	\$ 13,778	\$ -	\$ 34,657	\$ 19,852	\$ 227,822
Oct-23	\$ 40,146	\$ 116,021	\$ 16,271	\$ 37,706	\$ 100,983	\$ 81,401	\$ -	\$ 77,233	\$ 21,732	\$ 491,493
Nov-23	\$ 46,954	\$ 85,221	\$ 31,717	\$ 48,145	\$ 48,714	\$ 16,703	\$ -	\$ 22,148	\$ 26,102	\$ 325,703
Dec-23	\$ 18,961	\$ 49,758	\$ 27,832	\$ 51,611	\$ 36,502	\$ 8,425	\$ -	\$ 34,728	\$ 20,192	\$ 248,009
Jan-24	\$ 66,476	\$ 65,111	\$ 55,976	\$ 38,616	\$ 46,257	\$ 17,582	\$ -	\$ 40,006	\$ 25,549	\$ 355,573
Feb-24										
Mar-24										
Apr-24										
May-24										
Jun-24										
23-24 Sub Total - YTD	\$ 247,677	\$ 492,911	\$ 186,201	\$ 246,449	\$ 361,107	\$ 245,708	\$ -	\$ 298,315	\$ 157,237	\$ 2,235,604

	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29
Estimated tax collections (January 2024 REC)	3,566,975	3,566,975	3,566,975	3,566,975	3,566,975	3,566,975	3,566,975
Growth rate	-20.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Current distributions	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29
General Revenue (25%)	891,744	891,744	891,744	891,744	891,744	891,744	891,744
FACIL (75%)	2,675,231	2,675,231	2,675,231	2,675,231	2,675,231	2,675,231	2,675,231
Loss to sales tax final liability	(891,744)	(891,744)	(891,744)	(891,744)	(891,744)	(891,744)	(891,744)

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact The impact begins in July 2024. Per DOR, there will be no lag due to collections.

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			(0.9)	(0.9)		
2025-26			(0.9)	(0.9)		
2026-27			(0.9)	(0.9)		
2027-28			(0.9)	(0.9)		
2028-29			(0.9)	(0.9)		

Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Tax Collection Enforcement Diversion Program

Bill Number(s): HB 7073

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/21/2024): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	(0.7)	(0.7)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2025-26	(0.7)	(0.7)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2026-27	(0.7)	(0.7)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2027-28	(0.7)	(0.7)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2028-29	(0.7)	(0.7)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)

	6% Sub-Total		Add: Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(0.9)
2025-26	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(0.9)
2026-27	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(0.9)
2027-28	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(0.9)
2028-29	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(0.9)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Tangible Personal Property Exemption Increase (Implementing Bill)

Bill Number(s): HB 7077

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): Representative Alvarez

Month/Year Impact Begins: 2025 Real Property Tax Roll

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 16, 2024; February 21, 2024

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Section 196.183, F.S., indicates that twenty-five thousand dollars of the assessed value of property subject to tangible personal property (TPP) tax shall be exempt from Ad Valorem taxation. Taxpayers filing after April 1st do not qualify for the \$25,000 exemption.
- b. **Proposed Change:** The TPP exemption amount is increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Additionally, fiscally constrained counties shall be appropriated money, calculated as 95 percent of the reduction, beginning in Fiscal Year 2025-26 to offset the reduction from this bill.

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, 2024
 2018 through 2023 Final TPP Tax Roll

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

All property on the 2023 Final TPP roll are categorized as having zero taxable value, no exemptions with taxable value remaining, or having exemptions and taxable value remaining. All parcels have a proposed taxable value calculated as the greater of their actual taxable value minus \$25,000 or zero. The difference between the proposed and actual taxable values are aggregated by category as the 2023 taxable value impact had the bill been in place. The late filing taxpayers in 2023 are assumed to be late filers in the future, effectively reducing the maximum potential impact by 14.59%. This assumption can be adjusted in the workpapers. The aggregated 2023 taxable value impact has the school and non-school millage rates applied to it and it is grown forward over the forecast horizon. For the high, the TPP growth rate from the latest ad valorem conference is used. Because the value of the exemption does not grow, the average growth rate over the most recent 8-years of the value of the existing \$25,000 is used in the middle. No growth is used in the low.

For context, the above methodology is applied to only the fiscally constrained counties to produce the following table of estimated appropriations.

Estimated FCC Appropriations	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	\$0	\$4.2 M	\$0	\$4.0 M	\$0	\$4.0 M
2025-26	\$4.3 M	\$4.3 M	\$4.0 M	\$4.0 M	\$4.0 M	\$4.0 M
2026-27	\$4.5 M	\$4.5 M	\$4.0 M	\$4.0 M	\$4.0 M	\$4.0 M
2027-28	\$4.7 M	\$4.7 M	\$4.1 M	\$4.1 M	\$4.0 M	\$4.0 M
2028-29	\$4.9 M	\$4.9 M	\$4.1 M	\$4.1 M	\$4.0 M	\$4.0 M

This implementing bill goes into effect on January 1, 2025, based on HJR 7075. The impact of the implementing bill to the constitutional amendment is zero/negative indeterminate due to the requirement for a statewide referendum. The impact is zero if the constitutional amendment fails to pass and the below table if it passes. The appropriation to fiscally constrained counties does not impact revenues.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Tangible Personal Property Exemption Increase (Implementing Bill)

Bill Number(s): HB 7077

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	\$0	\$(81.0 M)	\$0	\$(78.2 M)	\$0	\$(77.9 M)
2025-26	\$(84.3 M)	\$(84.3 M)	\$(78.5 M)	\$(78.5 M)	\$(77.9 M)	\$(77.9 M)
2026-27	\$(87.7 M)	\$(87.7 M)	\$(78.8 M)	\$(78.8 M)	\$(77.9 M)	\$(77.9 M)
2027-28	\$(91.2 M)	\$(91.2 M)	\$(79.1 M)	\$(79.1 M)	\$(77.9 M)	\$(77.9 M)
2028-29	\$(94.9 M)	\$(94.9 M)	\$(79.5 M)	\$(79.5 M)	\$(77.9 M)	\$(77.9 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: 02/21/2024): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate. The impact of the implementing bill to the constitutional amendment is zero/negative indeterminate due to the requirement for a statewide referendum. The impact is zero if the constitutional amendment fails to pass and the below table, (an adjusted middle that assumes the later filer rate is 12.53% a year) if it passes.

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	0.0	(29.3)	0.0	(50.8)	0.0	(80.1)
2025-26	(29.4)	(29.4)	(51.0)	(51.0)	(80.4)	(80.4)
2026-27	(29.5)	(29.5)	(51.2)	(51.2)	(80.7)	(80.7)
2027-28	(29.7)	(29.7)	(51.4)	(51.4)	(81.1)	(81.1)
2028-29	(29.8)	(29.8)	(51.6)	(51.6)	(81.4)	(81.4)

	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/(**)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	2023 Aggregate Millage Rates						
2	School	5.9923					
3	Non-School	10.3792					
4							
5	January 2024 Ad Valorem Conference Results						
6	Roll Year	TPP	TPP Growth Rate				
7	2023	\$ 171,598,260,663	13.5%				
8	2024	\$ 178,591,813,599	4.1%				
9	2025	\$ 185,795,112,497	4.0%				
10	2026	\$ 193,283,950,901	4.0%				
11	2027	\$ 201,069,750,391	4.0%				
12	2028	\$ 209,164,389,410	4.0%				
13							
14		Impact on Non-Late Filings Taxable Value	School Tax Impact	Non-School Tax Impact	Total Impact		
15	2023 Impact	\$ (4,870,629,812)	\$ (29,186,275)	\$ (50,553,241)	\$ (79,739,516)		
16							
17	2023 Roll	Total					
18	Additional Impact if Late Filers Became Non-Delinquent	(812,269,593)					
19	Effective Late Filers Rate	12.53%					
20							
21	Assumptions	High	Middle	Low			
22	Growth Rate	<i>Use TPP Growth Rate from AV Conference</i>	<i>Use 5-year Average of Growth in the Aggregate \$25k Exemption Amount</i>	<i>No Growth</i>			
23							
24	Growth Rates	High	Middle	Low			
25	2024-25	4.1%	0.4%	0.0%			
26	2025-26	4.0%	0.4%	0.0%			
27	2026-27	4.0%	0.4%	0.0%			
28	2027-28	4.0%	0.4%	0.0%			
29	2028-29	4.0%	0.4%	0.0%			
30							
31	Impact on School						
32		High		Middle		Low	
33		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
34	2024-25	\$0	\$(30.4 M)	\$0	\$(29.3 M)	\$0	\$(29.2 M)
35	2025-26	\$(31.6 M)	\$(31.6 M)	\$(29.4 M)	\$(29.4 M)	\$(29.2 M)	\$(29.2 M)
36	2026-27	\$(32.9 M)	\$(32.9 M)	\$(29.5 M)	\$(29.5 M)	\$(29.2 M)	\$(29.2 M)
37	2027-28	\$(34.2 M)	\$(34.2 M)	\$(29.7 M)	\$(29.7 M)	\$(29.2 M)	\$(29.2 M)
38	2028-29	\$(35.6 M)	\$(35.6 M)	\$(29.8 M)	\$(29.8 M)	\$(29.2 M)	\$(29.2 M)
39							
40	Impact on Non-School						
41		High		Middle		Low	
42		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
43	2024-25	\$0	\$(52.6 M)	\$0	\$(50.8 M)	\$0	\$(50.6 M)
44	2025-26	\$(54.7 M)	\$(54.7 M)	\$(51.0 M)	\$(51.0 M)	\$(50.6 M)	\$(50.6 M)
45	2026-27	\$(56.9 M)	\$(56.9 M)	\$(51.2 M)	\$(51.2 M)	\$(50.6 M)	\$(50.6 M)
46	2027-28	\$(59.2 M)	\$(59.2 M)	\$(51.4 M)	\$(51.4 M)	\$(50.6 M)	\$(50.6 M)
47	2028-29	\$(61.6 M)	\$(61.6 M)	\$(51.6 M)	\$(51.6 M)	\$(50.6 M)	\$(50.6 M)
48							
49	Total Impact						
50		High		Middle		Low	
51		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
52	2024-25	\$0	\$(83.0 M)	\$0	\$(80.1 M)	\$0	\$(79.7 M)
53	2025-26	\$(86.3 M)	\$(86.3 M)	\$(80.4 M)	\$(80.4 M)	\$(79.7 M)	\$(79.7 M)
54	2026-27	\$(89.8 M)	\$(89.8 M)	\$(80.7 M)	\$(80.7 M)	\$(79.7 M)	\$(79.7 M)
55	2027-28	\$(93.4 M)	\$(93.4 M)	\$(81.1 M)	\$(81.1 M)	\$(79.7 M)	\$(79.7 M)
56	2028-29	\$(97.2 M)	\$(97.2 M)	\$(81.4 M)	\$(81.4 M)	\$(79.7 M)	\$(79.7 M)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	FISCALLY CONSTRAINED COUNTY APPROPRIATION CALCULATION						
2	2023 Aggregate Millage Rates						
3	School	5.9923					
4	Non-School	10.3792					
5							
6	January 2024 Ad Valorem Conference Results						
7	Roll Year	TPP	TPP Growth Rate				
8	2023	\$ 171,598,260,663	13.5%				
9	2024	\$ 178,591,813,599	4.1%				
10	2025	\$ 185,795,112,497	4.0%				
11	2026	\$ 193,283,950,901	4.0%				
12	2027	\$ 201,069,750,391	4.0%				
13	2028	\$ 209,164,389,410	4.0%				
14							
15	FISCALLY CONSTRAINED COUNTIES ONLY	Impact on Non-Late Filing Taxable Value	School Tax Impact	Non-School Tax Impact	Total Impact		
16	2023 Impact	\$ (244,126,309)	\$ (1,462,878)	\$ (2,533,836)	\$ (3,996,714)		
17							
18	2023 Roll	Total					
19	Additional Impact if Late Filers Became Non-Delinquent	(32,349,107)					
20	Effective Late Filer Rate	11.2%					
21	FCC Reduction	95.00%					
22							
23	Assumptions	High	Middle	Low			
24	Growth Rate	Use TPP Growth Rate from AV Conference	Use 5-year Average of Growth in the Aggregate \$25k Exemption Amount	No Growth			
25							
26	Growth Rates	High	Middle	Low			
27	2024-25	4.1%	0.4%	0.0%			
28	2025-26	4.0%	0.4%	0.0%			
29	2026-27	4.0%	0.4%	0.0%			
30	2027-28	4.0%	0.4%	0.0%			
31	2028-29	4.0%	0.4%	0.0%			
50							
51	Total 95% Fiscally Constrained County Appropriation						
52		High		Middle		Low	
53		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
54	2024-25	\$0	\$4.2 M	\$0	\$4.0 M	\$0	\$4.0 M
55	2025-26	\$4.3 M	\$4.3 M	\$4.0 M	\$4.0 M	\$4.0 M	\$4.0 M
56	2026-27	\$4.5 M	\$4.5 M	\$4.0 M	\$4.0 M	\$4.0 M	\$4.0 M
57	2027-28	\$4.7 M	\$4.7 M	\$4.1 M	\$4.1 M	\$4.0 M	\$4.0 M
58	2028-29	\$4.9 M	\$4.9 M	\$4.1 M	\$4.1 M	\$4.0 M	\$4.0 M

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	County Number	County	Fiscally Constrained	Accounts	Taxable Value Impact	Taxable Value Impact - Exclude Late Filing	95% of FCC		Roll Year	Value of Existing \$25k Exemption	Growth Rate
2	11	ALACHUA	0	12,493	\$ (81,916,695)	\$ (64,091,487)			2015	\$ 7,674,567,876	
3	12	BAKER	1	1,396	\$ (6,370,956)	\$ (5,652,926)	\$ (5,370,280)		2016	\$ 7,814,939,847	1.8%
4	13	BAY	0	13,045	\$ (66,466,560)	\$ (52,247,558)			2017	\$ 7,774,110,318	-0.5%
5	14	BRADFORD	1	1,288	\$ (8,646,964)	\$ (8,303,362)	\$ (7,888,194)		2018	\$ 7,770,106,530	-0.1%
6	15	BREVARD	0	49,499	\$ (160,097,497)	\$ (136,657,448)			2019	\$ 7,813,038,773	0.6%
7	16	BROWARD	0	89,314	\$ (376,286,169)	\$ (375,289,040)			2020	\$ 7,859,353,278	0.6%
8	17	CALHOUN	1	401	\$ (3,388,214)	\$ (3,308,092)	\$ (3,142,687)		2021	\$ 7,780,543,600	-1.0%
9	18	CHARLOTTE	0	19,288	\$ (53,904,789)	\$ (41,167,919)			2022	\$ 7,786,097,687	0.1%
10	19	CITRUS	0	7,294	\$ (36,066,008)	\$ (29,574,743)			2023	\$ 7,926,588,621	1.8%
11	20	CLAY	0	6,661	\$ (42,982,634)	\$ (38,338,467)					
12	21	COLLIER	0	18,302	\$ (117,935,530)	\$ (107,139,258)					
13	22	COLUMBIA	1	2,786	\$ (20,028,672)	\$ (17,648,175)	\$ (16,765,766)				
14	23	MIAMI-DADE	0	115,547	\$ (655,932,157)	\$ (561,828,318)					
15	24	DESOTO	1	3,480	\$ (10,131,593)	\$ (9,603,419)	\$ (9,123,248)				
16	25	DIXIE	1	202	\$ (2,558,100)	\$ (2,558,100)	\$ (2,430,195)				
17	26	DUVAL	0	30,987	\$ (289,942,933)	\$ (200,876,894)					
18	27	ESCAMBIA	0	14,080	\$ (85,702,246)	\$ (69,425,523)					
19	28	FLAGLER	0	7,244	\$ (19,827,611)	\$ (17,340,746)					
20	29	FRANKLIN	1	624	\$ (3,199,484)	\$ (3,199,484)	\$ (3,039,510)				
21	30	GADSDEN	1	1,612	\$ (12,949,560)	\$ (10,962,552)	\$ (10,414,424)				
22	31	GILCHRIST	1	681	\$ (4,381,157)	\$ (3,797,220)	\$ (3,607,359)				
23	32	GLADES	1	1,996	\$ (9,271,715)	\$ (6,289,497)	\$ (5,975,022)				
24	33	GULF	1	485	\$ (4,558,584)	\$ (4,558,584)	\$ (4,330,655)				
25	34	HAMILTON	1	1,155	\$ (5,985,340)	\$ (5,871,714)	\$ (5,578,128)				
26	35	HARDEE	1	3,164	\$ (12,340,150)	\$ (10,403,597)	\$ (9,883,417)				
27	36	HENDRY	1	1,911	\$ (17,468,316)	\$ (14,817,629)	\$ (14,076,748)				
28	37	HERNANDO	0	8,457	\$ (38,125,579)	\$ (31,212,716)					
29	38	HIGHLANDS	1	15,543	\$ (36,912,864)	\$ (31,116,562)	\$ (29,560,734)				
30	39	HILLSBOROUGH	0	41,122	\$ (346,297,135)	\$ (279,104,915)					
31	40	HOLMES	1	1,591	\$ (6,351,075)	\$ (6,121,494)	\$ (5,815,419)				
32	41	INDIAN RIVER	0	10,573	\$ (38,037,967)	\$ (33,677,777)					
33	42	JACKSON	1	2,316	\$ (16,597,297)	\$ (16,496,478)	\$ (15,671,654)				
34	43	JEFFERSON	1	1,274	\$ (7,600,508)	\$ (7,600,508)	\$ (7,220,483)				
35	44	LAFAYETTE	1	268	\$ (1,730,517)	\$ (1,636,703)	\$ (1,554,868)				
36	45	LAKE	0	33,816	\$ (95,656,441)	\$ (83,358,052)					
37	46	LEE	0	77,760	\$ (199,945,148)	\$ (163,923,501)					
38	47	LEON	0	12,391	\$ (79,445,978)	\$ (73,669,420)					
39	48	LEVY	1	2,059	\$ (11,371,983)	\$ (11,368,752)	\$ (10,800,314)				
40	49	LIBERTY	1	176	\$ (2,105,162)	\$ (2,080,162)	\$ (1,976,154)				
41	50	MADISON	1	1,463	\$ (8,473,514)	\$ (8,368,120)	\$ (7,949,714)				
42	51	MANATEE	0	27,454	\$ (113,395,825)	\$ (84,900,024)					
43	52	MARION	0	20,516	\$ (108,149,388)	\$ (83,592,480)					
44	53	MARTIN	0	11,792	\$ (70,358,415)	\$ (49,714,526)					
45	54	MONROE	0	14,043	\$ (68,066,159)	\$ (47,092,181)					
46	55	NASSAU	0	4,422	\$ (28,768,400)	\$ (24,535,523)					
47	56	OKALOOSA	0	11,790	\$ (58,929,545)	\$ (53,437,513)					
48	57	OKEECHOBEE	1	4,425	\$ (18,732,466)	\$ (15,090,145)	\$ (14,335,638)				
49	58	ORANGE	0	59,577	\$ (403,309,691)	\$ (403,244,791)					
50	59	OSCEOLA	0	27,924	\$ (93,235,002)	\$ (93,142,953)					
51	60	PALM BEACH	0	58,572	\$ (325,846,903)	\$ (270,916,064)					
52	61	PASCO	0	21,130	\$ (123,432,725)	\$ (103,098,630)					
53	62	PINELLAS	0	57,809	\$ (223,532,768)	\$ (190,180,167)					
54	63	POLK	0	87,987	\$ (244,995,894)	\$ (177,961,739)					
55	64	PUTNAM	1	3,506	\$ (21,021,821)	\$ (15,895,698)	\$ (15,100,913)				
56	65	SAINT JOHNS	0	10,869	\$ (85,417,841)	\$ (74,488,426)					
57	66	SAINT LUCIE	0	14,866	\$ (64,419,666)	\$ (57,916,303)					
58	67	SANTA ROSA	0	7,944	\$ (33,768,975)	\$ (25,681,725)					
59	68	SARASOTA	0	22,918	\$ (114,449,757)	\$ (89,401,531)					
60	69	SEMINOLE	0	13,479	\$ (125,786,514)	\$ (125,786,514)					
61	70	SUMTER	0	2,739	\$ (29,608,119)	\$ (24,861,449)					
62	71	SUWANNEE	1	1,090	\$ (11,511,361)	\$ (9,556,991)	\$ (9,079,141)				
63	72	TAYLOR	1	1,246	\$ (7,327,737)	\$ (7,193,954)	\$ (6,834,256)				
64	73	UNION	1	571	\$ (2,766,268)	\$ (2,653,627)	\$ (2,520,946)				
65	74	VOLUSIA	0	48,632	\$ (143,835,600)	\$ (132,544,660)					
66	75	WAKULLA	1	1,259	\$ (7,914,995)	\$ (7,438,429)	\$ (7,066,508)				
67	76	WALTON	0	14,096	\$ (35,142,784)	\$ (27,677,581)					
68	77	WASHINGTON	1	1,143	\$ (7,627,796)	\$ (7,383,088)	\$ (7,013,934)				
69	Statewide	Fiscally Const.		59,111	\$ (289,324,169)	\$ (256,975,062)	\$ (244,126,309)				
70	Statewide	Non. Fisc. Const.		1,106,432	\$ (5,279,019,048)	\$ (4,499,098,562)					
71	Statewide	Total		1,165,543	\$ (5,568,343,217)	\$ (4,756,073,624)					

	G	H	I	J
1	Range	Count With TV and Exemption Value	Count With TV and Zero Exemption Value	Count (All TPP)
2	TV = 0	-	-	861,519
3	0 < TV < 500	8,400	3,771	12,171
4	500 <= TV < 1,000	5,041	2,569	7,610
5	1,000 <= TV < 1,500	4,461	1,557	6,018
6	1,500 <= TV < 2,000	3,413	1,133	4,546
7	2,000 <= TV < 2,500	3,097	1,372	4,469
8	2,500 <= TV < 3,000	3,104	1,043	4,147
9	3,000 <= TV < 3,500	2,549	755	3,304
10	3,500 <= TV < 4,000	2,543	882	3,425
11	4,000 <= TV < 4,500	2,156	495	2,651
12	4,500 <= TV < 5,000	2,105	744	2,849
13	5,000 <= TV < 5,500	3,158	2,797	5,955
14	5,500 <= TV < 6,000	2,330	674	3,004
15	6,000 <= TV < 6,500	1,992	600	2,592
16	6,500 <= TV < 7,000	1,750	441	2,191
17	7,000 <= TV < 7,500	1,646	650	2,296
18	7,500 <= TV < 8,000	1,809	670	2,479
19	8,000 <= TV < 8,500	1,661	512	2,173
20	8,500 <= TV < 9,000	1,503	367	1,870
21	9,000 <= TV < 9,500	1,465	1,140	2,605
22	9,500 <= TV < 10,000	1,459	807	2,266
23	10,000 <= TV < 10,500	1,622	1,438	3,060
24	10,500 <= TV < 11,000	1,514	320	1,834
25	11,000 <= TV < 11,500	1,344	390	1,734
26	11,500 <= TV < 12,000	1,280	281	1,561
27	12,000 <= TV < 12,500	1,218	315	1,533
28	12,500 <= TV < 13,000	1,166	306	1,472
29	13,000 <= TV < 13,500	1,210	227	1,437
30	13,500 <= TV < 14,000	1,253	247	1,500
31	14,000 <= TV < 14,500	1,133	192	1,325
32	14,500 <= TV < 15,000	1,119	384	1,503
33	15,000 <= TV < 15,500	1,405	837	2,242
34	15,500 <= TV < 16,000	1,242	231	1,473
35	16,000 <= TV < 16,500	1,127	218	1,345
36	16,500 <= TV < 17,000	1,154	178	1,332
37	17,000 <= TV < 17,500	994	220	1,214
38	17,500 <= TV < 18,000	949	161	1,110
39	18,000 <= TV < 18,500	998	252	1,250
40	18,500 <= TV < 19,000	1,002	184	1,186
41	19,000 <= TV < 19,500	1,017	133	1,150
42	19,500 <= TV < 20,000	869	420	1,289
43	20,000 <= TV < 20,500	980	1,288	2,268
44	20,500 <= TV < 21,000	900	154	1,054
45	21,000 <= TV < 21,500	914	149	1,063
46	21,500 <= TV < 22,000	894	139	1,033
47	22,000 <= TV < 22,500	876	153	1,029
48	22,500 <= TV < 23,000	781	151	932
49	23,000 <= TV < 23,500	868	155	1,023
50	23,500 <= TV < 24,000	837	142	979
51	24,000 <= TV < 24,500	794	177	971
52	24,500 <= TV < 25,000	772	143	915
53	25,000 <= TV	160,576	23,010	183,586
54	Total:	248,450	55,574	1,165,543
55				
56	Min Exemption:	\$ (1.00)		
57	Mean Exemption:	\$ (19,142.98)		
58	Median Exemption:	\$ (25,000.00)		
59	Mode Exemption:	\$ (25,000.00)		
60	Max Exemption:	\$ (25,000.00)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Tangible Personal Property Exemption Increase (Joint Resolution)

Bill Number(s): HJR 7075

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): Representative Alvarez

Month/Year Impact Begins: 2025 Real Property Tax Roll

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 16, 2024; February 21, 2024

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Article VII of the Florida Constitution indicates that twenty-five thousand dollars of the assessed value of property subject to tangible personal property (TPP) tax shall be exempt from ad valorem taxation.

b. Proposed Change: The TPP exemption amount is increased 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, 2024
 2018 through 2023 Final TPP Tax Roll

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

All property on the 2023 Final TPP roll are categorized as having zero taxable value, no exemptions with taxable value remaining, or having exemptions and taxable value remaining. All parcels have a proposed taxable value calculated as the greater of their actual taxable value minus \$25,000 or zero. The difference between the proposed and actual taxable values are aggregated by category as the 2023 taxable value impact had the bill been in place. The late filer taxpayers in 2023 are assumed to be late filers in the future, effectively reducing the maximum potential impact by 14.59%. This assumption can be adjusted in the workpapers. The aggregated 2023 taxable value impact has the school and non-school millage rates applied to it and it is grown forward over the forecast horizon. For the high, the TPP growth rate from the latest ad valorem conference is used. Because the value of the exemption does not grow, the average growth rate over the most recent 8-years of the value of the existing \$25,000 is used in the middle. No growth is used in the low.

This bill goes into effect January 1, 2025 and first impacts the 2025-26 fiscal year. The impact is zero since this is a joint resolution proposing an amendment to be submitted to the voters which is not self-executing.

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: 02/21/2024): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate. The impact is zero since this is a joint resolution proposing an amendment to be submitted to the voters which is not self-executing.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
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

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Insurance Taxes

Issue: Surplus Lines Tax One-Year Exemption

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

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Subsection (8)

Sponsor(s): N/A

Month/Year Impact Begins: Upon Becoming Law

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 16th, 2024
February 21st, 2024

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Surplus Lines policies for flood coverage and property coverage of residential dwelling units are taxable at the surplus lines rate of 4.94%.
- b. **Proposed Change:** Subsection (8) creates a Surplus Lines Tax exemption period between July 1, 2024 and June 30, 2025 for property insurance policies on residential dwellings with coverage up to \$750,000.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

[Florida Surplus Lines Office](#)

2023 Final Real Property Assessment Rolls, NAL data

Jan 2024 General Revenue Estimating Conference

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Subsection (8): Data from the Florida Office of Surplus Lines was used to find the total premium volume for residential dwellings in FY23. The language describes “property insurance on a residential dwelling” as the target of the exemption period; “property insurance” is defined in F.S. 624.604 to mean:

“...insurance on real or personal property of every kind and of every interest therein, whether on land, water, or in the air, against loss or damage from any and all hazard or cause, and against loss consequential upon such loss or damage, other than noncontractual legal liability for any such loss or damage.”

Without further limitation, a broad net is cast over surplus lines policies including the expected HO-3, HO-5, and dwelling property policies, but also including Mobile Homeowners, Sinkhole and Mold Coverage, and Commercial Apartments. Total premium volume for all property coverage types is multiplied by a qualification rate of 95.83%. This 95.83% is meant to represent the volume of premiums written with coverage amounts less than the stated \$750,000 cap in the language. The 95.83% cap is determined by looking at the dwelling value, defined as just value minus land value, of residential properties from the most recent property tax roll – approximately 95.83% of properties had a dwelling value of less than \$750,000. The tax on qualified premiums is summed and grown by the adopted surplus lines growth rates into a FY25 impact.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			(\$68.0) M			
2025-26						
2026-27						
2027-28						
2028-29						

Revenue Distribution: Insurance Premium Tax

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Insurance Taxes

Issue: Surplus Lines Tax One-Year Exemption

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

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/21/2024) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	(62.0)	0.0	(6.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(68.0)	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

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Surplus Lines Property Insurance 1-Year Holiday						
2	https://www.fslso.com/Florida/MarketData/surpluslinespremium				Assumption		Impact
3	Policy Name	Policy Count	FY23 Premiums		Qualification		Tax @ 4.94%
4	Homeowners-HO-3	89,638	543,634,911		95.83%		25,734,533
5	Homeowners-HO-6 - Condo Unit Owners	72,096	159,693,179		95.83%		7,559,539
6	Dwelling Property	37,567	146,015,270		95.83%		6,912,056
7	Homeowners-HO-5	4,814	121,720,454		95.83%		5,761,990
8	Homeowners-HO-8	10,977	37,771,541		95.83%		1,788,025
9	Mobile Homeowners	20,312	34,655,615		95.83%		1,640,524
10	Homeowners-HO-1	5,408	24,189,730		95.83%		1,145,091
11	Apartments - Commercial	763	8,214,051		95.83%		388,836
12	Homeowners-HO-2	248	1,447,851		95.83%		68,538
13	Mold Coverage - Residential	5	31,815		95.83%		1,506
14	Sinkhole Coverage - Residential	2	11,423		95.83%		541
15							51,001,179
16							
17		Growth Rates From Jan 2024 GR					
18		FY23	26.60%		(51.0)		
19		FY24	23.00%		(62.7)		
20		FY25	8.40%		(68.0)		
21		FY26	7.10%		-		
22		FY27	5.90%		-		
23		FY28	5.10%		-		
24		FY29	5.00%		-		
25							
26							
27							
28	Dwelling Value Measurements From 2023 Final NAL Roll						
29	<i>Dwelling Value equals Just Value minus Land Value; Cap is set as \$750,000 of Dwelling Value</i>						
30	Metric	Under Cap	Over Cap				
31	Mean Just Value	336,822	2,658,686				
32	Mean Land Value	94,274	687,867				
33	Mean Dwelling Value	242,548	1,970,819				
34	Median Just Value	290,400	1,395,407				
35	Median Land Value	50,000	161,037				
36	Median Dwelling Value	218,721	1,092,595				
37	Minimum Just Value	-	750,015				
38	Minimum Land Value	-	-				
39	Minimum Dwelling Value	-	750,001				
40	Maximum Just Value	236,305,000	647,292,000				
41	Maximum Land Value	236,205,000	172,000,000				
42	Maximum Dwelling Value	750,000	647,292,000		Total		Percent Under
43	Count	7,690,022	334,988		8,025,010		95.83%