

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Tax Exemption on Aircraft Sales and Leases
Bill Number(s): Proposed Language

- Entire Bill
Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): N/A
Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2024
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: November 17, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law: There is currently no maximum tax to be paid on the sales of aircraft. Aircraft sales or leases. ... b. Proposed Change: New language would allow for a \$18,000 maximum amount of tax that can be paid on each sale or use of an aircraft.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2023 D&VD data from DOR
2022 SUT rolls for Kind code 27
Market research

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The starting point for this analysis was to bring in activity from Kind code 27 which includes aircraft sales and leasing. It was determined in a previous conference that 45% of the activity within Kind code 27 was not related to sales or leases and for that reason a reduction factor was added. From there Discovery and Voluntary Disclosure data was added to kind code 27 data to give us a potential affected tax base. Because planes with 12,500 lbs certified takeoff weight and below become exempt, 90% of planes become exempt which is based on the percentage of planes over the price thresholds in the D&VD data. a lower bound and upper bound price cutoff was established to represent the shift from 12,500 lbs to over the exempt threshold. For the upper bound price 4.2 million was used as a cutoff point for planes over 12,500 lbs takeoff weight which results in a tax reduction of 92.9% of the remaining unexempt tax. for the Lower 1.1 million was used to represent the cheapest aircraft over 12,500 lbs takeoff we could find listed which resulted in a 72.7% reduction of the remaining unexempt tax. Due to the July 1, 2024 effective date, the first year cash is equal to 11/12 recurring.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Table with 7 columns: Year, High Cash, High Recurring, Middle Cash, Middle Recurring, Low Cash, Low Recurring. Rows for years 2024-25 through 2028-29.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Tax Exemption on Aircraft Sales and Leases

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

Revenue Distribution: Sales Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 11/17/2023): The Conference adopted the middle forecast.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	(29.6)	(32.2)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(2.8)	(3.1)
2025-26	(31.4)	(31.4)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(3.0)	(3.0)
2026-27	(30.8)	(30.8)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)
2027-28	(31.0)	(31.0)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)
2028-29	(31.2)	(31.2)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)

	6% Sub-Total		Add: Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	(33.4)	(36.4)	(4.0)	(4.4)	(37.4)	(40.8)
2025-26	(35.5)	(35.5)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(39.8)	(39.8)
2026-27	(34.8)	(34.8)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(39.0)	(39.0)
2027-28	(35.0)	(35.0)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(39.2)	(39.2)
2028-29	(35.2)	(35.2)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(39.5)	(39.5)

Annual Sales Tax Data Kind Code 27			
Fiscal Year	Sales Tax Collected	Taxable Sales	Exempt Sales
2021-22	\$ 21,753,598	\$ 283,964,123	\$ 3,257,934,060
2022-23	\$ 23,128,318	\$ 293,355,551	\$ 3,903,949,822
Reduction Factor (Non-Sales or Lease and nonresident sales%)		45%	
2022-23 Tax collected (C4*1-D5)	\$ 12,720,575	\$ 161,345,553	\$ 2,147,172,402

Historic Discovery Data			
Year	Liability Amount (Voluntary Disclosure)	Liability Amount (Discovery)	Liability (Total)
2015-16	\$ 2,311,163	\$ 8,462,067	\$ 10,773,230
2016-17	\$ 6,589,063	\$ 6,285,061	\$ 12,874,123
2017-18	\$ 6,095,203	\$ 4,959,697	\$ 11,054,900
2018-19	\$ 8,156,652	\$ 9,935,705	\$ 18,092,357
2019-20	\$ 8,822,102	\$ 7,949,600	\$ 16,771,702
2020-21	\$ 7,040,882	\$ 5,899,881	\$ 12,940,764
2021-22	\$ 10,878,714	\$ 14,728,259	\$ 25,606,973
2022-23	\$ 8,089,625	\$ 17,883,343	\$ 25,972,968
average of 3 complete years	\$ 8,669,741	\$ 12,837,161	\$ 21,506,902

Historic Discovery Data (Converted to Tax Base)			
Year	Liability Amount (Voluntary Disclosure)	Liability Amount (Discovery)	Liability (Total)
2015-16	\$ 38,519,378.33	\$ 141,034,454.00	\$ 179,553,832.33
2016-17	\$ 109,817,708.50	\$ 104,751,015.33	\$ 214,568,723.83
2017-18	\$ 101,586,724.50	\$ 82,661,608.67	\$ 184,248,333.17
2018-19	\$ 135,944,198.00	\$ 165,595,088.50	\$ 301,539,286.50
2019-20	\$ 147,035,035.33	\$ 132,493,333.33	\$ 279,528,368.67
2020-21	\$ 117,348,041.17	\$ 98,331,354.67	\$ 215,679,395.83
2021-22	\$ 181,311,902.83	\$ 245,470,975.17	\$ 426,782,878.00
2022-23	\$ 134,827,087.33	\$ 298,055,716.33	\$ 432,882,803.67
average of 3 complete years	\$ 144,495,677.11	\$ 213,952,682.06	\$ 358,448,359.17

Tax Base numbers used below						
	Growth rate for Other Durables	kind code 27 base	3 Year average of Voluntary Disclosure data	3 Year average of Discovery data	Total	10% unexempt
2022-23		\$ 212,009,582	\$ 144,495,677	\$ 213,952,682	\$ 570,457,941	\$ 57,045,794.08
2023-24	0.1%	\$ 212,312,539	\$ 144,702,159	\$ 214,258,416	\$ 571,273,114	\$ 57,127,311.37
2024-25	9.2%	\$ 231,742,206	\$ 157,944,498	\$ 233,866,159	\$ 623,552,864	\$ 62,355,286.40
2025-26	-2.3%	\$ 226,359,663	\$ 154,276,012	\$ 228,434,284	\$ 609,069,960	\$ 60,906,996.02
2026-27	-2.0%	\$ 221,906,190	\$ 151,240,736	\$ 223,939,994	\$ 597,086,920	\$ 59,708,691.97
2027-28	0.6%	\$ 223,178,611	\$ 152,107,958	\$ 225,224,077	\$ 600,510,646	\$ 60,051,064.55
2028-29	0.4%	\$ 223,966,300	\$ 152,644,809	\$ 226,018,986	\$ 602,630,095	\$ 60,263,009.49

Lower bound cutoff price for >12,500 takeoff weight	
Weighted Average price Per plane	\$ 1,100,000
Current Tax Paid	\$ 66,000
Tax under proposed law	\$ 18,000
% reduction in tax	-72.7%

Upper bound cutoff price for >12,500 takeoff weight	
Weighted Average price Per plane	\$ 4,200,000
Current Tax Paid	\$ 252,000
Tax under proposed law	\$ 18,000
% reduction in tax	-92.9%

	Tax Base Totals		Tax Collection 6%	
	High	Middle	High	Middle
2024-25	\$ (619,098,915)	\$ (606,546,877)	\$ (37,145,935)	\$ (36,392,813)
2025-26	\$ (604,719,460)	\$ (592,458,961)	\$ (36,283,168)	\$ (35,547,538)
2026-27	\$ (592,822,013)	\$ (580,802,731)	\$ (35,569,321)	\$ (34,848,164)
2027-28	\$ (596,221,284)	\$ (584,133,082)	\$ (35,773,277)	\$ (35,047,985)
2028-29	\$ (598,325,594)	\$ (586,194,729)	\$ (35,899,536)	\$ (35,171,684)

Proposed Revenue Impact						
Year	High			Middle		
	Cash	Recurring		Cash	Recurring	
2024-25	\$ (34.1 M)	\$ (37.1 M)		\$ (33.4 M)	\$ (36.4 M)	
2025-26	\$ (36.3 M)	\$ (36.3 M)		\$ (35.5 M)	\$ (35.5 M)	
2026-27	\$ (35.6 M)	\$ (35.6 M)		\$ (34.8 M)	\$ (34.8 M)	
2027-28	\$ (35.8 M)	\$ (35.8 M)		\$ (35.0 M)	\$ (35.0 M)	
2028-29	\$ (35.9 M)	\$ (35.9 M)		\$ (35.2 M)	\$ (35.2 M)	

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Sales Tax on Aircraft Sales and Leases
Bill Number(s): [SB 230](#)

- Entire Bill**
- Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Senator Wright
Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2024
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: November 17, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** There is currently no maximum tax to be paid on the sales of aircraft.
 Aircraft sales or leases. —The sale or lease of a qualified aircraft or an aircraft of more than 15,000 pounds maximum certified takeoff weight for use by a common carrier is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. As used in this paragraph, "common carrier" means an airline operating under Federal Aviation Administration regulations contained in Title 14, chapter I, part 121 or part 129 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- b. **Proposed Change:** : New language would allow for a \$4,000 maximum amount of tax that can be paid on each sale or use of an aircraft. New language would also exempt aircraft with 12,500 lbs maximum certified takeoff weight and under from taxes as well as bring the previously exempt "common carrier" aircraft into taxable sales.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2023 D&VD data from DOR
 2022 SUT rolls for Kind code 27
 Market research

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The starting point for this analysis was to bring in activity from Kind code 27 which includes aircraft sales and leasing. It was determined in a previous conference that 45% of the activity within Kind code 27 was not related to sales or leases and for that reason a reduction factor was added. From there Discovery and Voluntary Disclosure data was added to kind code 27 data to give us a potential affected tax base. Because planes with 12,500 lbs certified takeoff weight and below become exempt, 90% of planes become exempt which is based on the percentage of planes over the price thresholds in the D&VD data. a lower bound and upper bound price cutoff was established to represent the shift from 12,500 lbs to over the exempt threshold. For the upper bound price 4.2 million was used as a cutoff point for planes over 12,500 lbs takeoff weight which results in a tax reduction of 98.4% of the remaining unexempt tax. for the Lower 1.1 million was used to represent the cheapest aircraft over 12,500 lbs takeoff we could find listed which resulted in a 93.9% reduction of the remaining unexempt tax. Because the proposed language would drag in previously tax-exempt aircraft benefitting from the current common carrier exemption, an addback factor was introduced to represent previously exempt aircraft that would now be taxed at \$4,000. Exempt sales were pulled from kind code 27 and an additional reduction factor was added to account for nonresident sales in the kind code. An average price of 75 million per plane was used to get to a potential number of planes bought by common carriers that would become newly taxable which comes out to about 19 planes a year resulting in \$74,541 in addback for 2024-25. The addback portion as well as the potential tax base was grown by other durables rates from the REC. Due to the July 1, 2024 effective date, the first year cash is equal to 11/12 recurring.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	\$(34.2 M)	\$(37.3 M)	\$(34.0 M)	\$(37.1 M)		
2025-26	\$(36.4 M)	\$(36.4 M)	\$(36.2 M)	\$(36.2 M)		
2026-27	\$(35.7 M)	\$(35.7 M)	\$(35.5 M)	\$(35.5 M)		
2027-28	\$(35.9 M)	\$(35.9 M)	\$(35.7 M)	\$(35.7 M)		
2028-29	\$(36.0 M)	\$(36.0 M)	\$(35.9 M)	\$(35.9 M)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Sales Tax on Aircraft Sales and Leases
Bill Number(s): [SB 230](#)

Revenue Distribution: Sales Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 11/17/2023): The Conference adopted the middle estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	(30.1)	(32.9)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(2.9)	(3.1)
2025-26	(32.0)	(32.0)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(3.1)	(3.1)
2026-27	(31.4)	(31.4)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(3.0)	(3.0)
2027-28	(31.6)	(31.6)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(3.0)	(3.0)
2028-29	(31.8)	(31.8)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(3.0)	(3.0)

	6% Sub-Total		Add: Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	(34.0)	(37.1)	(4.1)	(4.5)	(38.1)	(41.6)
2025-26	(36.2)	(36.2)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(40.6)	(40.6)
2026-27	(35.5)	(35.5)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(39.8)	(39.8)
2027-28	(35.7)	(35.7)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)
2028-29	(35.9)	(35.9)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(40.2)	(40.2)

Annual Sales Tax Data Kind Code 27			
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2022-23	\$ 23,128,318	\$ 293,355,551	\$ 3,903,949,822
Reduction Factor (Non-Sales or Lease and nonresident sales%)		45%	
2022-23 Tax collected (C4*1-D5)		\$ 12,720,575	\$ 161,345,553
		\$ 2,147,172,402	

Historic Discovery Data			
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average of 3 complete years	\$ 8,669,741	\$ 12,837,161	\$ 21,506,902

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2018-19	\$ 135,944,198.00	\$ 165,595,088.50	\$ 301,539,286.50
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2022-23	\$ 134,827,087.33	\$ 298,055,716.33	\$ 432,882,803.67
average of 3 complete years	\$ 144,495,677.11	\$ 213,952,682.06	\$ 358,448,359.17

Tax Base numbers used below						
	Growth rate for Other Durables	kind code 27 base	3 Year average of Voluntary Disclosure data	3 Year average of Discovery data	Total	10% unexempt
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2023-24	0.1%	\$ 212,312,539	\$ 144,702,159	\$ 214,258,416	\$ 571,273,114	\$ 57,127,311.37
2024-25	9.2%	\$ 231,742,206	\$ 157,944,498	\$ 233,866,159	\$ 623,552,864	\$ 62,355,286.40
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2027-28	0.6%	\$ 223,178,611	\$ 152,107,958	\$ 225,224,077	\$ 600,510,646	\$ 60,051,064.55
2028-29	0.4%	\$ 223,966,300	\$ 152,644,809	\$ 226,018,986	\$ 602,630,095	\$ 60,263,009.49

Lower bound cutoff price for >12,500 takeoff weight	
Weighted Average price per plane	\$ 1,100,000
Current Tax Paid	\$ 66,000
Tax under proposed law	\$ 4,000
% reduction in tax	-93.9%
Upper bound cutoff price for >12,500 takeoff weight	
Weighted Average price Per plane	\$ 4,200,000
Current Tax Paid	\$ 252,000
Tax under proposed law	\$ 4,000
% reduction in tax	-98.4%

	Tax Base Totals		Tax Collection 6%	
	High	Middle	High	Middle
2024-25	\$ (622,563,098)	\$ (619,773,756)	\$ (37,353,786)	\$ (37,186,425)
2025-26	\$ (608,103,182)	\$ (605,378,627)	\$ (36,486,191)	\$ (36,322,718)
2026-27	\$ (596,139,163)	\$ (593,468,211)	\$ (35,768,350)	\$ (35,608,093)
2027-28	\$ (599,557,454)	\$ (596,871,187)	\$ (35,973,447)	\$ (35,812,271)
2028-29	\$ (601,673,539)	\$ (598,977,791)	\$ (36,100,412)	\$ (35,938,667)

addback from previously exempt "common carrier" aircraft	
Exempt Sales (after 45% reduction)	
reduction for nonresident sales	35%
2022-23	\$ 1,395,662,061
avg cost of "Common Carrier" aircraft	\$ 75,000,000
planes potentially within exempt sales	\$ 18.61
tax due @ 4,000 cap	\$ 74,435.31

Grown by other durables rates	
2022-23	\$ 74,435.31
2023-24	\$ 74,541.68
2024-25	\$ 81,363.32
2025-26	\$ 79,473.54
2026-27	\$ 77,909.95
2027-28	\$ 78,356.69
2028-29	\$ 78,633.24

Proposed Revenue Impact					
Year	High		Middle		
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	
2024-25	\$ (34.2 M)	\$ (37.3 M)	\$ (34.0 M)	\$ (37.1 M)	
2025-26	\$ (36.4 M)	\$ (36.4 M)	\$ (36.2 M)	\$ (36.2 M)	
2026-27	\$ (35.7 M)	\$ (35.7 M)	\$ (35.5 M)	\$ (35.5 M)	
2027-28	\$ (35.9 M)	\$ (35.9 M)	\$ (35.7 M)	\$ (35.7 M)	
2028-29	\$ (36.0 M)	\$ (36.0 M)	\$ (35.9 M)	\$ (35.9 M)	

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Ad Valorem Tax Exemption for Nonprofit Homes for the Aged

Bill Number(s): SB220 / HB689

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): Senator Wright

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 2025

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: November 17, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Section 196.1975, Florida Statutes, reads: "Nonprofit homes for the aged are exempt to the extent that they meet the following criteria: 1) The applicant must be a corporation not for profit pursuant to chapter 617 or a Florida limited partnership, the sole general partner of which is a corporation not for profit pursuant to chapter 617, and the corporation not for profit must have been exempt as of January 1 of the year for which exemption from ad valorem property taxes is requested from federal income taxation by having qualified as an exempt charitable organization under the provisions of s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or of the corresponding section of a subsequently enacted federal revenue act."
- b. Proposed Change:** Subsection 196.1975 (1) is amended to read: "The applicant must be a corporation not for profit under ~~pursuant to~~ chapter 617 or a Florida limited partnership, the sole general partner of which is a corporation not for profit under ~~pursuant to~~ chapter 617 or an entity not licensed under chapter 429 and wholly owned by a corporation not for profit under chapter 617, and the corporation not for profit must have been exempt as of January 1 of the year for which exemption from ad valorem property taxes is requested from federal income taxation by having qualified as an exempt charitable organization under ~~the provisions of~~ s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or of the corresponding section of a subsequently enacted federal revenue act."

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Aggregate Millage based on Proposed Millages from Each Taxing Authority Provided in August 2023
Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, August 1, 2023
2023 Preliminary NAL Real Property Tax Roll
Informal Online Research (SunBiz, Google, and County Property Appraiser websites)
Florida Housing Data ClearingHouse, [Assisted Housing Inventory](#)
Ownership Classification from [SunBiz](#)

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

There were 2 methods used for identifying eligible parcels for the analysis. Additional methods may yield unaccounted-for parcels.

1. Informal Internet Research

The informal research identified two potential parcels, both of which were matched to the 2023 preliminary tax roll data, and one of which had remaining taxable value after exemptions.

2. Assisted Housing Inventory from the Florida Housing Data ClearingHouse

The Assisted Housing Inventory was subset into only those parcels which were for-profit and marked as the targeted population served as "Elderly," resulting in 62 remaining parcels. Of those 62, all were examined and 12 were successfully identified as eligible. 9 of the 12 parcels were matched to the 2022 Final Tax Roll Data. Of the 9 matched, one had remaining taxable value.

Estimating Impact

For the low estimate, it is assumed that only those 2 parcels with remaining taxable value would be affected by the change. The 2023 school and non-school taxable value of all the parcels totaled \$4.87 million and \$4.75 million, respectively.

For the middle estimate, there is a gross up factor. Through the previous methods, some parcels were not able to be matched to the roll. Grossing up the taxable value for the remaining parcels will more accurately reflect the total taxable value for the parcels that were unable to be matched in addition to those parcels that were matched. For the informal research data, it is not grossed up by any factor because all the parcels were examined, and all the eligible parcels were matched to the roll. For the Assisted Housing Inventory data, only 9 of the 12 eligible parcels were matched to the roll. To account for the unmatched eligible parcels, the remaining taxable value is grossed up by the inverse of parcels matched: $(12/9=133\%)$. Additionally, it is

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Ad Valorem Tax Exemption for Nonprofit Homes for the Aged

Bill Number(s): SB220 / HB689

assumed that the gross up factor accounts for all the missed parcels from the previous methods, and thus the multiplier is set to one. The 2023 school and non-school taxable value of all the parcels totaled \$4.92 million and \$4.78 million, respectively.

For the high estimate, it was assumed that there is an identical gross up factor as the middle estimate. However, the high estimate assumes that there are additional unidentified eligible parcels. Thus, the high estimate is four times the middle estimate to account for any additional parcels not accounted for by the middle or low estimate. The 2023 school and non-school taxable value of all the parcels totaled \$19.70 million and \$19.14 million, respectively.

The residential non-homestead taxable value growth rates from the most recent AV REC were used to grow the estimate through the impact period, and the 2023 preliminary statewide aggregate millage rates were applied to derive the impact.

The language of this bill is identical to [proposed language](#) brought before the REC at an impact conference on March 3, 2023. The methodology is identical, though updated for the latest roll and matched parcels.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	\$0	\$(0.4 M)	\$0	(*)	\$0	(*)
2025-26	\$(0.4 M)	\$(0.4 M)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2026-27	\$(0.4 M)	\$(0.4 M)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2027-28	\$(0.4 M)	\$(0.4 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
2028-29	\$(0.4 M)	\$(0.4 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 11/17/2023): The Conference adopted the middle with (0.1m) recurring each year.

	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	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	2023 Aggregate Millage Rates						
2	School	5.99					
3	Non-School	10.38					
4							
5	Source	Total Pool	Examined	Identified as Eligible	Matched to Roll	Parcels With Remaining TV	
6	Assisted Housing Inventory	62	62	12	9	2	
7	Informal Research	2	2	2	2	1	
8	Total	64	64	14	11	3	
9							
10	Low						
11	Multiplier	Gross - Up	Source				
12	1	100%	Assisted Housing Inventory				
13	1	100%	Informal Research				
14							
15	Middle						
16	Multiplier	Gross - Up	Total Pool/Identified	Examined/Matched	Source		
17	1	133%	12	9	Assisted Housing Inventory		
18	1	100%	2	2	Informal Research		
19							
20	High						
21	Multiplier	Gross - Up	Total Pool/Identified	Examined/Matched	Source		
22	4	133%	12	9	Assisted Housing Inventory		
23	4	100%	2	2	Informal Research		
24							
25	Residential Non-Homestead Taxable Value						
26	Year	Rate					
27	2024	9.82%					
28	2025	7.45%					
29	2026	6.33%					
30	2027	5.63%					
31	2028	5.25%					
32	Source: Aug 2023 AV REC						
33							
34	Taxable Value						
35	Source	High		Midde		Low	
36		School	Non-School	School	Non-School	School	Non-School
37	Assisted Housing Inventory	\$ 840,491	\$ 482,747	\$ 210,123	\$ 120,687	\$ 157,592	\$ 90,515
38	Informal Research	\$ 18,859,156	\$ 18,653,144	\$ 4,714,789	\$ 4,663,286	\$ 4,714,789	\$ 4,663,286
39	SUM	\$ 19,699,647	\$ 19,135,891	\$ 4,924,912	\$ 4,783,973	\$ 4,872,381	\$ 4,753,801
40							
41		High		Midde		Low	
42	Impact on Taxable Value	School	Non-School	School	Non-School	School	Non-School
43	2024	\$ (21,634,860)	\$ (21,015,723)	\$ (5,408,715)	\$ (5,253,931)	\$ (5,351,024)	\$ (5,220,795)
44	2025	\$ (23,247,517)	\$ (22,582,229)	\$ (5,811,879)	\$ (5,645,557)	\$ (5,749,888)	\$ (5,609,952)
45	2026	\$ (24,719,425)	\$ (24,012,015)	\$ (6,179,856)	\$ (6,003,004)	\$ (6,113,940)	\$ (5,965,144)
46	2027	\$ (26,110,627)	\$ (25,363,404)	\$ (6,527,657)	\$ (6,340,851)	\$ (6,458,031)	\$ (6,300,860)
47	2028	\$ (27,480,790)	\$ (26,694,357)	\$ (6,870,197)	\$ (6,673,589)	\$ (6,796,918)	\$ (6,631,500)
48							
49	Impact on School						
50		High		Middle		Low	
51		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
52	2024-25	\$0	\$(0.1 M)	\$0	\$(0.0 M)	\$0	\$(0.0 M)
53	2025-26	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.0 M)
54	2026-27	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.0 M)
55	2027-28	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.0 M)
56	2028-29	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.0 M)
57							
58	Impact on Non-School						
59		High		Middle		Low	
60		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
61	2024-25	\$0.0	\$(0.22 M)	\$0.0	\$(0.05 M)	\$0.0	\$(0.05 M)
62	2025-26	\$(0.23 M)	\$(0.23 M)	\$(0.06 M)	\$(0.06 M)	\$(0.06 M)	\$(0.06 M)
63	2026-27	\$(0.25 M)	\$(0.25 M)	\$(0.06 M)	\$(0.06 M)	\$(0.06 M)	\$(0.06 M)
64	2027-28	\$(0.26 M)	\$(0.26 M)	\$(0.07 M)	\$(0.07 M)	\$(0.07 M)	\$(0.07 M)
65	2028-29	\$(0.28 M)	\$(0.28 M)	\$(0.07 M)	\$(0.07 M)	\$(0.07 M)	\$(0.07 M)
66							
67	Total Impact						
68		High		Middle		Low	
69		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
70	2024-25	\$0.00	\$(0.348 M)	\$0.00	\$(0.087 M)	\$0.00	\$(0.086 M)
71	2025-26	\$(0.374 M)	\$(0.374 M)	\$(0.093 M)	\$(0.093 M)	\$(0.093 M)	\$(0.093 M)
72	2026-27	\$(0.397 M)	\$(0.397 M)	\$(0.099 M)	\$(0.099 M)	\$(0.099 M)	\$(0.099 M)
73	2027-28	\$(0.420 M)	\$(0.420 M)	\$(0.105 M)	\$(0.105 M)	\$(0.104 M)	\$(0.104 M)
74	2028-29	\$(0.442 M)	\$(0.442 M)	\$(0.110 M)	\$(0.110 M)	\$(0.110 M)	\$(0.110 M)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Tax Collections

Bill Number(s): SB216/ HB113

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): Senator Hooper

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 2024

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: November 17, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Section 197.374, F.S., identifies a method for taxpayers to pay ad valorem taxes in a series of partial payments. With each partial payment, a \$10 processing fee is due to the tax collector.

Section 197.492, F.S., provides required content of a report the tax collector must certify.

Section 197.502, F.S., provides details on the application for obtaining a tax deed by the holder of a tax sale certificate.

b. Proposed Change: Section 1 of the bill amends 197.374 to remove the \$10 processing fee due with each partial payment.

Section 2 adds content to the report in 197.492 and section 3 clarifies language in 197.502.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Discussion with the Florida Tax Collectors Association

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Section 1 of the bill eliminates a \$10 processing fee due with each partial payment of real or tangible personal property. Discussion with the Florida Tax Collectors Association revealed that after Hurricane Michael, tax collectors began waiving the \$10 fee in an effort to help taxpayers affected by natural disasters. Further, they indicated that this is language is clarifying, but to the extent that there may be current fee collections they are minimal.

The low assumes this is clarifying language and has no impact. The middle assumes a negative insignificant impact from a small number of fees collected. The high assumes there are 2,500 taxpayers making 4 partial payments per year in counties where the \$10 fee is being collected. The bill goes into effect July 1, 2024 and first impacts the 2024-25 fiscal year. Neither section 2 nor 3 of the bill have a fiscal impact.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	(*)	(*)	\$0	\$0
2025-26	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	(*)	(*)	\$0	\$0
2026-27	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	(*)	(*)	\$0	\$0
2027-28	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	(*)	(*)	\$0	\$0
2028-29	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	(*)	(*)	\$0	\$0

Revenue Distribution: Local Funds

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 11/17/2023): The Conference adopted a negative indeterminate estimate.

	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	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Number of Partial Payers	2,500							
2	Payments per Payer	4							
3	Impact	\$ 100,000							
4									
5	Total Impact								
6		High		Middle		Low			
7		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring		
8	2024-25	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	(*)	(*)	\$0	\$0		
9	2025-26	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	(*)	(*)	\$0	\$0		
10	2026-27	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	(*)	(*)	\$0	\$0		
11	2027-28	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	(*)	(*)	\$0	\$0		
12	2028-29	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	(*)	(*)	\$0	\$0		