

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: PCB WMC 23-02 Taxation
SPONSOR(S): Ways & Means Committee
TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. BILLS:

Table with 4 columns: REFERENCE, ACTION, ANALYST, STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF. Row 1: Orig. Comm.: Ways & Means Committee, 23 Y, 0 N, LaTorre, Aldridge

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill provides for the following tax-related provisions designed to benefit both families and businesses.

For sales taxes, the bill:

- Creates permanent exemptions for specified baby and toddler products and clothes, adult incontinence products, oral hygiene products, machinery and equipment to produce renewable natural gas, certain agricultural fencing, and small private investigative agency services.
Provides a one-year exemption for certain ENERGY STAR certified refrigerators, refrigerator/freezer combinations, water heaters, and clothes washers and dryers; a one-year exemption for gas ranges and cooktops, and an estimated 13-month reduction in the business rent tax from 5.5% to 4.5%.
Creates two 14-day "back-to-school" tax holidays, one in July and August 2023, and one in January 2024, for certain clothing, school supplies, learning aids and puzzles, and personal computers; a 14-day "disaster preparedness" holiday in May and June of 2023 for specified disaster preparedness supplies for families and their pets; a three-month "Freedom Summer" tax holiday from Memorial Day through Labor Day for specified recreational items and activities; and a seven-day "Tool Time" tax holiday in September for tools and equipment needed in skilled trades.

For property taxes, the bill:

- Makes several changes to expand, clarify, or correct provisions related to homestead benefits for permanently and totally disabled veterans, first responders, and surviving spouses of either;
Allows an educational facility to qualify for an exemption if they have a bona fide 98-year lease with nominal payments; and
Makes technical and clarifying changes to several sections of existing law.

For corporate income tax, the bill:

- Adopts the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2023, to maintain conformity with federal provisions; and
Creates a tax credit for homebuilders that purchase and install residential graywater systems, and for companies that purchase machinery and equipment for use in the production of human breast milk fortifiers.

The bill also delays the imposition of natural gas fuel taxes by two years; provides administrative provisions related to discretionary sales surtaxes found to be unconstitutional; freezes local communications services tax rates for three years; changes a population cap for a tourist development tax provision; exempts certain small business loans from duplicative documentary stamp and intangible tax treatment; clarifies the calculation of a certain penalty as related to the Florida Tax Credit Program, New Worlds Reading Initiative, and Strong Families Tax Credit programs; increases the annual cap of the Strong Families Tax Credit to \$20 million; and revises the qualifications to participate in that program.

Staff estimates the total state and local government impact of the bill in fiscal year 2023-24 is -\$1,383.7 million (-\$245.2 million recurring). See FISCAL COMMENTS.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Sales Tax

Florida's sales and use tax is a six percent levy on retail sales of a wide array of tangible personal property, admissions, transient lodgings, and commercial real estate rentals¹, unless expressly exempted. In addition, Florida authorizes several local option sales taxes that are levied at the county level on transactions that are subject to the state sales tax. Generally, the sales tax is added to the price of a taxable good and collected from the purchaser at the time of sale. Sales tax represents the majority of Florida's General Revenue (projected 75.5 percent for FY 2022-23)² and is administered by the Department of Revenue (DOR) under ch. 212, F.S.

Authorized in 1982, the Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax Program generates the largest amount of revenue for local governments among the state-shared revenue sources currently authorized by the Legislature.³ It distributes a portion of state sales tax revenue via three separate distributions to eligible county or municipal governments. Additionally, the program distributes a portion of communications services tax revenue to eligible local governments. Allocation formulas serve as the basis for these separate distributions. The program's primary purpose is to provide relief from ad valorem and utility taxes in addition to providing counties and municipalities with revenues for local programs.⁴

Permanent Sales Tax Exemptions

Baby and Toddler Products

Current Situation

Florida is home to more than one million children under age five, and welcomes nearly 600 newborns each day.⁵

The Legislature previously enacted sales tax exemptions for children's clothing and shoes, and children's diapers, both from July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023.⁶ Aside from this temporary exemption, most baby and toddler essentials are subject to sales tax in the state of Florida.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill provides a permanent exemption from sales tax on the retail sale of the following baby and toddler products:

- Baby cribs, including baby playpens and baby play yards;
- Baby strollers;
- Baby safety gates;
- Baby monitors;
- Child safety cabinet locks and latches and electrical socket covers;

¹ Commercial real estate rentals are subject to a 5.5% sales tax pursuant to s. 212.031(1)(c), F.S.

² The Office of Economic and Demographic Research, *General Revenue Consensus Estimating Conference Comparison Report*, p. 1, available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/generalrevenue/grpackage.pdf> (last visited April 8, 2023).

³ Office of Economic and Demographic Research, *Florida Local Government Financial Information Handbook 2022*, p. 55, available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/local-government/reports/lgh22.pdf> (last visited April 8, 2023).

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ Econographic News: Florida Vital Statistics, available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/population-demographics/reports/econographicnews-2022-v2.pdf> (last visited March 3, 2023);

Florida Population by Age Group, available at http://edr.state.fl.us/content/population-demographics/data/pop_census_day.pdf (last visited March 3, 2023).

⁶ Chapter 2022-156, L.O.F.

- Bicycle child carrier seats and trailers designed for carrying young children, including any adaptors and accessories for these seats and trailers;
- Baby exercisers, jumpers, bouncer seats and swings;
- Breast pumps, bottle sterilizers, baby bottles and nipples, pacifiers, and teething rings;
- Baby wipes;
- Changing tables and changing pads;
- Children’s diapers including single-use diapers, reusable diapers, and reusable diaper inserts; and
- Baby and toddler clothing, apparel, and shoes, primarily intended for and marketed for children age 5 or younger. Baby and toddler clothing size 5T and smaller and baby and toddler shoes size 13T and smaller are presumed to be primarily intended for and marketed for children age 5 or younger.

Oral Hygiene Products

Current Situation

Certain medical products and supplies are exempt from sales tax, including supplies or medicine dispensed according to a prescription and other non-prescription common household remedies used in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of illness or disease.⁷ Alcohol wipes, bandages, and gauze are examples of common household remedies exempt from sales tax. Cosmetics⁸ and toilet articles⁹ are specifically excluded from the common household remedy exemption, notwithstanding the presence of medicinal ingredients therein.

The Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) is responsible for prescribing and approving a list of common household remedies that qualify for the exemption, which is certified by DOR from time to time and included in the rules promulgated by DOR.¹⁰

Certain oral hygiene products, such as toothpaste and mouthwash, are considered cosmetics and toilet articles and are therefore excluded from the common household remedy exemption. Cosmetics and toilet articles are only exempt when dispensed according to an individual prescription or prescriptions written by a licensed practitioner authorized to prescribe medicinal drugs.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill provides a permanent exemption from sales tax on the retail sale of oral hygiene products. Oral hygiene products included in the exemption are:

- Electric and manual toothbrushes;
- Toothpaste;
- Dental floss;
- Dental picks;
- Oral irrigators; and
- Mouthwash.

Adult Incontinence Products

⁷ Section 212.08(2)(a), F.S.

⁸ Section 212.08(2)(b)2., F.S., defines “cosmetics” as articles intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance and also means articles intended for use as a compound of any such articles, including, but not limited to, cold creams, suntan lotions, makeup, and body lotions.

⁹ Section 212.08(2)(b)3., F.S., defines “toilet articles” as any article advertised or held out for sale for grooming purposes and those articles that are customarily used for grooming purposes, regardless of the name by which they may be known, including, but not limited to, soap, toothpaste, hair spray, shaving products, colognes, perfumes, shampoo, deodorant, and mouthwash.

¹⁰ Form DR-46NT, Nontaxable Medical Items and General Grocery List (R. 01/22), available at https://floridarevenue.com/Forms_library/current/dr46nt.pdf (last visited April 8, 2023).

Current Situation

Adult diapers and incontinence products are not currently included in the list of medical products and supplies which are exempt from sales tax in Florida, however, diapers for children and adults have been temporarily exempted during certain sales tax holidays.¹¹

Of the 45 states that impose a sales tax,¹² California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and the District of Columbia do not subject the sale of diapers to state sales tax.¹³ North Dakota exempts diapers used for incontinence, but not baby diapers.¹⁴

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill provides a permanent exemption from sales tax on the retail sale of adult diapers, incontinence undergarments, incontinence pads, and incontinence liners for human use.

Fencing

Current Situation

Florida exempts from sales tax many items used for agricultural purposes, including fertilizers, animal health products, portable containers, certain generators, bailing wire and twine, etc.¹⁵ Additionally, in 2022 the legislature amended s. 212.08(5)(a), F.S., to exempt from sales tax: hog wire and barbed wire fencing, including gates and materials used to construct or repair such fencing, used in agricultural production on lands classified as agricultural under s. 193.461, F.S.¹⁶

Currently, materials used to construct or repair permanent or temporary fencing used to contain cattle, including wooden fencing, electric fencing, and corral panels, are not exempt from sales tax.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill expands the exemption under s. 212.08(5)(a), F.S., to include materials used to construct or repair permanent or temporary fencing used to contain cattle and includes wooden fencing, electric fencing, and corral panels.

Renewable Natural Gas Machinery and Equipment

Current Situation

Renewable natural gas is made from biogas (the gaseous product of the decomposition of organic matter) that has been processed to purity standards and can be used as transportation fuel or liquefied natural gas. However, to fuel vehicles, the biogas must be processed to a higher purity standard resulting in the renewable gas having a higher content of methane than raw biogas, which makes it comparable to conventional natural gas. This makes the renewable natural gas suitable in applications that require pipeline-quality gas such as vehicles.¹⁷

¹¹ See, e.g., Department of Revenue, 2022 Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday Tax Information Publication, p.4, available at https://floridarevenue.com/taxes/tips/Documents/TIP_22A01-08.pdf (last visited March 24, 2023).

¹² Alaska, Delaware, Montana, New Hampshire, and Oregon do not levy a state sales tax. See Tax Foundation, State and Local Sales Tax Rates (2020), available at <https://files.taxfoundation.org/20200115132659/State-and-Local-Sales-Tax-Rates2020.pdf> (last visited March 24, 2023).

¹³ National Diaper Bank Network, Sales Tax on Diaper Purchases by State, available at <https://nationaldiaperbanknetwork.org/diaper-tax/> (last visited March 24, 2023).

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ Section 212.08(5)(a), F.S.

¹⁶ Chapter 2022-97, L.O.F., section 23.

¹⁷ United States Department of Energy, Alternative Fuels Data Center, Renewable Natural Gas Production, at https://afdc.energy.gov/fuels/natural_gas_renewable.html (last visited March 29, 2023).

Three main sources of biogas are landfills, livestock operations and wastewater treatment sites. In landfills, the digestion process takes place in the ground rather than in an anaerobic digester, which is a series of processes in which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen.¹⁸ As of 2021, there were 548 operational landfill gas projects in the country. At livestock operations, animal manure is collected and run through an anaerobic digester to stabilize and optimize methane production. The result is biogas that can be processed into renewable natural gas and used to fuel gas vehicles or produce electricity. As of 2022, there are 331 livestock farms utilizing anaerobic digester systems in the country, including three in Florida.¹⁹ At wastewater treatment plants, biogas is produced by digesting the solids removed in the wastewater treatment process. Approximately 1,300 wastewater treatment plants in the country have anaerobic digesters.²⁰

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill provides a permanent exemption from sales tax for machinery and equipment used at a fixed location for the production, storage, transportation, compression, or blending of renewable natural gas.

The bill defines “renewable natural gas” as an anaerobically generated biogas, landfill gas, or wastewater treatment gas refined to a methane content of 90 percent or greater, which may be used as transportation fuel or for electric generation or is of a quality capable of being injected into a natural gas pipeline. The bill specifies that any reference to natural gas in ch. 212, F.S., includes renewable natural gas.

The bill provides that purchasers of machinery and equipment qualifying for this exemption must furnish the vendor with an affidavit stating that the item or items to be exempted are for the production, storage, transportation, compression, or blending of renewable natural gas. Purchasers with self-accrual authority²¹ are not required to provide an affidavit; however, the purchaser must maintain all documentation necessary to prove the exempt status of purchases.

A person furnishing a false affidavit to the vendor in order to evade payment of the sales tax is liable for payment of the tax plus a mandatory penalty of 200 percent of the tax. A violation of this section is a third-degree felony.²²

Private Investigative Services

Current Situation

Charges for certain detective, burglar protection, and other protection services listed under specific North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) numbers, including investigative services, security guards and patrol services, armored car services, and security systems services, except locksmiths, are currently subject to sales tax.²³

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ United States Environmental Protection Agency, Livestock Anaerobic Digester Database, at <https://www.epa.gov/agstar/livestock-anaerobic-digester-database> (last visited March 29, 2023).

²⁰ United States Department of Energy, Alternative Fuels Data Center, Renewable Natural Gas Production, at https://afdc.energy.gov/fuels/natural_gas_renewable.html (last visited March 29, 2023).

²¹ Section 212.183, F.S. The Department of Revenue is authorized to provide by rule for self-accrual of the sales tax under one or more of the following seven circumstances: where authorized by law for holders of direct pay permits; where tangible personal property is subject to tax on a prorated basis, and the proration factor is based upon characteristics of the purchaser; where the taxable status of types of tangible personal property will be known only upon use; for commercial renters where the purchaser rents from a number of independent property owners who, apart from rentals to the purchaser in question, would otherwise not be obligated to register as dealers; where the purchaser makes purchases in excess of \$10 million per year of tangible personal property in any county; when the purchaser makes purchases of promotional materials defined in s. 212.06(11), F.S., and at the time of purchase, the purchaser does not know whether the materials will be exported outside the state; and for commercial rentals where the purchaser, who is required to remit sales tax electronically pursuant to s. 213.755, F.S., rents from a number of independent property owners.

²² Section 212.085, F.S. A third degree felony is generally punishable by not more than five years in state prison and a fine not exceeding \$5,000. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

²³ Section 212.05(1)(i)1., F.S.

The Division of Licensing within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) oversees the regulation of licensing of private investigative services.²⁴ As of December 31, 2022, the Division has issued 2,721 private investigative agency licenses and 7,240 private investigator licenses.²⁵

A “private investigator” is defined as any individual who, for consideration, advertises as providing or performs private investigations.²⁶ A “private investigative agency” means any person who, for consideration, advertises as providing or is engaged in the business of furnishing private investigations.²⁷ “Private investigation” is defined as an investigation to obtain information on any of the following matters:

- Crime or wrongs done or threatened against the United States or any state or territory of the United States, when operating under express written authority of the governmental official responsible for authorizing such investigation.
- The identity, habits, conduct, movements, whereabouts, affiliations, associations, transactions, reputation, or character of any society, person, or group of persons.
- The credibility of witnesses or other persons.
- The whereabouts of missing persons, owners of unclaimed property or escheated property, or heirs to estates.
- The location or recovery of lost or stolen property.
- The causes and origin of, or responsibility for, fires, libels, slanders, losses, accidents, damage, or injuries to real or personal property.
- The business of securing evidence to be used before investigating committees or boards of award or arbitration or in the trial of civil or criminal cases and the preparation thereof.²⁸

Applicants for licensure as a private investigator must complete and submit an application to DACS and meet certain requirements. An applicant must:

- Be at least 18 years old;
- Be one of the following:
 - A United States citizen,
 - A permanent legal resident, or
 - A holder of a work visa from the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service;
- Have no disqualifying criminal history;
- Be of good moral character;
- Have no history of:
 - Mental illness,
 - Alcohol abuse, or
 - Substance abuse; and
- Submit an application with certain identifying information;²⁹ and
- Complete 40 hours of required training and submit proof thereof to DACS.³⁰

Any person, firm, company, partnership, or corporation which engages in business as a private investigative agency shall have a Class “A” license.³¹ To become a private investigator in Florida, a Class “C” Private Investigator license is required.³² An applicant for the Class “C” Private Investigator license must have two years of lawfully gained, verifiable, full-time experience to qualify for the

²⁴ Chapter 493, F.S.

²⁵ Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, *Division of Licensing Statistical Reports* (as of February 28, 2023), available at <https://www.fdacs.gov/Divisions-Offices/Licensing/Statistical-Reports> (last visited March 29, 2023).

²⁶ Section 493.6101(16), F.S.

²⁷ Section 493.6101(15), F.S.

²⁸ Section 493.6101(17), F.S.

²⁹ Section 493.6105, F.S.

³⁰ Section 493.6303(4)(a), F.S.

³¹ Section 493.6201(1), F.S.

³² Section 493.6201(5), F.S.

license.³³ In order to carry a firearm in the course of performing such duties, the licensee must also obtain a Class “G” Statewide Firearm license in addition to the Class “C” Private Investigator license.³⁴

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill exempts charges for investigative services provided by a “small private investigative agency” from the sales and use tax.

The bill defines the term “small private investigative agency” as a private investigator licensed as under s. 493.6201, F.S., that:

- Employs three or fewer full-time or part-time employees, including those performing services pursuant to an employment leasing arrangement as defined in s. 468.520(4), F.S., and
- During the previous calendar year, performed private investigation services otherwise taxable under ch. 212, F.S., in which the charges for the services performed were less than \$150,000 for all its businesses related through common ownership.

The exemption may not apply in the first calendar year that an agency conducts sales of services taxable under ch. 212, F.S.

Temporary Sales Tax Exemptions

Energy Star Appliances

Current Situation

The federal government, through the Environmental Protection Agency, certifies a number of products for their efficiency under the ENERGY STAR program.³⁵ Products in the ENERGY STAR program are normally affixed with a label noting their certification under the applicable program.³⁶

In 2006, Florida provided a one-week sales tax exemption on specified energy efficient products priced under \$1,500 which met or exceeded the requirements of the federal ENERGY STAR program and were sold for noncommercial home or personal use.³⁷

In 2014, Florida provided a one-week sales tax exemption on the first \$1,500 of the sales price of specified new ENERGY STAR products or WaterSense³⁸ products.³⁹ A person was limited to a single purchase for each specific type of item listed above with a sales price over \$500 during the holiday. A second purchase of the same type of product was subject to tax on the entire price. There was no requirement that the purchase be for personal use, or any specific prohibition against purchases for commercial use beyond the limit on the number of items that could be purchased without paying tax.

In 2022, Florida provided a one-year sales tax exemption on the retail sale for noncommercial use of ENERGY STAR certified refrigerators selling for \$3,000 or less, and ENERGY STAR certified water heaters, and clothes washers or dryers, selling for \$1,500 or less.⁴⁰

³³ Section 493.6203, F.S.

³⁴ Section 493.6115(2), F.S.

³⁵ Information about this program is available at <https://www.energystar.gov/about> (last accessed February 27, 2023).

³⁶ See <https://www.energystar.gov/products> for more information about labeling and qualifying products (last accessed February 27, 2023).

³⁷ Section 6, Ch. 2006-230, L.O.F. The items exempted were refrigerators, dishwashers, clothes washers, air conditioners, ceiling fans, light bulbs, dehumidifiers, and thermostats.

³⁸ The federal WaterSense program certifies items that are water-efficient. Information about this program is available at <https://www.epa.gov/watersense> (last visited February 27, 2023)

³⁹ Section 21, Ch. 2014-38, L.O.F. The ENERGY STAR items exempted were room air conditioners, air purifiers, ceiling fans, clothes washers, clothes dryers, dehumidifiers, dishwashers, freezers, refrigerators, water heaters, swimming pool pumps, and light bulbs. The WaterSense items exempted were bathroom sink faucets, faucet accessories, high-efficiency toilets and urinals, showerheads, and weather or sensor-based irrigation controllers.

⁴⁰ Section 49, Ch. 2022-97, L.O.F.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill creates a one-year sales tax exemption from July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024, on the retail sale for noncommercial use of these ENERGY STAR appliances:

- Refrigerators or combined refrigerator/freezers selling for \$4,500 or less; and
- Water heaters, washing machines, and clothes dryers selling for \$1,500 or less.

Gas Ranges and Cooktops

Current Situation

The U.S. Energy Information Administration estimates that eight percent of Florida households use natural gas cooking appliances.⁴¹ On average, natural gas is cheaper than electricity.⁴² Additionally, gas ranges and cooktops allow for rapid temperature changes while cooking.⁴³

Currently, the retail sale of gas ranges and cooktops is not exempt from sales tax.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill provides a one-year sales tax exemption, from July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024, on the retail sale of gas ranges and cooktops, which are defined as any range or cooktop fueled by combustible gas such as natural gas, propane, butane, liquefied petroleum gas, or other flammable gas. It does not include outdoor gas grills, camping stoves, or other portable stoves.

Business Rent Tax Rate Reduction

Current Situation

Since 1969, Florida has imposed a sales tax on the total rent charged under a commercial lease of real property.⁴⁴ Sales tax is due at the rate of 5.5 percent on the total rent paid for the right to use or occupy commercial real property. Local option sales surtaxes can also apply.⁴⁵ If the tenant makes payments such as mortgage, ad valorem taxes, or insurance on behalf of the property owner, such payments are also classified as rent and are subject to the tax.

Commercial real property includes land, buildings, office or retail space, convention or meeting rooms, airport tie-downs, and parking and docking spaces. It may also include licenses granting the use of real property for the placement of vending, amusement, or newspaper machines. However, there are numerous commercial rentals that are not subject to sales tax, including:

- Rentals of real property assessed as agricultural;
- Rentals to nonprofit organizations that hold a current Florida consumer's certificate of exemption;
- Rentals to federal, state, county, or city government agencies;
- Properties used exclusively as dwelling units; and
- Public streets or roads used for transportation purposes.

In 2021, the legislature approved a reduction to the business rent tax from 5.5% to 2%, effective the first day of the second month after the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund reaches its pre-

⁴¹ U.S. Energy Information Administration, Highlights for Appliances in U.S. Homes by State, 2020, available at <https://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/2020/state/pdf/State%20Appliances.pdf> (last visited February 27, 2023).

⁴² U.S. Energy Information Administration, Florida State Energy Profile, available at <https://www.eia.gov/state/print.php?sid=FL> (last visited February 27, 2023).

⁴³ Whirlpool, Gas vs. Electric Stoves: Which is Best?, available at <https://www.whirlpool.com/blog/kitchen/electric-vs-gas-ranges.html> (last visited February 27, 2023).

⁴⁴ Chapter 1969-222, Laws of Fla.

⁴⁵ Section 212.031, F.S., and Rule 12A-1.070, F.A.C.

pandemic balance, which is estimated to happen in May 2024, resulting in the business rent tax rate lowering to 2% beginning August 1, 2024.⁴⁶

Florida is the only state to charge sales tax on commercial rentals of real property.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill reduces the business rent tax from 5.5% to 4.5%, effective July 1, 2023.

Unconstitutional Discretionary Sales Surtaxes

Current Situation

Discretionary Sales Surtaxes

Counties have been granted limited authority to levy a discretionary sales surtaxes for specific purposes on transactions subject to state sales tax.⁴⁷ These purposes include:

- Operating a transportation system in a charter county;⁴⁸
- Financing local government infrastructure projects;⁴⁹
- Providing additional revenue for counties having less than 50,000 residents as of April 1, 1992;⁵⁰
- Providing medical care for indigent persons;⁵¹
- Funding trauma centers;⁵²
- Operating, maintaining, and administering a county public general hospital;⁵³
- Constructing and renovating schools;⁵⁴
- Providing emergency fire rescue services and facilities; and⁵⁵
- Funding pension liability shortfalls.⁵⁶

These surtaxes are generally levied through an ordinance enacted by the governing board of the county,⁵⁷ and are generally subject to approval by the voters in the county.⁵⁸ The Small County Surtax is enacted by an extraordinary vote of the members of the county governing authority and is only subject to referendum if the surtax will be used to service bond indebtedness.⁵⁹ The Indigent Care and Trauma Center Surtax and the County Public Hospital Surtax can be levied either by an extraordinary vote of the governing body or by referendum.⁶⁰

The Charter County and Regional Transportation System Surtax can be levied through either a county ordinance or a charter amendment, either of which must be approved by a majority vote of the electorate of the county.⁶¹

⁴⁶ The Office of Economic & Demographic Research, *Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund Forecast*, available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/unemployment-compensation-trust-fund/March2023ForecastSummary.pdf> (last visited Apr. 4, 2023)

⁴⁷ Sections 212.054, 212.055, F.S.

⁴⁸ Section 212.055(1), F.S.

⁴⁹ Section 212.055(2), F.S.

⁵⁰ Section 212.055(3), F.S. Note that the small county surtax may be levied by extraordinary vote of the county governing board if the proceeds are to be expended only for operating purposes.

⁵¹ Section 212.055(4)(a), F.S. (for counties with more than 800,000 residents); s. 212.055(7), F.S. (for counties with less than 800,000 residents).

⁵² Section 212.055(4)(b), F.S.

⁵³ Section 212.055(5), F.S.

⁵⁴ Section 212.055(6), F.S.

⁵⁵ Section 212.055(8), F.S.

⁵⁶ Section 212.055(9), F.S.

⁵⁷ Section 212.054(6), F.S.

⁵⁸ Section 212.055(1), (2), (6), (7), (8), and (9), F.S.

⁵⁹ Section 212.055(3)(a), F.S.

⁶⁰ Section 212.055(4) and (5), F.S.

⁶¹ Section 212.055(1)(a), F.S.

Currently, only one county in Florida does not levy a discretionary sales surtax.⁶² The other 66 counties levy surtaxes ranging from a total of 0.5% to 1.5%.

There is no mechanism in statute to address the remedy for a surtax that is collected but later adjudicated to be unconstitutional.

Hillsborough County Regional Transportation Tax

In 2018, Hillsborough County voters approved a one-cent sales tax in a charter amendment under section 212.055(1), F.S., to be levied for thirty years beginning January 1, 2019, and to be used for a variety of specific transportation projects. Collections began January 1, 2019.

In December 2018,⁶³ February 2019,⁶⁴ and March 2019,⁶⁵ lawsuits were filed questioning whether the surtax was valid. In June 2019, the first two cases were consolidated and a circuit court judge held that the restrictions on how the funding would be used were unconstitutional, but those restrictions could be severed and the surtax was otherwise valid.⁶⁶

Further appeal was made to the Florida Supreme Court, which held in March 2021 that the surtax was unconstitutional, as the lower court had found, but that the unconstitutional provision could not be severed and “the whole...is invalid.”⁶⁷ The bond validation and declaratory judgment entered by the lower court were reversed.⁶⁸ The surtax was no longer collected beginning March 16, 2021.⁶⁹ No remedy was provided by the Florida Supreme Court for the disposition of the surtax that was collected for more than 26 months.

Hillsborough County filed a motion for supplemental relief in the circuit court of original jurisdiction (Hillsborough County Circuit Court), requesting “an order setting forth procedures and requirements for disposition of surtax revenues that were collected, but not yet expended, as of the time when the Department of Revenue is able to implement the cessation of collection of the surtax after the Florida Supreme Court’s decision became final.”⁷⁰ The request was denied in March 2022, noting “avenues for distributing or using those funds is under consideration in the Legislature, who is likely in the best position to address the issue.”⁷¹

Section 155 of ch. 2022-156, L.O.F., provided that any funds associated with the lawsuit were to be transferred to DOR, to be deposited in a separate account in the Discretionary Sales Surtax Clearing Trust Fund, pursuant to s. 212.054, F.S. On July 7, 2022, the Hillsborough County Circuit Court issued a final judgement that ordered the Hillsborough County Clerk of the Court to collect and transfer all surtax revenues received under the invalid surtax to DOR⁷² Pursuant to that order, the Clerk of the Court for Hillsborough County filed notice that \$569,329,241.11 was transferred to DOR, comprising all

⁶² Florida Department of Revenue, *Form DR-15DSS, Discretionary Sales Surtax Information for Calendar Year 2023*, (R. 11/22), available at https://floridarevenue.com/Forms_library/current/dr15dss.pdf (last visited April 7, 2023).

⁶³ *Stacy White v. Hillsborough County*, Case No. 18-CA-011749 (13th Cir. 2018).

⁶⁴ *Hillsborough County, Florida v. State of Florida*, Case No. 19-CA-001382 (13th Cir. 2019).

⁶⁵ *Robert Emerson v. Hillsborough County*, Case No. 19-CA-002483 (13th Cir. 2019).

⁶⁶ *Stacy White v. Hillsborough County*, Case No. 18-CA-011749 (13th Cir. 2018); Order Granting, in Part, and Denying, In Part, Plaintiff’s Request For Summary Judgment; Order Granting, In Part, And Denying, In Part, Defendant’s Request For Summary Judgment, and Order To Amend The County Charter.

⁶⁷ *Robert Emerson, et al. vs. Hillsborough County, Florida, etc., et al.*, No. SC2019-1250 (Fla.) and *Stacy White vs. Hillsborough County, Florida, etc., et al.*, No. SC2019-1343 (Fla.), opinion available at https://efacts.scc-public.flcourts.org/casedocuments/2019/1250/2019-1250_miscdoc_366433_e05.pdf (last visited April 7, 2023).

⁶⁸ *Id.*

⁶⁹ Florida Department of Revenue, Taxpayer Information Publication #21A01-01, *Hillsborough County 1% Transportation Discretionary Sale Surtax Rules Unconstitutional by the Florida Supreme Court*, available at https://floridarevenue.com/taxes/tips/Documents/TIP_21A01-01.pdf (last visited April 7, 2023).

⁷⁰ *Stacy White v. Hillsborough County*, Case No. 18-CA-011749 (13th Cir. 2018); Government Defendants’ Post-Judgment Motion for Supplemental Relief Providing Procedure for Disposition of Surtax Revenue, filed April 29, 2021.

⁷¹ *Stacy White v. Hillsborough County*, Case No. 18-CA-011749 (13th Cir. 2018); Final Order Denying Defendants’ Post-Judgment Motion for Supplemental Relief; March 25, 2022.

⁷² *Stacy White v. Hillsborough County*, Case No. 18-CA-011749 (13th Cir. 2018); Final Judgment on Supplemental Relief Claim; July 7, 2022.

surtax revenues received by the relevant parties.⁷³ An additional transfer of \$453,602.83 was made in August 2022, comprising interest earned on the balance prior to transfer.⁷⁴

The class action lawsuit in Hillsborough County is still pending, and an additional class action lawsuit was filed in Leon County shortly after the Supreme Court's decision in 2021.⁷⁵ The Hillsborough County suit has had no meaningful action since before the Supreme Court decision in 2021. The Leon County suit held a hearing January 4, 2023, in which the judge stated his intention to dismiss the case without prejudice as moot, because the "Legislature has passed a bill resolving – has passed a law resolving how these funds will be used..."⁷⁶

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill provides for a temporary suspension of certain discretionary sales surtaxes levied in a county when a discretionary sales surtax has been collected, but later adjudicated to be unconstitutional, and the proceeds from the invalid surtax have not been expended.

Sales Tax Holidays

Since 1998, the Legislature has enacted more than two dozen temporary periods (commonly called "sales tax holidays") during which certain household items, household appliances, clothing, footwear, books, and/or school supply items were exempted from the state sales tax and county discretionary sales surtaxes.

Back to School Sales Tax Holiday

Current Situation

Florida has enacted a "back-to-school" sales tax holiday twenty times since 1998. The length of the exemption periods has varied from three to ten days. The type and value of exempt items has also varied.

⁷³ *Stacy White v. Hillsborough County*, Case No. 18-CA-011749 (13th Cir. 2018); Clerk's Notice of Compliance with Final Judgment on Supplemental Relief Claim.

⁷⁴ *Stacy White v. Hillsborough County*, Case No. 18-CA-011749 (13th Cir. 2018); Clerk's Notice of Additional Transfer to Florida Department of Revenue.

⁷⁵ *Robert Emerson vs. Florida Department of Revenue and Hillsborough County* (2021 CA000487, 2nd Cir. 2021).

⁷⁶ *Robert Emerson vs. Florida Department of Revenue and Hillsborough County* (2021 CA000487, 2nd Cir. 2021); Hearing Transcript filed January 26, 2023.

The following table describes the history of back-to-school sales tax holidays in Florida.

Dates	Length	TAX EXEMPTION THRESHOLDS				
		Clothing/ Footwear	Wallets/ Bags	Books/ Learning Aids/ Puzzles	Computers	School Supplies
August 15-21, 1998	7 days	\$50 or less	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
July 31-August 8, 1999	9 days	\$100 or less	\$100 or less	N/A	N/A	N/A
July 29-August 6, 2000	9 days	\$100 or less	\$100 or less	N/A	N/A	N/A
July 28-August 5, 2001	9 days	\$50 or less	\$50 or less	N/A	N/A	\$10 or less
July 24-August 1, 2004	9 days	\$50 or less	\$50 or less	\$50 or less (Books)	N/A	\$10 or less
July 23-31, 2005	9 days	\$50 or less	\$50 or less	\$50 or less (Books)	N/A	\$10 or less
July 22-30, 2006	9 days	\$50 or less	\$50 or less	\$50 or less (Books)	N/A	\$10 or less
August 4-13, 2007	10 days	\$50 or less	\$50 or less	\$50 or less (Books)	N/A	\$10 or less
August 13-15, 2010	3 days	\$50 or less	\$50 or less	\$50 or less (Books)	N/A	\$10 or less
August 12-14, 2011	3 days	\$75 or less	\$75 or less	N/A	N/A	\$15 or less
August 3-5, 2012	3 days	\$75 or less	\$75 or less	N/A	N/A	\$15 or less
August 2-4, 2013	3 days	\$75 or less	\$75 or less	N/A	\$750 or less	\$15 or less
August 1-3, 2014	3 days	\$100 or less	\$100 or less	N/A	First \$750 of the sales price	\$15 or less
August 7-16, 2015	10 days	\$100 or less	\$100 or less	N/A	First \$750 of the sales price	\$15 or less
August 5-7, 2016	3 days	\$60 or less	\$60 or less	N/A	N/A	\$15 or less
August 4-6, 2017	3 days	\$60 or less	\$60 or less	N/A	\$750 or less	\$15 or less
August 3-5, 2018	3 days	\$60 or less	\$60 or less	N/A	N/A	\$15 or less
August 2-6, 2019	5 days	\$60 or less	\$60 or less	N/A	\$1,000 or less	\$15 or less
August 7-9, 2020	3 days	\$60 or less	\$60 or less	N/A	First \$1,000 of the sales price	\$15 or less
July 31-August 9, 2021	10 days	\$60 or less	\$60 or less	N/A	First \$1,000 of the sales price	\$15 or less
July 25-August 7, 2022	14 days	\$100 or less	\$100 or less	\$30 (Learning Aids/Puzzles)	\$1,500 or less	\$50 or less

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill provides for a sales tax holiday from July 24, 2023, through August 6, 2023, and from January 1, 2024 through January 14, 2024. During the holiday, the following items that cost \$100 or less are exempt from the state sales tax and county discretionary sales surtaxes:

- Clothing (defined as an “article of wearing apparel intended to be worn on or about the human body,” but excluding watches, watchbands, jewelry, umbrellas, and handkerchiefs);
- Footwear (excluding skis, swim fins, roller blades, and skates);
- Wallets; and
- Bags (including handbags, backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags, but excluding briefcases, suitcases, and other garment bags).

The bill also exempts various “school supplies” that cost \$50 or less per item during the holiday, and learning aids and jigsaw puzzles that cost \$30 or less per item. “Learning aids” are defined as “flashcards or other learning cards, matching or other memory games, puzzle books and search-and-

find books, interactive or electronic books and toys intended to teach reading or math skills, and stacking or nesting blocks or sets.”

Additionally, exempted are personal computers and related accessories with a sales price of \$1,500 or less which are purchased for noncommercial home or personal use. This includes tablets, laptops, monitors, input devices, and non-recreational software. Cell phones, furniture and devices or software intended primarily for recreational use are not exempted.

The “back-to-school” sales tax holiday applies at the option of the dealer if less than five percent of the dealer’s gross sales of tangible personal property in the prior calendar year are comprised of items that are exempt under the holiday. If a qualifying dealer chooses not to participate in the tax holiday, by July 17, 2023, for the tax holiday beginning July 24, 2023, and by December 23, 2023, for the tax holiday beginning January 1, 2024, the dealer must notify DOR in writing of its election to collect sales tax during the holiday and must post a copy of that notice in a conspicuous location at its place of business.

Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holiday

Current Situation

The Florida Office of Insurance Regulation estimated insured losses of over \$14.4 billion due to Hurricanes Ian and Nicole in 2022,⁷⁷ \$9.1 billion due to Hurricane Michael in 2018,⁷⁸ \$20.7 billion due to Hurricane Irma in 2017,⁷⁹ \$1.3 billion due to hurricanes Hermine and Mathew in 2016,⁸⁰ \$25 billion due to four hurricanes in 2004, and \$10.8 billion due to four hurricanes in 2005.⁸¹ Tropical Storm Fay was estimated to have resulted in \$242 million of damage in 2008.⁸² The Florida Division of Emergency Management recommends having a disaster supply kit with items such as a battery operated radio, flashlight, batteries, pet care items, and first-aid kit.⁸³

Since 2006, the Legislature has enacted nine sales tax holidays related to disaster preparedness. During these holidays, the following items were exempted as indicated:

⁷⁷ Florida Office of Insurance Regulation, Catastrophe Report, available at:

<https://www.floir.com/home/ian> (\$13.9 billion) and <https://www.floir.com/home/nicole> (\$506.7 million) (last visited April 6, 2023).

⁷⁸ Florida Office of Insurance Regulation, Catastrophe Report, available at:

<https://floir.com/Office/HurricaneSeason/HurricaneMichaelClaimsData.aspx> (last visited April 6, 2023).

⁷⁹ Florida Office of Insurance Regulation, Catastrophe Report, available at:

<https://www.floir.com/Office/HurricaneSeason/HurricaneIrmaClaimsData.aspx> (last visited April 6, 2023).

⁸⁰ Florida Office of Insurance Regulation, Catastrophe Report, available at:

<https://floir.com/Office/HurricaneSeason/HurricaneMatthewClaimsData.aspx> and

<https://floir.com/Office/HurricaneSeason/HurricaneHermineClaimsData.aspx> (last visited April 6, 2023).

⁸¹ Florida Office of Insurance Regulation, *Florida Office of Insurance Regulation Hurricane Summary Data*, available at:

<http://www.floir.com/siteDocuments/HurricaneSummary20042005.pdf> (last visited February 26, 2023).

⁸² Florida Office of Insurance Regulation, *Florida Office of Insurance Regulation Hurricane Summary Data*, available at:

<http://www.floir.com/siteDocuments/HurricaneSummary2008.pdf> (last visited February 26, 2023).

⁸³ Florida Division of Emergency Management, *Disaster Supply Kit Checklist*, available at:

<https://www.floridadisaster.org/planprepare/hurricane-supply-checklist/> (last visited February 26, 2023).

Dates	Length	TAX EXEMPTION THRESHOLDS							
		Reusable Ice	Light Source	Fuel Containers	Batteries	Coolers and Ice Chests	Radios	Tie down tools and sheeting	Generators
May 21-June 1, 2006*	12 days	\$10 or less	\$20 or less	\$25 or less	\$30 or less	\$30 or less	\$50 or less	\$50 or less	\$1000 or less
June 1-June 12, 2007*	12 days	\$10 or less	\$20 or less	\$25 or less	\$30 or less	\$30 or less	\$75 or less	\$50 or less	\$1000 or less
May 31-June 8, 2014**	9 days	\$10 or less	\$20 or less	\$25 or less	\$30 or less	\$30 or less	\$50 or less	\$50 or less	\$750 or less
June 2 – June 4, 2017	3 days	\$10 or less	\$20 or less	\$25 or less	\$30 or less	\$30 or less	\$50 or less	\$50 or less	\$750 or less
June 1-7, 2018	7 days	\$10 or less	\$20 or less	\$25 or less	\$30 or less	\$30 or less	\$50 or less	\$50 or less	\$750 or less
May 31-June 6, 2019	7 days	\$10 or less	\$20 or less	\$25 or less	\$30 or less	\$30 or less	\$50 or less	\$50 or less	\$750 or less
May 29-June 4, 2020	7 days	\$10 or less	\$20 or less	\$25 or less	\$30 or less	\$30 or less	\$50 or less	\$50 or less	\$750 or less
May 28 – June 6, 2021***	10 days	\$20 or less	\$40 or less	\$50 or less	\$50 or less	\$60 or less	\$50 or less	\$100 or less	\$1000 or less
May 28 – June 10, 2022****	14 days	\$20 or less	\$40 or less	\$50 or less	\$50 or less	\$60 or less	\$50 or less	\$100 or less	\$1000 or less

* This holiday also included cell phone batteries (\$60 or less), cell phone charger (\$40 or less), storm shutters (\$200 or less), carbon monoxide detectors (\$75 or less), and any combination of items exempt under the holiday or existing law which were sold together for \$75 or less.

** This holiday included an exemption for first aid kits selling for \$30 or less; however, these items are always exempt under s. 212.08(2)(a), F.S.; see form DR-46NT, *Nontaxable Medical Items and General Grocery List*, available at: http://floridarevenue.com/Forms_library/current/dr46nt.pdf.

*** This holiday also included portable power banks selling for \$60 or less.

**** This holiday also included portable power banks selling for \$60 or less, smoke detectors, smoke alarms, fire extinguishers, or carbon monoxide detectors selling for \$70 or less; and specified items necessary for the evacuation of household pets, with item thresholds ranging from \$2 (wet pet food) to \$100 (portable kennels or carriers).

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill provides for a fourteen-day sales tax holiday from May 27, 2023, through June 9, 2023, for specified items related to disaster preparedness. During the sales tax holiday, the following items are exempt from the state sales tax and county discretionary sales surtaxes:

- A portable self-powered light source selling for \$40 or less;
- A portable self-powered radio, two-way radio, or weather-band radio selling for \$50 or less;
- A tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting selling for \$100 or less;
- An item normally sold as, or generally advertised as, a ground anchor system or tie-down kit selling for \$100 or less;
- A gas or diesel fuel tank selling for \$50 or less;
- A package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt, or 9-volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries, selling for \$50 or less;
- A nonelectric food storage cooler selling for \$60 or less;
- A portable generator used to provide light or communications or preserve food in the event of a power outage selling for \$3,000 or less;
- Reusable ice selling for \$20 or less;
- A portable power bank selling for \$60 or less;
- A smoke detector or smoke alarm selling for \$70 or less;
- A fire extinguisher selling for \$70 or less;
- A carbon monoxide detector selling for \$70 or less; and
- Supplies necessary for the evacuation of household pets. For purposes of this exemption, necessary supplies are the non-commercial purchase of:

- Bags of dry dog or cat food weighing 50 or fewer pounds with a sales price of \$100 or less per bag;
- Cans or pouches of wet dog or cat food selling for \$10 or less per can or pouch or the equivalent if sold in a box or case;
- Over-the-counter pet medications selling for \$100 or less;
- Portable kennels or pet carriers selling for \$100 or less;
- Manual can openers selling for \$15 or less;
- Leashes, collars, and muzzles selling for \$20 or less;
- Collapsible or travel-size food or water bowls selling for \$15 or less;
- Cat litter weighing 25 or fewer pounds and selling for \$25 or less;
- Cat litter pans selling for \$15 or less;
- Pet waste disposal bags selling for \$15 or less;
- Pet pads selling for \$20 or less per box;
- Hamster or rabbit substrate selling for \$15 or less; and
- Pet beds selling for \$40 or less.
- Common household consumable items selling for \$30 or less. For purposes of this exemption, common household consumable items means:
 - The following laundry detergent and supplies: powder, liquid, or pod detergent, fabric softener, dryer sheets, stain removers, and bleach;
 - Toilet paper;
 - Paper towels;
 - Paper napkins and tissues;
 - Facial tissues;
 - Hand soap, bar soap and body wash;
 - Sunscreen and sunblock;
 - Dish soap and detergents, including powder, liquid, or pod detergents or rinse agents that can be used in dishwashers;
 - Cleaning or disinfecting wipes and sprays;
 - Hand sanitizer; and
 - Trash bags.

Freedom Summer Sales Tax Holiday

Current Situation

In 2021 and 2022, the Legislature enacted a seven-day sales tax holiday, during the week surrounding the Fourth of July, on specified recreational items and activities.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill provides for a 14-week sales tax holiday from May 29, 2023, through September 4, 2023, for specified admissions and items related to recreational activities. During the sales tax holiday, the following admissions, if purchased during this week, are exempt from the state sales tax and county discretionary sales surtaxes:⁸⁴

- A live music event scheduled to be held between May 29, 2023, and December 31, 2023;
- A live sporting event scheduled to be held between May 29, 2023, and December 31, 2023;
- A movie shown in a movie theater between May 29, 2023, and December 31, 2023;
- Entry to a museum, including annual passes;
- Use of or access to state parks, including annual passes;
- Entry to a ballet, play, or musical theatre performance scheduled to be held between May 29, 2023, and December 31, 2023;
- Season tickets to ballet, play, music events, or musical theatre performances;

⁸⁴ If an admission is purchased exempt under this section and is subsequently resold outside of the holiday period, tax will be collected on the resale price.

- Entry to a fair, festival, or cultural event scheduled to be held between May 29, 2023, and December 31, 2023; and
- Use of or access to gyms and physical fitness facilities between May 29, 2023, and December 31, 2023.

During the sales tax holiday, the following items are exempt from the state sales tax and county discretionary sales surtax:

- Boating and Water Activity Supplies
 - jackets, coolers, paddles, and oars selling for \$75 or less;
 - Recreational pool tubes, pool floats, inflatable chairs, and pool toys selling for \$35 or less;
 - safety flares selling for \$50 or less;
 - Water skis, wakeboards, kneeboards, and recreational inflatable tubes or floats capable of being towed selling for \$150 or less;
 - Paddleboards and surfboards selling for \$300 or less;
 - Canoes and kayaks selling for \$500 or less; and
 - Snorkels, goggles, and swimming masks selling for \$25 or less.
- Camping Supplies
 - Tents selling for \$200 or less;
 - Sleeping bags, portable hammocks, camping stoves, and collapsible camping chairs selling for \$50 or less; and
 - Camping lanterns or flashlights selling for \$30 or less.
- Fishing Supplies⁸⁵
 - Rods and reels selling for \$75 or less, if sold individually, or selling for \$150 or less if sold as a set;
 - Tackle boxes or bags selling for \$30 or less; and
 - Bait or fishing tackle selling for \$5 or less, if sold per item, or selling for \$10 or less if multiple items are sold together.
- General Outdoor Supplies
 - Sunscreen or insect repellent selling for less than \$15 or less;
 - Sunglasses selling for \$100 or less;
 - Binoculars selling for \$200 or less;
 - Water bottles selling for \$30 or less;
 - Hydration packs selling for \$50 or less;
 - Outdoor gas or charcoal grills selling for \$250 or less;
 - Bicycle helmets selling for \$50 or less; and
 - Bicycles selling for \$500 or less.
- Residential Pool Supplies
 - Individual residential pool and spa replacement parts, nets, filters, lights, and covers selling for \$100 or less; and
 - Residential pool and spa chemicals purchased by an individual selling for \$150 or less
- Children's Athletic Equipment
 - A consumer product, selling for \$100 or less, that is designed or intended by the manufacturer for a child 12 years of age or younger for use by the child when child engages in athletic activity.
- Children's Toys
 - A consumer product, selling for \$75 or less, designed or intended by the manufacturer for a child 12 years of age or younger for use by the child when the child plays.

Skilled Worker "Tool Time" Sales Tax Holiday

Current Situation

According to the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, a number of skilled trade occupations are in high demand.⁸⁶ The cost of educational materials, tools, and other items can be a barrier to

⁸⁵ The exemption for fishing supplies does not apply to supplies used for commercial fishing purposes.

education, training, and employment for skilled trade workers.

In 2022, the Legislature enacted a seven-day sales tax holiday, during the week surrounding Labor Day, on tools used in skilled trades. Currently, there is no exemption for tools used by skilled trade workers, such as carpenters, electricians, plumbers, welders, pipefitters, masons, painters, heating and air conditioning technicians, and other service technicians.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill provides a seven-day sales tax holiday from September 2, 2023, through September 8, 2023 for specified tools commonly used by skilled trade workers. During the sales tax holiday, the following items are exempt from the state sales tax and county discretionary sales surtaxes:

- Hand tools selling for \$50 or less;
- Power tools selling for \$300 or less;
- Power tool batteries selling for \$150 or less;
- Work gloves selling for \$25 or less;
- Safety glasses selling for \$50 or less;
- Protective coveralls selling for \$50 or less;
- Work boots selling for \$175 or less;
- Tool belts selling for \$100 or less;
- Duffel/tote bags selling for \$50 or less;
- Tool boxes selling for \$75 or less;
- Tool boxes for vehicles selling for \$300 or less;
- Industry text books and code books selling for \$125 or less;
- Electrical voltage and testing equipment selling for \$100 or less;
- LED flashlights selling for \$50 or less;
- Shop lights selling for \$100 or less;
- Handheld pipe cutters, drain opening tools, and plumbing inspection equipment selling for \$150 or less;
- Shovels selling for \$50 or less;
- Rakes selling for \$50 or less;
- Hard hats and other head protection selling for \$100 or less;
- Hearing protection items selling for \$75 or less;
- Ladders selling for \$250 or less;
- Fuel cans selling for \$50 or less; and
- High visibility safety vest selling for \$30 or less.

The four sales tax holidays listed above do not apply to the following sales:

- Sales within a theme park or entertainment complex, as defined in s. 509.013(9), F.S.;
- Sales within a public lodging establishment, as defined in s. 509.013(4), F.S.; and
- Sales within an airport, as defined in s. 330.27(2), F.S.

Property Tax

The ad valorem tax, or “property tax,” is an annual tax levied by local government. The Florida Constitution prohibits the state from levying ad valorem taxes on real property,⁸⁷ and instead authorizes local governments, including counties, school districts, and municipalities to levy ad valorem taxes. Special districts may also be given this authority by law.⁸⁸

⁸⁶ Regional Demand Occupations List, available at: <http://www.floridajobs.org/workforce-statistics/publications-and-reports/labormarket-information-reports/regional-demand-occupations-list> (last visited March 1, 2023)

⁸⁷ Article VII, s. 1(a), Fla. Const.

⁸⁸ Article VII, s. 9., Fla. Const.

The property appraiser annually determines the “just value”⁸⁹ of property within the taxing authority and then applies relevant exclusions, assessment limitations, and exemptions to determine the property’s “taxable value.”⁹⁰ Tax bills are mailed in November of each year, and payment is due by March 31.⁹¹

The tax is based on the taxable value of property as of January 1 of each year.⁹²

The Florida Constitution limits the Legislature’s authority to allow for property valuations at less than just value, unless expressly authorized.⁹³ Federal, state, and county governments are immune from taxation but municipalities are not subdivisions of the state and may be subject to taxation absent an express exemption.⁹⁴ The Florida Constitution grants property tax relief in the form of certain valuation differentials,⁹⁵ assessment limitations,⁹⁶ and exemptions,⁹⁷ including the exemptions relating to municipalities,⁹⁸ exemptions for certain veterans⁹⁹ and first responders, and exemptions for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes.¹⁰⁰

Property Tax Exemptions for Veterans, First Responders, and Surviving Spouses

Background

The Florida Constitution provides several property tax exemptions for disabled veterans and first responders and their surviving spouses.¹⁰¹ These include, among others, exemptions for the following persons:

- A veteran with a total and permanent service-connected disability is entitled to a complete exemption for property owned and used as a homestead.¹⁰²
- A first responder with a total and permanent service-connected disability is entitled to a complete exemption for property owned and used as a homestead.¹⁰³
- The unremarried surviving spouse of a veteran who died while on active duty or first responder who died in the line of duty is entitled to a complete exemption for property owned and used as a homestead if the veteran or first responder was a permanent resident of Florida on the day he or she died.¹⁰⁴

Exemption for Permanently and Totally Disabled Veterans and Surviving Spouses

Current Situation

⁸⁹ Property must be valued at “just value” for purposes of property taxation, unless the Florida Constitution provides otherwise. (Article VII, s. 4, Fla. Const.). 4. Just value has been interpreted by the courts to mean the fair market value that a willing buyer would pay a willing seller for the property in an arm’s-length transaction. See *Walter v. Shuler*, 176 So. 2d 81 (Fla. 1965); *Deltona Corp. v. Bailey*, 336 So. 2d 1163 (Fla. 1976); *Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co. v. Dade County*, 275 So. 2d 4 (Fla. 1973).

⁹⁰ Section 192.001(2) and (16), F.S.

⁹¹ Sections 197.322 and 197.333, F.S.

⁹² Section 192.042, F.S.

⁹³ Article VII, s. 4, Fla. Const.

⁹⁴ “Exemption” presupposes the existence of a power to tax, while “immunity” implies the absence of it. See *Turner v. Florida State Fair Authority*, 974 So. 2d 470 (Fla. 2d DCA 2008); *Dept. of Revenue v. Gainesville*, 918 So. 2d 250, 257-59 (Fla. 2005).

⁹⁵ Article VII, s. 4, Fla. Const., authorizes valuation differentials, which are based on character or use of property.

⁹⁶ Article VII, s. 4(c), Fla. Const., for example, authorizes the “Save Our Homes” property assessment limitation, which limits the increase in assessment of homestead property to the lesser of 3 percent or the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index.

⁹⁷ Article VII, s. 3, Fla. Const., provides authority for the various property tax exemptions. The statutes also clarify or provide property tax exemptions for certain licensed child care facilities operating in an enterprise zone, properties used to provide affordable housing, educational facilities, charter schools, property owned and used by any labor organizations, community centers, space laboratories, and not-for-profit sewer and water companies.

⁹⁸ Article VII, s. 3, Fla. Const.

⁹⁹ Article VII, s. 6, Fla. Const.

¹⁰⁰ Article VII, s. 3(a), Fla. Const.

¹⁰¹ Article VII, s. 6(f), Fla. Const.

¹⁰² Article VII, s. 3(b), Fla. Const.; ss. 196.081 and 196.102, F.S.

¹⁰³ Section 196.102, F.S.

¹⁰⁴ Section 196.081(4) and (6), F.S.

The homestead property of a veteran who was honorably discharged with a service-connected total and permanent disability is exempt from taxation.¹⁰⁵ To qualify for this exemption, the veteran must be a permanent resident of the state on January 1 of the tax year for which exemption is being claimed or must have been a permanent resident of this state on January 1 of the year the veteran died.¹⁰⁶ If the veteran predeceases their spouse, the spouse may continue to receive the exemption as long as the property remains the homestead property of the spouse and the spouse is unmarried.¹⁰⁷

The presentation of a letter of total and permanent disability from the United States Government or United States Department of Veterans Affairs by a veteran or their spouse to the property appraiser is prima facie evidence of entitlement to the exemption.¹⁰⁸ A veteran may apply for the exemption before receiving documentation from the United States Government or the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.¹⁰⁹ When the property appraiser receives the documentation, the exemption is granted as of the date of the original application, with excess taxes paid refunded (subject to the four-year period of limitation under s. 197.182(1)(e), F.S.).¹¹⁰

Section 196.081, F.S., provides that a veteran who was honorably discharged with a service-connected total and permanent disability may apply for this homestead property exemption in the current tax year for a property acquired between January 1 and November 1 of the tax year if the veteran had received the exemption on another property in the immediately preceding tax year.¹¹¹ The veteran will receive the exemption in the form of a refund, prorated from the date of property transfer, if the veteran applies for and receives the exemption on the newly acquired property in the following tax year.¹¹²

If the totally and permanently disabled veteran predeceases their spouse, the tax exemption will carry over to the surviving spouse if the surviving spouse has legal or beneficial title to the property and uses it as a homestead, and does not remarry.¹¹³ If the surviving spouse sells the property, the exemption amount for the sold property from the most recent tax roll may be transferred to the new property so long as the new property is used as a homestead by the surviving spouse and they do not remarry.¹¹⁴

Effect of Proposed Changes

Effective for the 2024 tax roll, the bill removes the requirement that a totally and permanently disabled veteran must have had the exemption on another property in the same year in order to qualify for the prorated refund of property taxes on newly acquired property. This will allow certain totally and permanently disabled veterans who were not owners of homestead property to receive the benefit of the exemption from property taxes from the date of property acquisition in the form of a refund, instead of having to wait until the following January 1 to receive the exemption. However, the veteran must have qualified as having a service-connected total and permanent disability as of January 1 of the year the new property was acquired.

Exemption for the Surviving Spouse of a Permanently and Totally Disabled Veteran

Current Situation

Section 196.081(4), F.S., provides in pertinent part:

- (4) Any real estate that is owned and used as a homestead by the surviving spouse of a veteran who died from service-connected causes while on active duty as a member of the United States Armed Forces and for whom a letter from the United States Government or

¹⁰⁵ Section 196.081(1), F.S.

¹⁰⁶ Section 196.081(1)(a), F.S.

¹⁰⁷ Section 196.081(3), F.S.

¹⁰⁸ Section 196.081(2), F.S.

¹⁰⁹ Section 196.081(5), F.S.

¹¹⁰ Section 196.081(5), F.S.

¹¹¹ Section 196.081(1)(b), F.S.

¹¹² Section 196.081(1)(b), F.S.

¹¹³ Section 196.081(3), F.S.

¹¹⁴ Section 196.081(3), F.S.

United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor has been issued certifying that the veteran who died from service-connected causes while on active duty is exempt from taxation **if the veteran was a permanent resident of this state on January 1 of the year in which the veteran died.** (emphasis supplied)

In *Dep't of Revenue v. Bell*, 290 So. 3d 1060 (Fla. 2d Dist. Ct. App. 2020), the Court found the provision in bold above to be invalid and unenforceable under the State Constitution.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill removes the unenforceable language from statute.

Exemptions for Certain First Responders and Surviving Spouses

Current Situation

The Florida Constitution defines a “first responder” as “a law enforcement officer, a correctional officer, a firefighter, an emergency medical technician, or a paramedic,”¹¹⁵ while the statute implementing the amendment defines a “first responder” as “a law enforcement officer or correctional officer as defined in s. 943.10, a firefighter as defined in s. 633.102, or an emergency medical technician or a paramedic as defined in s. 401.23 who is a full-time paid employee, part-time paid employee, or unpaid volunteer.”¹¹⁶ The definition of “law enforcement officer” provided in s. 943.10, F.S., does not include federal law enforcement officers.

Totally and Permanently Disabled First Responders

The Florida Constitution authorizes the Legislature to provide for a full exemption from ad valorem taxes for first responders who are totally and permanently disabled as a result of an injury or injuries sustained in the line of duty.¹¹⁷ This exemption carries over to the benefit of the surviving spouse as long as the spouse holds legal or beneficial title to the homestead, resides permanently thereon, and does not remarry.¹¹⁸ In order to qualify for the exemption, the first responder must provide documentation to the property appraiser supporting their claim of total and permanent disability.¹¹⁹ These documents may include documentation from the Social Security Administration stating the applicant is totally and permanently disabled, a certificate from the organization that employed the applicant as a first responder at the time of the injury or injuries containing the details of the injury that caused the disability, and a certification from a physician certifying the total and permanent disability of the applicant. This exemption is currently available to first responders as the term is defined in 196.081, F.S., meaning that it is only available to those first responders who were employed by the state or any political subdivision thereof at the time of their injury or injuries sustained in the line of duty resulting in total and permanent disability.

Surviving Spouses of First Responders who Died in the Line of Duty

The Florida Constitution authorizes the Legislature to provide for a full exemption from ad valorem taxes for the surviving spouse of a first responder who died in the line of duty.¹²⁰ This exemption has been in place since 2012, when the Legislature passed, and voters subsequently approved, an amendment to the constitution authorizing the exemption.¹²¹ In order to qualify for the exemption, the first responder and his or her surviving spouse must have been permanent residents of Florida on January 1 of the year in which the first responder died, the real estate must be owned and used by the surviving spouse as a homestead, and the first responder must have been employed by the state of

¹¹⁵ Article VII, s. 6(e), Fla. Const.

¹¹⁶ Section 196.081(6)(c1., F.S.

¹¹⁷ Article VII, s. 6(f), Fla. Const., and s. 196.101, F.S.

¹¹⁸ Section 196.102(8), F.S.

¹¹⁹ Section 196.102(5), F.S.

¹²⁰ Article VII, s. 6(f), Fla. Const., implemented by s. 196.081, F.S.

¹²¹ CS/HJR 93 (2012).

Florida or any political subdivision of Florida at his or her time of death.¹²² The surviving spouse may receive the exemption as long as the spouse holds legal or beneficial title to the homestead, resides permanently thereon, and does not remarry.¹²³ If the surviving spouse sells the property and purchases a new homestead property, the spouse may transfer the exemption to the new property, capped at the amount granted under the most recent ad valorem tax roll.¹²⁴ The surviving spouses of law enforcement officers who were employed by the federal government and died in the line of duty are not eligible for the exemption.

Effect of Proposed Changes

Effective for the 2024 tax roll, the bill revises the definition of “first responder” to include federal law enforcement officers as defined in s. 901.1505(1), F.S., thereby expanding the ad valorem tax exemption for surviving spouses of first responders who died in the line of duty and the ad valorem tax exemption for first responders rendered totally and permanently disabled as the result from an injury or injuries sustained in the line of duty to include federal law enforcement officers. Applicants for the exemption must still meet all other requirements.

Carry-Over of Exemptions to New Residences by Surviving Spouses

Current Situation

An exemption granted to a surviving spouse of a totally and permanently disabled or deceased veteran or first responder continues so long as the surviving spouse holds title to the homestead property, permanently resides thereon, and does not remarry.¹²⁵ The amount exempted may be carried forward to a new homestead if the first property is sold, the newly acquired property is established as a homestead, and the surviving spouse does not remarry.¹²⁶ Additionally, a veteran or surviving spouse who acquires new homestead property between January 1 and November 1 may receive a refund, prorated as of the date of transfer, of the ad valorem taxes paid in the year of acquisition if they apply for and receive an exemption under 198.081, F.S., in the following tax year.¹²⁷

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill amends s. 196.081, F.S., to clarify throughout that veterans, first responders, and surviving spouses receiving homestead exemptions related to total and permanent disability or death sustained in the line of duty who purchase a new homestead property are entitled to retain the amount of the exemption.

The bill also similarly clarifies that upon establishing a new homestead a person who applies for and receives such an exemption is entitled to receive a refund for the taxes paid on the homestead property in the year of acquisition.

In order to retain an exemption or receive a refund under these provisions, the property owner must still notify the property appraiser and apply for the exemption. The bill does not substantively change the procedure for applying for or being granted such an exemption.

Refund for Residential Parcels Rendered Uninhabitable by Catastrophic Events

Current Situation

In the regular 2022 legislative session, the Legislature passed a bill creating s. 197.319, F.S., to provide for the prorated refund of property taxes on residential properties rendered uninhabitable by a

¹²² Section 196.081(6), F.S.

¹²³ Section 196.081(6)(b), F.S.

¹²⁴ *Id.*

¹²⁵ Section 196.081(3), (4)(b), and (6)(b), F.S.

¹²⁶ *Id.*

¹²⁷ Section 198.081(1)(b), F.S.

catastrophic event.¹²⁸ The relief created by s. 197.319, F.S., is available solely as a refund of taxes paid and does not waive the requirement of timely payment of taxes.¹²⁹ If a residential property is rendered uninhabitable for 30 days or more by a catastrophic event, the property owner may be refunded a portion of their property taxes for the time the property was uninhabitable.¹³⁰ The property owner must submit an application for refund to the property appraiser who will then investigate the statements contained therein and determine if the applicant qualifies for a refund.¹³¹ If the applicant qualifies, the tax collector will calculate the refund owed based off of the days the property was rendered uninhabitable.¹³²

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill makes several non-substantive changes to s. 197.319, F.S., to improve readability and operation of the provision enacted in 2022.

Property Entitled to Religious, Scientific, or Literary Exemptions

Background

When calculating ad valorem taxes, a property's value is reduced by any exemptions provided by law, including exemptions for educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes.¹³³ The Legislature implements these constitutional exemptions and sets forth the criteria to determine whether property is entitled to an exemption.¹³⁴ These implementation provisions give property appraisers a guide when assessing or exempting property.¹³⁵

In determining whether the use of a property qualifies the property for an educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable exemption, the property appraiser must consider the nature and extent of the qualifying activity compared to other activities performed by the organization owning the property, and the availability of the property for use by other qualifying entities.¹³⁶ Only the portions of the property used predominantly for qualified purposes may be exempt from ad valorem taxation.¹³⁷ Property owned by an exempt organization used exclusively for exempt purposes is totally exempt from ad valorem taxation.

Educational Institution Property Tax Exemption

Current Situation

As mentioned above, Florida exempts from ad valorem tax property owned by an educational institution and used exclusively for educational purposes.¹³⁸ Generally, in order to be exempt, the property has to be both owned by and education institution and used for educational purposes by the education institution or other exempt entity. The exemption has been expanded to include unique ownership situations. For instance, land, buildings, and other improvements used exclusively for educational purposes is deemed to be owned by an educational institution (and therefore exempt) if the entity that owns 100% of the land is a nonprofit entity and the land is leased by an educational institution that owns the buildings and other improvements to the real property and that is a nonprofit entity under 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code that provides education limited to kindergarten through grade 8.¹³⁹

¹²⁸ Chapter 2022-97, s. 14, L.O.F.

¹²⁹ Section 197.319(2)(a), F.S.

¹³⁰ Section 197.319(2), F.S.

¹³¹ Section 197.319(2)(d), F.S.

¹³² Section 197.319(3), F.S.

¹³³ Article VII, s. 3., Fla. Const.

¹³⁴ Chapter 196, F.S.

¹³⁵ *State ex rel. Cragor Co. v. Doss*, 150 Fla. 486, 8 So.2d 15 (1942).

¹³⁶ Section 196.196(1)(a)-(b), F.S.

¹³⁷ Section 196.196(2), F.S.

¹³⁸ Section 196.198, F.S.

¹³⁹ *Id.*

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill amends s. 196.198, F.S., to provide property used exclusively for educational purposes shall be deemed owned by an educational institution if the educational institution is a lessee that owns the leasehold interest in a bona fide lease for a nominal amount per year having an original term of 98 years or more. This will allow such properties to qualify for an educational exemption for property tax purposes.

Parsonages and Burial Grounds

Current Situation

Prior to 1968, Florida Statutes expressly included parsonages owned by churches in the religious exemption from property tax. Former 192.06(4), F.S., provided in pertinent part:

Property exempt from taxation.- The following property shall be exempt from taxation:

(4) All houses of public worship and lots on which they are situated, and all pews or steps and furniture therein, every parsonage and all burying grounds not owned or held by individuals or corporations for speculative purposes, tombs and right of burial; ...

Statutory revisions following the adoption of the 1968 Florida Constitution removed this statutory language that expressly exempted parsonages. Under current law, the only mention of parsonages in ch. 196, F.S., is found in s. 196.011(3), which provides that it is not necessary to make an annual application for exemption on houses of public worship, including parsonages.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill creates a new provision in s. 196.196, F.S., that expressly provides that property that is used as a parsonage, burial grounds or tomb and is owned by a house of public worship is used for a religious purpose and is thus exempt.

Corporate Income Tax

Florida levies a 5.5 percent tax on the taxable income of corporations and financial institutions doing business in Florida.¹⁴⁰ Florida utilizes the taxable income determined for federal income tax purposes as a starting point to determine the total amount of Florida corporate income tax due.¹⁴¹ This means that a corporation paying taxes in Florida generally receives the same benefits from deductions allowed when determining taxable income for federal tax purposes as it does when determining taxable income for state taxation purposes, unless the state chooses not to adopt specific federal provisions.

Adoption of the Internal Revenue Code

Current Situation

Florida maintains its relationship with the federal Internal Revenue Code (IRC) by annually adopting the IRC as it exists on January 1.¹⁴² By doing this, Florida adopts any changes related to determining federal taxable income that were made during the previous year.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill updates the Florida corporate income tax code by adopting the IRC as in effect on January 1, 2023.

¹⁴⁰ Section 220.11(2), F.S.

¹⁴¹ Section 220.12, F.S.

¹⁴² Sections 220.03(1)(n) and (2)(c), F.S.

This section of the bill is effective upon becoming law and applies retroactively to January 1, 2023.

Graywater, Residential Systems, and Development Incentives

Current Situation

Graywater is the part of domestic sewage that is not carried off by toilets, urinals, and kitchen drains. It includes waste from the bath, lavatory, laundry, and sink, except for kitchen sink waste.¹⁴³ Graywater installations occur in both residential and non-residential installations and the capture, treatment, and reuse of graywater yields usable water that would otherwise be directed to the sewer.¹⁴⁴ Reusing graywater also reduces the use of potable water for non-potable needs and conserves fresh water.¹⁴⁵

The Florida Building Code specifies that graywater may only be used for flushing of toilets and urinals. Any discharge from the building must be connected to a public sewer or an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system in accordance with Department of Health regulations in chapter 64E-6 of the Florida Administrative Code.¹⁴⁶ Graywater systems in Florida have several requirements: the graywater must be filtered, disinfected, and dyed; and storage reservoirs must have drains and overflow pipes which must be indirectly connected to the sanitary drainage system.¹⁴⁷

To encourage adoption of residential graywater reuse in the state, counties, municipalities, and special districts are required to implement incentives for the use of graywater technologies.¹⁴⁸ To do this, they must authorize the use of residential graywater technologies in their respective jurisdictions and provide specific density or intensity bonuses to developers or homebuilders if a certain percentage of a proposed or existing development will have a graywater system installed.¹⁴⁹

Water Reuse Systems Certification

Various certifications are used to establish standards for reused water. Recycled graywater is tested for attributes such as biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, and bacteria presence. The National Science Foundation, a federal agency, and the American National Standards Institute, a nonprofit organization, have produced standards for on-site residential and commercial water reuse treatment systems, the most rigorous of which is referred to as “NSF/ANSI 350.” Products are tested for at least 26 weeks for performance, and other evaluations are completed, before a product is granted certification.¹⁵⁰ There are several products that have achieved this certification, with costs ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000.¹⁵¹

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill creates s. 220.199, F.S., which provides a tax credit against corporate income tax for developers and homebuilders that purchase a qualifying residential graywater system for use in Florida. The credit may be applied to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and is equal to 50

¹⁴³ Section 381.0065(2)(f), F.S.

¹⁴⁴ Alliance for Water Efficiency, *Graywater Systems*, available at: <https://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/resources/topic/graywater-systems> (last visited Mar. 1, 2023).

¹⁴⁵ Martinez, Christopher J., *Gray Water Reuse in Florida*, University of Florida IFAS Extension, <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ae453#:~:text=Gray%20water%20must%20be%20filtered,to%20the%20sanitary%20drainage%20system> (last visited Mar. 1, 2023).

¹⁴⁶ 2020 Florida Building Code – Plumbing, Seventh Edition (Dec. 2020), available at: <https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/FLPC2020P1> (last visited Mar. 3, 2023).

¹⁴⁷ *Id.*

¹⁴⁸ Section 403.892(2), F.S.

¹⁴⁹ *Id.*

¹⁵⁰ National Science Foundation, *NSF/ANSI Standard 350 for Water Reuse Treatment Systems*, available at: https://d2evkimvhatgav.cloudfront.net/documents/ww_nsf_ansi350_qa_insert.pdf (last visited Mar. 1, 2023).

¹⁵¹ *Id.* See also Todd Woody, *Install a Greywater System to Lower Utility Bills and Save Water*, BLOOMBERG NEWS, Mar. 17, 2022, available at: <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-03-17/why-you-should-install-a-home-greywater-system?leadSource=verify%20wall> (last visited Mar. 2, 2023).

percent of the cost of each system purchased during the taxable year, not to exceed \$4,200 per system purchased or \$2 million per developer or homebuilder per taxable year.

Eligible systems must be NSF/ANSI 350 Class R certified noncommercial, residential graywater systems. To claim a credit, an applicant must submit to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) reasonable assurances that the system meets these requirements as well as a manufacturer's warranty assuring the system will function as designed. DEP must, within 60 days of a completed application, determine if the applicant is eligible for a credit and issue to the applicant and DOR a certification to that effect. Taxpayers must attach the certification to the tax return on which the credit is claimed.

The bill provides that no credits may be certified by DEP for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

The bill provides that unused tax credits may be carried forward for up to two taxable years, and authorizes DOR and DEP to adopt rules to administer the tax credit.

The bill amends s. 220.02(8), F.S., to include the new tax credit at the end of the Legislature's intended order of tax credit application.

The bill amends s. 220.13, F.S., to provide that a taxpayer may not apply the same credit to both federal income and Florida corporate income taxes.

Manufacturing of Human Breast Milk Fortifiers

Current Situation

Nutritional Needs of Premature Infants

Preterm, or premature, infants¹⁵² may have different feeding needs from full term infants in order to thrive. Very premature babies (before 32 or 33 weeks or weighing less than 3.5 pounds)¹⁵³ may require extra nutrients added to human breast milk (their mother's milk or other milk) in order to achieve a healthy weight.^{154,155} These children often require additional protein, calcium, phosphorous, iron, salt, and other additives to help them "catch up" to full term infants.¹⁵⁶ These can be provided through commercially prepared liquid or powder fortifier.¹⁵⁷ The cost for fortified human breast milk for a single preterm infant can be more than \$10,000.¹⁵⁸ Many premature babies are not provided with these products due to the overwhelming cost.¹⁵⁹

Manufacturing of Human Breast Milk Fortifiers

¹⁵² Usually defined to mean to live births at fewer than 37 weeks. See, World Health Organization, *Preterm Birth*, available at <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/preterm-birth> (last visited April 7, 2023).

¹⁵³ Carroll K, Herrmann KR. *The cost of using donor human milk in the NICU to achieve exclusively human milk feeding through 32 weeks postmenstrual age*. *Breastfeed Med*. 2013 Jun;8(3):286-90. doi: 10.1089/bfm.2012.0068. Epub 2013 Jan 16. PMID: 23323965; PMCID: PMC3663453, available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3663453/> (last visited April 7, 2023).

¹⁵⁴ Randy Children's Hospital-San Diego, *Human Milk Fortifiers for Preterm Infants*, available at <https://www.rchsd.org/programs-services/neonatology/parent-education/human-milk-fortifiers-for-preterm-infants/> (last visited April 7, 2023).

¹⁵⁵ Stanford Medicine Children's Health, *Adding to Mother's Milk*, available at <https://www.stanfordchildrens.org/en/topic/default?id=adding-to-mothers-milk-90-P02333> (last visited April 7, 2023).

¹⁵⁶ Gu X, Shi X, Zhang L, Zhou Y, Cai Y, Jiang W, Zhou Q. Evidence summary of human milk fortifier in preterm infants. *Transl Pediatr*. 2021 Nov;10(11):3058-3067. doi: 10.21037/tp-21-476. PMID: 34976771; PMCID: PMC8649601, available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8649601/> (last visited April 7, 2023).

¹⁵⁷ Id.

¹⁵⁸ Carroll K, Herrmann KR. *The cost of using donor human milk in the NICU to achieve exclusively human milk feeding through 32 weeks postmenstrual age*. *Breastfeed Med*. 2013 Jun;8(3):286-90. doi: 10.1089/bfm.2012.0068. Epub 2013 Jan 16. PMID: 23323965; PMCID: PMC3663453, available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3663453/> (last visited April 7, 2023).

¹⁵⁹ The New York Times, *Breast Milk Becomes a Commodity, With Mothers Caught Up in Debate*, March 20, 2015, available at <https://tinyurl.com/5e7ck3zu> (unlocked article, last visited April 7, 2023).

The manufacturing of human breast milk fortifiers is an emerging field, with several companies trying to increase access to safe and affordable fortified human breast milk for premature infants.¹⁶⁰ The cost for machinery and equipment to safely sterilize, pasteurize, process, and/or otherwise produce human milk fortifiers that are safe for premature infants can be significant.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill creates s. 220.1991, F.S., a corporate income tax credit for up to 50% of the cost of machinery and equipment purchased to produce human breast milk fortifiers in this state. The total credits that can be awarded are \$5 million per state fiscal year. The credit is available for two years, FY 2023-24 and 2024-25, and allows unused credits to carry forward for up to five taxable years.

The bill amends s. 220.02(8), F.S., to include the new tax credit at the end of the Legislature's intended order of tax credit application.

The bill amends s. 220.13, F.S., to provide that a taxpayer may not apply the same credit to both federal income and Florida corporate income taxes.

Motor Fuel and Diesel Fuel Tax

Natural Gas Fuel Tax Delay

Current Situation

*Motor Fuel*¹⁶¹

Florida law provides for the following taxes on motor fuel:¹⁶²

- An excise or license tax of 2 cents per net gallon of motor fuel, designated as the “constitutional fuel tax”;
- An additional 1 cent per net gallon, designated as the “county fuel tax”;
- An additional 1 cent per net gallon, designated as the “municipal fuel tax”;
- An additional tax of 1 cent per net gallon may be imposed by each county, designated as the “ninth-cent fuel tax”;
- An additional tax of between 1 and 11 cents per net gallon may be imposed by each county, designated as the “local option fuel tax”;
- An additional tax per net gallon of motor fuel is imposed by each county, designated as the SCETS Tax, at a rate calculated by applying specified index-based adjustments to a rate specified in the law;
- An additional tax per net gallon is imposed “on the privilege of selling motor fuel”, designated as the “fuel sales tax,” at a rate calculated by applying specified index-based adjustments to an initial rate established in the law; and
- An additional 0.125 cents per net gallon for defraying expenses incident to inspecting, testing, and analyzing motor fuel in this state.

The current state tax rate on motor fuel is 20.2 cents per gallon, the SCETS tax rate on motor fuel is 8.6 cents, and the fuel sales tax rate on motor fuel is 15.1 cents. The local option rate varies by county, and the total state and county rates on motor fuel varies from 35.2 cents to 41.3 cents per gallon.¹⁶³

¹⁶⁰ See, e.g., Medolac, *Mission*, available at <https://www.medolac.com/our-mission/> (last visited April 7, 2023); Lactalogics, *About Us*, available at <https://lactalogics.com/about/> (last visited April 7, 2023); and Prolacta, *About Us*, <https://www.prolacta.com/en/about-us/> (last visited April 7, 2023).

¹⁶¹ “Motor fuel” is defined as “all gasoline products or any product blended with gasoline or any fuel placed in the storage supply tank of a gasoline-powered motor vehicle.” S. 206.01(9), F.S.

¹⁶² Section 206.41(1), F.S.

¹⁶³ Florida Department of Revenue, Tax Information Publication No. 22B05-06, Fuel Tax Rates Adjusted Beginning January 1, 2023, (Nov. 17, 2022), available at: <https://floridarevenue.com/taxes/tips/Pages/default.aspx> (last visited March 29, 2023).

Florida law provides for the following taxes on diesel fuel:¹⁶⁵

- An excise tax of 4 cents per net gallon of diesel fuel;
- An additional 1 cent per net gallon is imposed by each county, designated as the “ninth-cent fuel tax”;
- An additional 6 cents per net gallon is imposed by each county, designated as the “local option fuel tax”;
- An additional tax per net gallon is imposed in each county, designated as the SCETS Tax, at a rate equal to the maximum SCETS Tax rate for motor fuel; and
- An additional tax per net gallon “on the privilege of selling diesel fuel,” designated as the “fuel sales tax,” at a rate calculated by applying specified index-based adjustments to an initial rate established in the law.

The current state tax rate on diesel fuel is 20.2 cents per gallon and the county tax rate (ninth cent, SCETS, and local option rates) is 15.9 cents statewide. The total state and county rates on diesel fuel are 36.1 cents per gallon.¹⁶⁶

Pre-2014

Prior to 2014, natural gas fuels such as compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquid petroleum gas (LPG) were defined in Florida law as “alternative fuels” when used to fuel motor vehicles.¹⁶⁷ In lieu of the excise tax imposed on diesel fuel under the law, owners or operators of Florida-licensed motor vehicles powered by alternative fuels were required to pay an annual decal fee for each such vehicle.¹⁶⁸ These annual fees ranged from \$199.10 to \$380.10 per vehicle, depending on the vehicle’s size and weight.¹⁶⁹ The sale of alternative fuels also was subject to sales tax imposed under ch. 212, F.S.¹⁷⁰

With certain exceptions, Florida law prohibited a person from acting as a retailer of alternative fuel unless that person held a valid license as a retailer of alternative fuel issued by DOR.¹⁷¹ Any person acting as such without a license was subject to a penalty of 25 percent of the tax assessed on total purchases during the unlicensed period.¹⁷² Every person who operated as a retailer of alternative fuel, with certain exceptions, was required to report monthly to DOR and pay tax on all fuel purchases.¹⁷³

Revenues from the annual decal fees were deposited into the State Alternative Fuel User Fee Clearing Trust Fund.¹⁷⁴ After deducting a specified service charge, the proceeds in the trust fund were distributed as follows:

- One-half of the proceeds to the State Transportation Trust Fund (STTF);
- 50 percent of the remainder to the State Board of Administration for distribution in accordance with the Florida Constitution;
- 25 percent of the remainder to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities; and

¹⁶⁴ “Diesel fuel” is defined as “all petroleum distillates commonly known as diesel #2, biodiesel, or any other product blended with diesel or any product placed into the storage supply tank of a diesel-powered motor vehicle.” s. 206.86(1), F.S.

¹⁶⁵ Section 206.87(1), F.S.

¹⁶⁶ Florida Department of Revenue, Tax Information Publication No. 22B05-06, Fuel Tax Rates Adjusted Beginning January 1, 2023, (Nov. 17, 2022), available at: <https://floridarevenue.com/taxes/tips/Pages/default.aspx> (last visited March 29, 2023).

¹⁶⁷ Section 206.86(4), F.S. (2012)

¹⁶⁸ Section 206.86(4), F.S. (2012)

¹⁶⁹ See Use of Natural Gas Fuels to Operate Motor Vehicles is Increasing in Florida, Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability, Report No. 17-10 (Oct. 2017), at p. 4.

¹⁷⁰ *Id.*

¹⁷¹ Section 206.89, F.S. (2012)

¹⁷² *Id.*

¹⁷³ *Id.*

¹⁷⁴ Section 206.879, F.S. (2012)

- 25 percent of the remainder to the counties for specified public transportation purposes, distributed as provided by law.

Current Law

In 2013, the Legislature passed legislation to “help reduce transportation costs in this state and encourage freight mobility investments that contribute to the economic growth of the state.”¹⁷⁵ To accomplish these goals, the bill created a 5-year rebate program for natural gas fuel fleet vehicles and exempted natural gas fuels from state fuel taxes for 5 years. The Natural Gas Fuel Fleet Vehicle Rebate program provided \$6 million per fiscal year, from FY 2013-14 through FY 2017-18, to fund rebates for the purchase, conversion, or lease of natural gas fuel fleet vehicles. Further, effective January 1, 2014, the bill eliminated the annual decal fee for natural gas vehicles. The 2013 bill replaced it with a new tax structure that creates a “per motor fuel equivalent gallon” tax rate to become effective January 1, 2019.¹⁷⁶ In 2018, the legislature delayed the effective date of these taxes to January 1, 2024.

Pursuant to current law, the following taxes will be imposed on natural gas fuel¹⁷⁷ effective January 1, 2024.¹⁷⁸

- An excise tax of 4 cents upon each motor fuel equivalent gallon¹⁷⁹ of natural gas fuel;
- An additional tax of 1 cent upon each motor fuel equivalent gallon of natural gas fuel, which is designated as the “ninth-cent fuel tax”;
- An additional tax of 1 cent on each motor fuel equivalent gallon of natural gas fuel by each county, which is designated as the “local option fuel tax”;
- An additional tax on each motor fuel equivalent gallon of natural gas fuel, designated as the “State Comprehensive Enhanced Transportation System (SCETS) Tax.” The tax rate must be determined by DOR each calendar year, rounded to the nearest tenth of a cent, for the following 12-month period beginning January 1. The rate is calculated by adjusting the “initially established tax rate of 5.8 cents per gallon” by the percentage change in the average of the Consumer Price Index issued by the United States Department of Labor for the most recent 12-month period ending September 30; and
- An additional tax on each motor fuel equivalent gallon of natural gas fuel “for the privilege of selling natural gas fuel,” designated as the “fuel sales tax.” The tax rate must be determined by DOR each calendar year, rounded to the nearest tenth, for the following 12-month period beginning January 1. The rate is calculated by adjusting the “initially established tax rate of 9.2 cents per gallon” by the percentage change in the average of the Consumer Price Index issued by the United States Department of Labor for the most recent 12-month period ending September 30.

In sum, prior to any of the required annual index-based adjustments by DOR, natural gas fuel will be taxed at a rate of at least \$0.21 cents per motor fuel equivalent gallon beginning January 1, 2024.¹⁸⁰

¹⁷⁵ Ch. 2013-198, Laws of Fla.

¹⁷⁶ *Id.* The provisions of the bill related to taxation of natural gas fuel are codified as Part V of Ch. 206, F.S., consisting of Ss. 206.9951 – 206.998, entitled “NATURAL GAS FUEL.”

¹⁷⁷ “Natural gas fuel” is defined as “any liquefied petroleum gas product, compressed natural gas product, or combination thereof used in a motor vehicle as defined in s. 206.01(23). This term includes, but is not limited to, all forms of fuel commonly or commercially known or sold as natural gasoline, butane gas, propane gas, or any other form of liquefied petroleum gas, compressed natural gas, or liquefied natural gas. This term does not include natural gas or liquefied petroleum placed in a separate tank of a motor vehicle for cooking, heating, water heating, or electric generation.” S. 206.9951(2), F.S.

¹⁷⁸ Section 206.9955, F.S.

¹⁷⁹ “Motor fuel equivalent gallon” is defined as “the volume of natural gas fuel it takes to equal the energy content of 1 gallon of motor fuel.” s. 206.9951(1), F.S. The conversion rates for various types of natural gas fuels is provided in s. 206.9955, F.S.

¹⁸⁰ The law is unclear as to whether the index-based adjustments were to begin with the effective date of the law (January 1, 2014) or the effective date of the new tax rates (January 1, 2024).

Revenues from the natural gas fuel tax will be deposited into the State Alternative Fuel User Fee Clearing Trust Fund to be distributed as follows:¹⁸¹

- The revenues from the SCETS tax and fuel sales tax will be transferred to the STTF.
- The revenues from the excise tax will be distributed as follows:
 - 50% will be transferred to the State Board of Administration for distribution in accordance with the Florida Constitution.
 - 25% will be transferred to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities.
 - 25% will be distributed to the counties for specified public transportation purposes, distributed as provided by law.
- The revenues from the ninth-cent fuel tax and the local option sales tax will be deposited into the Local Alternative Fuel User Fee Clearing Trust Fund and returned monthly to the appropriate counties.

The law provides that until December 31, 2023, any person acting as a natural gas retailer without a valid license to do so must pay a penalty of \$200 for each month of operation without a license. Effective January 1, 2024, the penalty becomes 25 percent of the tax assessed on total purchases made during the unlicensed period.¹⁸² In addition, the law requires natural gas fuel retailers to submit an electronic, monthly report to DOR, beginning February 2024 and monthly thereafter, showing information on inventory, purchases, nontaxable disposals, table uses, and taxable sales in gallons of natural gas fuel for the preceding month, with certain exceptions and a specified deduction for services rendered and expenses incurred in complying with the reporting requirements.¹⁸³

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill provides for a 2-year delay of the imposition of natural gas fuel taxes that would otherwise go into effect January 1, 2024. The bill changes the effective date of the imposition of these taxes to January 1, 2026. Thus, state fuel taxes will not apply to natural gas fuels for an additional 2 years.

To conform to the delayed imposition of these taxes, the bill:

- Extends by 2 years (from December 31, 2023, to December 31, 2025) the expiration of the current flat penalty scheme that applies to any person who acts as a natural gas retailer without a valid natural gas fuel retailer license, and delays by 2 years (from January 1, 2024, to January 1, 2026) the effective date of a new penalty scheme that is based on a percentage of the tax assessed during the period of unlicensed operations; and
- Delays by 2 years (from February 2024 to February 2026) the date by which natural gas fuel retailers must file monthly reports with DOR for the purpose of determining the amount of natural gas fuel taxes imposed.

Documentary Stamp Tax and Non-Recurring Intangible Tax

Taxation of Certain Small Business Loans

Current Situation

Documentary Stamp Tax

Florida levies a documentary stamp tax on certain documents executed, delivered, or recorded in Florida. The most common examples are documents that transfer an interest in Florida real property, such as deeds; and mortgages and written obligations to pay money, such as promissory notes.¹⁸⁴

¹⁸¹ Section 206.997, F.S.

¹⁸² Section 206.9952(3), F.S.

¹⁸³ Section 206.996, F.S.

¹⁸⁴ Florida Department of Revenue, *Florida Documentary Stamp Tax*, available at https://floridarevenue.com/taxes/taxesfees/pages/doc_stamp.aspx (last visited March 24, 2023).

The tax on deeds and other documents related to real property is 70 cents per \$100,¹⁸⁵ and the tax on bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, promissory notes, nonnegotiable notes, and other written obligations to pay money is 35 cents per \$100.¹⁸⁶ Documentary stamp taxes levied on promissory notes, nonnegotiable notes, and written obligations may not exceed \$2,450.¹⁸⁷

Non-Recurring Intangible Tax

Chapter 199, F.S., imposes a non-recurring, one-time intangible personal property tax on obligations for the payment of money secured by liens on Florida real property.¹⁸⁸ The rate for the intangible tax is 2 mills for each dollar of the just valuation of all notes, bonds, and other obligations for payment of money which are secured by mortgage, deed, or other lien.¹⁸⁹ The rate is limited by Art. VII, section 2 of the Florida Constitution.

504 Loan Program

The United States Small Business Administration (SBA) provides long-term, fixed rate financing through their 504 Loan Program for small, for-profit companies looking to invest in major fixed assets but who need assistance with funding. The loan program offers loans of up to \$5.5 million¹⁹⁰ that can be used for buildings, land, or machinery and equipment necessary to promote business growth or spur job creation.¹⁹¹

The program is most frequently structured to have the owner put in 10% of the necessary capital,¹⁹² 50% of the funding to come from a traditional loan,¹⁹³ and 40% of the funding to be the 504 Loan.¹⁹⁴ The program is run through Certified Development Companies, which are nonprofit corporations that help organize the 504 Loan process and serve as intermediaries for companies, banks, and the SBA.¹⁹⁵

Both the 50% traditional loan and the 40% SBA loan are subject to documentary stamp tax and non-recurring intangibles under Florida law, based on the value of the loans.

As part of the 504 Loan process, there is a period where an “interim” or “bridge” loan is made for the portion of the loan that will ultimately be held by the SBA. The 40% interim loan which will be assumed by the SBA can be issued by either the same bank issuing the 50% traditional loan, or by a different bank from the 50% traditional loan lender. The process by which the SBA takes over the loan in either circumstance is essentially a step transaction.

When the 40% interim loan is held by the same bank as the traditional 50% loan, for purposes of documentary stamp tax and intangibles tax, the only amount taxable when the SBA assumes the loan are any new or additional fees added to the 40% loan at the time the loan is transferred. If the 40% loan is held by a different entity, then the entire balance of the loan which has already been taxed is taxed again when the loan is transferred to the SBA, in addition to taxing any new or additional fees. This creates two different taxing structures based solely on what lender issues the interim loan, and results in a portion of the loan being taxed at each step of the transaction in certain circumstances.

Effect of the Proposed Changes

¹⁸⁵ Section 201.02(1)(a), F.S.

¹⁸⁶ Sections 201.07 and 201.08(1)(b), F.S.

¹⁸⁷ Section 201.08(1)(a), F.S.

¹⁸⁸ Section 199.133(1), F.S.

¹⁸⁹ *Id.*

¹⁹⁰ 15 U.S.C. section 696(2).

¹⁹¹ U.S. Small Business Administration, *504 Loans*, available at <https://www.sba.gov/funding-programs/loans/504-loans> (last visited April 6, 2023).

¹⁹² 15 U.S.C. section 696(3)(C)(iv)

¹⁹³ 15 U.S.C. section 696(3)(B)(ii)

¹⁹⁴ U.S. Small Business Administration, *504 Loan Program*, available at <https://www.sba.gov/brand/assets/sba/sba-lenders/504-Loan-Fact-Sheet-Borrower-Version.pdf> (last visited April 6, 2023).

¹⁹⁵ *Id.*

The bill clarifies that an interim loan upon which taxes have already been paid is not subject to documentary stamp or intangible taxes on the same amount when the federal government takes over the loan.

Communications Service Tax

Local Rate Freeze

Current Situation

Chapter 202, F.S., is the Communications Services Tax (CST) Simplification Law. The term “communications services” means the transmission, conveyance, or routing of voice, data, audio, video, or any other information or signals, including video services, to a point, or between or among points, by or through any electronic, radio, satellite, cable, optical, microwave, or other medium or method, regardless of the protocol used for such transmission or conveyance.¹⁹⁶

Section 202.105, F.S., provides the legislative findings and intent related to enactment of the CST simplification law. The law simplified a complicated state and local tax and fee system, by restructuring separate taxes and fees into a revenue-neutral CST centrally administered by the Department of Revenue (DOR), i.e. a single tax to replace multiple taxes and fees previously imposed. Among the Legislature’s stated intentions in creating the CST was that it not reduce the authority that municipalities or counties had to raise revenue in the aggregate, as such authority existed on February 1, 1989.

The state CST rate, except for direct-to-home satellite service, is 4.92 percent.¹⁹⁷ Local governments may also levy a discretionary CST:

- Charter counties and municipalities may levy the CST at a rate of up to 5.1 percent for municipalities and charter counties that have not chosen to levy permit fees, and at a rate of up to 4.98 percent for municipalities and charter counties that have chosen to levy permit fees; and
- Noncharter counties may levy the CST at a rate of up to 1.6 percent.¹⁹⁸

These maximum rates do not include the add-ons, pursuant to s. 337.401, F.S., of up to 0.12 percent for municipalities and charter counties or of up to 0.24 percent for noncharter counties, if those local governments have elected not to require right-of-way permit fees.¹⁹⁹

The local discretionary CST and add-on rates, if applicable, constitute the total local adopted rate.²⁰⁰

The local CST includes and is in lieu of any fee or other consideration, including, but not limited to, application fees, transfer fees, renewal fees, or claims for related costs, to which the municipality or county is otherwise entitled for granting permission to dealers of communications services to use or occupy its roads or rights-of-way for the placement, construction, and maintenance of poles, wires, and other fixtures used in the provision of communications services.²⁰¹ Additionally, the term “replaced revenue sources” includes permit fees relating to use of rights-of-way collected from communication services providers; however, if a municipality or charter county elects the option to charge permit fees pursuant to s. 337.401(3)(c), F.S., such fees are not be included as a replaced revenue source.²⁰²

Under s. 202.19(5), F.S., any discretionary sales surtax levied by a county or school board under s. 212.055, F.S., is imposed as a local CST. This surtax is added to the adopted local rate at the

¹⁹⁶ Section 202.11(1), F.S. Excluded from this definition is information services; installation or maintenance of wiring or equipment on a customer’s premises; the sale or rental of tangible personal property; the sale of advertising, including, but not limited to, directory advertising; bad check charges; late payment charges; billing and collection services; and internet access service, electronic mail service, electronic bulletin board service, or similar online computer services.

¹⁹⁷ Section 202.12(1)(a) and (b), F.S. For direct-to-home satellite service the rate is 9.07 percent.

¹⁹⁸ Section 202.19, F.S.

¹⁹⁹ Section 337.401(3)(c), F.S.

²⁰⁰ Florida Department of Revenue, *2023 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis for SB 1432*, (Mar. 14, 2023)

²⁰¹ Section 202.19(3)(a), F.S.

²⁰² Section 202.20(2)(b)1.e, F.S.

respective conversion rate, as determined in accordance with methodology and chart in s. 202.20(3), F.S. The total local CST rate is the total adopted rate plus the local option tax (at the converted rate), if applicable. The total local CST rates vary by jurisdiction.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill revises s. 202.19, F.S., to require that any local CST rate in effect as of January 1, 2023, cannot be increased before January 1, 2026. The bill also provides that any increases to discretionary sales tax, levied pursuant to s. 212.055, F.S., may not be added to the local CST under s. 202.19, F.S., before January 1, 2026.

Tourist Development Tax

Tourist Development Taxes

The Local Option Tourist Development Act²⁰³ authorizes counties to levy five separate taxes on transient rental²⁰⁴ transactions (tourist development taxes or TDTs). Depending on a county's eligibility to levy such taxes, the maximum potential tax rate varies:

- The original TDT may be levied at the rate of 1 or 2 percent.²⁰⁵
- An additional 1 percent tax may be levied by counties who have previously levied the original TDT at the 1 or 2 percent rate for at least three years.²⁰⁶
- A high tourism impact tax may be levied at an additional 1 percent.²⁰⁷
- A professional sports franchise facility tax may be levied up to an additional 1 percent.²⁰⁸
- An additional professional sports franchise facility tax no greater than 1 percent may be imposed by a county that has already levied the professional sports franchise facility tax.²⁰⁹

Tourist Development Tax Uses

Current law authorizes counties to levy and spend TDTs as a mechanism for funding a variety of tourist-related uses, including tourism promotion and the financing and construction of public facilities needed to increase tourist-related business activities in the county, beach restoration and maintenance projects, and convention centers and professional sports franchise facilities. Such uses are tied to the specific TDT being levied.

For example, the revenue derived from the original 1 or 2% TDT under s. 125.0104(3)(c), F.S., and from the additional 1% TDT under s. 125.0104(3)(d), F.S., may be used to:

- Acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate, or promote a:
 - Publicly owned and operated convention center, sports stadium, sports arena, coliseum, auditorium;²¹⁰

²⁰³ Section 125.0104, F.S.

²⁰⁴ Section 125.0104(3)(a)(1), F.S. considers "transient rental" to be the rental or lease of any accommodation for a term of six months or less.

²⁰⁵ Section 125.0104(3)(c), F.S. All sixty-seven of Florida's counties are eligible to levy this tax, but only sixty-two counties have done so, all at a rate of 2 percent. Office of Economic & Demographic Research (EDR), *County Tax Rates: CY 2007-2023*, available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/local-government/data/data-a-to-z/g-l.cfm> (last visited Ar. 3, 2023). These counties are estimated to realize \$612 million in revenue from these taxes in the 2022-23 fiscal year. EDR, *2022 Local Government Financial Information Handbook* (December 2022), p. 251, <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/local-government/reports/lghf22.pdf> (last visited Apr. 3, 2023).

²⁰⁶ Section 125.0104(3)(d), F.S. Fifty-six of the eligible fifty-nine counties levy this tax, with an estimated 2022-23 state fiscal year collection of \$250 million in revenue. EDR, *2022 Local Government Financial Information Handbook*, *supra* note 227, at p. 255.

²⁰⁷ Section 125.0104(3)(m), F.S. Eight of the nine eligible counties levy this tax, with an estimated 2022-23 state fiscal year collection of \$162 million in revenue. *Id.* at p. 261.

²⁰⁸ Section 125.0104(3)(l), F.S. Revenue can be used to pay debt service on bonds for the construction or renovation of professional sports franchise facilities, spring training facilities or professional sports franchises, and convention centers and to promote and advertise tourism. Forty-five of the sixty-seven eligible counties levy this additional tax, with an estimated 2022-23 state fiscal year collection of \$285 million in revenue. *Id.* at p. 259.

²⁰⁹ Section 125.0104(3)(n), F.S. Thirty-one counties levy the additional professional sports franchise facility tax, with an estimated 2022-23 state fiscal year collection of \$217 million in revenue. *Id.* at p.265.

- Auditoriums that are publicly owned but operated by a 501(c)(3) organization;²¹¹ or
- Aquarium or museum that is publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by a not-for-profit organization.²¹²
- Promote zoos that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by not-for-profit organizations;²¹³
- Promote or advertise tourism in the state;²¹⁴
- Fund convention bureaus, tourist bureaus, tourist information centers, and news bureaus as county agencies, or by contract with chambers of commerce or similar associations in the county;²¹⁵
- Finance beach park facilities or beach improvement, maintenance, renourishment, restoration, and erosion control, including shoreline protection, enhancement, cleanup or restoration of inland lakes and rivers to which there is public access as those uses relate to the physical preservation of the beach, shoreline, or inland lake or river;²¹⁶ or
- Acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate, or finance public facilities needed to increase tourist-related business activities in the area, including any related land acquisition, land improvement, design and engineering costs, and all other professional and related costs required to bring the facilities into service.²¹⁷
- In counties with populations less than 950,000, the acquisition, construction, extension, enlargement, remodeling, repair, or improvement, maintenance, operation, or promotion of zoos, fishing piers, or nature centers which are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by a not-for-profit organization and open to the public.²¹⁸
- In certain coastal counties, up to 10% of the revenues can be used to reimburse the county for public safety services necessary to address impact related to increased tourism.²¹⁹
- Secure revenue bonds issued by the county for the acquisition, construction, extension, enlargement, remodeling, repair, or improvement of a publicly owned and operated convention center, sports stadium, sports arena, coliseum, auditorium, aquarium, or a museum, or financing beach park facilities or beach improvement, maintenance, renourishment, restoration, and erosion control.²²⁰

Public Safety Services in Certain Small Counties

Current Situation

In 2016 the legislature passed legislation that authorized a county located adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic Ocean, which meets certain criteria, may use up to 10 percent of the tourist development tax revenue to reimburse expenses incurred in providing public safety services, including emergency medical services as defined in s. 401.107(3), and law enforcement services, which are needed to address impacts related to increased tourism and visitors to the area.²²¹ The criteria are the following:

²¹⁰ Section 125.0104(5)(a)1.a., F.S.

²¹¹ Section 125.0104(5)(1)1.b., F.S.

²¹² Section 125.0104(5)(a)1.c., F.S.

²¹³ Section 125.0104(5)(a)2., F.S.

²¹⁴ Section 125.0104(5)(a)3., F.S.

²¹⁵ Section 125.0104(5)(a)4., F.S.

²¹⁶ In counties with populations less than 100,000, up to 10 percent of tourist development tax revenues maybe used for financing beach park facilities. See s. 125.0104(5)(a)5., F.S.

²¹⁷ Section 125.0104(5)(a)6., F.S. This provision is limited to counties in which \$10 million in tourist development tax revenues were received in the prior year, the county governing board approves such used by a 2/3 vote, no more than 70% of the proposed public facilities will be funded with TDT revenue, at least 40% of all TDT revenue collected in the county are spent to promote and advertise tourism, and an independent analysis demonstrates the positive impact the infrastructure project will have on tourist-related businesses.

²¹⁸ Section 125.0104(5)(b), F.S.

²¹⁹ Section 125.0104(5)(c), F.S. The counties must have more than \$10 million in TDT revenue, have three or more municipalities, and have a population of less than 225,000.

²²⁰ Section 125.0104(5)(d)

²²¹ Section 125.0104(5)(c), F.S.

- County must generate a minimum of \$10 million in annual proceeds from any tax, or any combination of taxes, authorized to be levied pursuant to this section²²²;
- County must have at least three municipalities²²³; and
- County must have an estimated population of less than 225,000, according to the most recent population estimate.²²⁴

At the time, the eligible counties were Okaloosa, Walton, and Bay counties.

Okaloosa County is growing close to that population limitation and is expected to surpass it in the next three years.²²⁵

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill increases the population cap for s. 125.0104(5)(c), F.S., from 225k to 275k to maintain the same class of eligible counties.

Credits Available Against Multiple Taxes

Current Situation

Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program (FTC)

The FTC is funded with contributions to private non-profit Scholarship-Funding Organizations (SFOs) from taxpayers who receive a tax credit for use against their liability for corporate income tax; insurance premium tax, severance taxes on oil and gas production, self-accrued sales tax liabilities of direct pay permit holders; or alcoholic beverage taxes on beer, wine and spirits.²²⁶ The credit is equal to 100 percent of the eligible contributions made.²²⁷ To receive a credit the taxpayer must submit an application to DOR and specify each tax for which the taxpayer requests a credit and the applicable taxable or state fiscal year for the credit.²²⁸ Taxpayers can rescind tax credits, which will become available to another eligible taxpayer in that fiscal year.²²⁹

The maximum amount of tax credits that may be awarded in FY 2022-23 is \$1.1 billion.²³⁰ The Revenue Estimating Conference estimates that contributions applicable against this limit will be \$848.5 million in FY 2022-23.²³¹ In any state fiscal year when the annual tax credits granted for the prior state fiscal year are equal to or greater than 90 percent of the tax credit cap amount applicable to that state fiscal year, the tax credit cap amount is increased by 25 percent.²³²

New Worlds Reading Initiative Tax Credit

The New Worlds Reading Initiative, established in s. 1003.485, F.S., was created in 2021 to provide tax credits for businesses that make monetary donations to the administrator of the New Worlds Reading Initiative, a literacy program that provides books to elementary school students in Florida who read below grade level.²³³ The tax credits are a dollar-for-dollar credit against business's liability for

²²² Section 125.0104(5)(c)1, F.S.

²²³ Section 125.0104(5)(c)2, F.S.

²²⁴ Section 125.0104(5)(c)3, F.S.

²²⁵ Office of Economic and Demographic Research, *Projections of Florida Population by County, 2025-2050, with Estimates for 2021*, available at http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/population-demographics/data/MediumProjections_2021.pdf (last visited Apr. 3, 2023).

²²⁶ Section 1002.395, F.S., along with s. 211.0251, s. 212.1831, s. 220.1875, s. 561.1211, and s. 624.51055, F.S.

²²⁷ Sections 211.0251, 212.1831, 220.1875, 561.1211, and 624.51055, F.S.

²²⁸ Section 1002.395(5)(b), F.S.

²²⁹ Section 1002.395(5)(e), F.S.

²³⁰ Florida Department of Revenue Taxpayer Information Publication #22ADM-05, *Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program Tax Credit Cap Will Increase*, issued June 6, 2022, available at https://floridarevenue.com/taxes/tips/Documents/TIP_22ADM-05.pdf (last visited April 7, 2023).

²³¹ Revenue Estimating Conference, *Pre-Consented Tax Credits March 2023 Forecast*, available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/generalrevenue/grscholarshiptaxcreditestimates.pdf> (last visited April 7, 2023).

²³² Section 1002.395(5)(a)1., F.S.

²³³ Chapter 2021-31, L.O.F.

corporate income tax; insurance premium tax, severance taxes on oil and gas production, self-accrued sales tax liabilities of direct pay permit holders; or alcoholic beverage taxes on beer, wine and spirits.²³⁴

Businesses that wish to participate in the program by making a donation to the program apply to DOR for an allocation of tax credit.²³⁵ The taxpayer must specify in the application each tax for which the taxpayer requests a credit, the applicable taxable year for a credit under ss. 220.1876 or 624.51056, F.S., relating to the corporate income and insurance premium tax credits, and the applicable state fiscal year for a credit under ss. 211.0252, 212.1833, or 561.1212, F.S., relating to oil and gas production, direct pay permit sales, and alcoholic beverage tax credits, respectively.²³⁶ The annual tax credit cap for all credits under this program was \$10 million for state fiscal year 2021-22, \$30 million for 2022-23, and is \$50 million for all years thereafter.²³⁷ DOR is required to approve the tax credits on a first-come, first-served basis and must obtain the approval of the DBPR prior to approving an alcoholic beverage tax credit under s. 561.1212, F.S.²³⁸

Strong Families Tax Credit

The Strong Families Tax Credit Program, established in s. 402.62, F.S., was created in 2021 to provide tax credits for businesses that make monetary donations to certain eligible charitable organizations that provide services focused on child welfare and well-being.²³⁹ The organizations are certified by the Department of Children and Families (DCF).²⁴⁰ The tax credits are a dollar-for-dollar credit against the business's liability for corporate income tax; insurance premium tax, severance taxes on oil and gas production, self-accrued sales tax liabilities of direct pay permit holders; or alcoholic beverage taxes on beer, wine and spirits.²⁴¹ The credit is equal to 100 percent of the eligible contributions made to the charitable organization.

Businesses that wish to participate in the program by making a donation to an eligible charitable organization apply to DOR for an allocation of tax credit.²⁴² The taxpayer must specify in the application each tax for which the taxpayer requests a credit, the applicable taxable year for a credit under ss. 220.1877 or 624.51057, F.S., relating to the corporate income and insurance premium tax credits, and the applicable state fiscal year for a credit under ss. 211.0253, 212.1834, or 561.1213, F.S., relating to oil and gas production, direct pay permit sales, and alcoholic beverage tax credits, respectively.²⁴³ The annual tax credit cap for all credits under this program is \$10 million per state fiscal year.²⁴⁴ DOR is required to approve the tax credits on a first-come, first-served basis and must obtain the approval of DBPR to approving an alcoholic beverage tax credit under s. 561.1213, F.S.²⁴⁵

Responsible Fatherhood Initiative

In 2022, the Legislature created the Responsible Fatherhood Initiative in s. 409.1464, F.S. That provision requires DCF to contract for the development and implementation of a communications initiative regarding responsible fatherhood. The goal of the initiative is to provide resources and inspiration to Florida's fathers to motivate and enable them to enhance their abilities as fathers. The provision requires the campaign to involve, at a minimum, a website and related electronic resources to allow fathers to obtain information about effective parenting and where to receive support and services. The campaign must include, but not be limited to, print, television, and digital and social media elements, and public events. The communications initiative may also have appearances by and involvement from public figures and influencers.

²³⁴ Section 1003.485, F.S., along with s. 211.0252, s. 212.1833, s. 220.1876, s. 561.1212, and s. 624.51056, F.S.

²³⁵ Section 1003.485(5)(b), F.S.

²³⁶ Section 1003.485(5)(b)1., F.S.

²³⁷ Section 1003.485(5)(a), F.S.

²³⁸ Section 1003.485(5)(b)1., F.S.

²³⁹ Chapter 2021-31., L.O.F.

²⁴⁰ See, <https://www.myflfamilies.com/about/strong-families-tax-credit> (last visited April 10, 2023)

²⁴¹ Section 402.62, F.S., along with s. 211.0253, s. 212.1834, s. 220.1877, s. 561.1213, and s. 624.51057, F.S.

²⁴² Section 402.62(5)(b), F.S.

²⁴³ Section 402.62(5)(b)1., F.S.

²⁴⁴ Section 402.62(5)(a), F.S.

²⁴⁵ Section 402.62(5)(b)1., F.S.

The provision requires the entity with which DCF contracts for the initiative to be a not-for-profit organization that:

- Has a history of focusing on responsible fatherhood, including providing online resources to fathers, and engaging fathers, father figures, and children through community-based and school-based events to encourage responsible fatherhood; and
- Has the organizational capacity to manage a statewide initiative and successfully carry out the requirements for the initiative.

The selected contractor must collaborate with other relevant agencies of state government and private organizations to develop and implement the initiative.

Underpayment Penalty

Florida's corporate income tax code allows taxpayers to request and receive an extension to file a tax return if they have extended their federal return or for other good cause, so long as they file a tentative tax return and pay, on or before the original due date, the amount estimated to be due.²⁴⁶ The extension is not valid, and interest and penalties may apply, if the taxpayer underpays the estimated tax due by more than the greater of \$2,000 or 30% of the tax shown on the return when filed.²⁴⁷

For purposes of calculating whether the underpayment is "more than 30% of the tax shown," the Department of Revenue does not currently treat contributions made under any of the credit programs mentioned above as tax shown or tax paid. Instead, the calculation is based on the remaining tax shown to be due on the return after credits are taken.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill increases the annual cap for the Strong Families program from \$10 million per state fiscal year to \$20 million per state fiscal year, beginning in FY 2023-24.

The bill also provides that revenue received by an organization pursuant to a contract under s. 409.1464, F.S., is not included in the provision limiting eligible organizations for the Strong Families program to those receiving no more than 50 percent of its total revenue from the Department of Children and Families.

The bill clarifies that for purposes of the underpayment penalty, and related extension revocations and interest charges, that the "tax shown on the return when filed" includes the amount of allowable credits taken on the return pursuant to the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program, the New Worlds Reading Initiative Tax Credit, or the Strong Families Tax Credit.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

- Section 1: Amends s. 125.0104, F.S., revising a population cap.
- Section 2: Amends s. 196.081, F.S., expanding eligibility for a certain ad valorem tax exemptions.
- Section 3: Provides that the changes made to s. 196.081, F.S., first apply to the 2024 ad valorem tax roll.
- Section 4: Amends s. 196.081, F.S., clarifying eligibility for certain ad valorem tax exemptions.
- Section 5: Amends s. 196.196, F.S., specifying certain property as used for religious purposes.
- Section 6: Provides that the changes made to s. 196.196, F.S., are remedial and clarifying in nature.
- Section 7: Amends s. 196.198, F.S., providing an additional circumstance under which property is deemed to be owned by an educational institution.

²⁴⁶ Section 220.222(2), F.S.

²⁴⁷ Section 220.222(2)(c), F.S.

- Section 8: Amends s. 197.319, F.S., clarifying definitions and procedures for the refund of taxes in certain circumstances.
- Section 9: Provides that the changes made under 197.319, F.S., first apply to the 2024 ad valorem tax roll.
- Section 10: Amends s. 199.145, F.S., providing requirements for taxation of specified loans in certain circumstances.
- Section 11: Amends s. 201.08, F.S., providing requirements for taxation of specified loans in certain circumstances.
- Section 12: Amends s. 202.19, F.S., freezing local communications services tax rates for three years.
- Section 13: Amends s. 206.9952, F.S., delaying the effective date of certain taxes on natural gas fuel.
- Section 14: Amends s. 206.9955, F.S., delaying the effective date of certain taxes on natural gas fuel.
- Section 15: Amends s. 206.996, F.S., delaying the effective date of certain taxes on natural gas fuel.
- Section 16: Amends s. 212.054, F.S., providing administrative provisions related to discretionary sales surtaxes.
- Section 17: Amends s. 212.08, F.S., providing for various sales tax exemptions.
- Section 18: Amends s. 212.031, F.S., reducing the tax levied on rental or license fees charged for the use of real property.
- Section 19: Amends 213.053, F.S., revising information which the Department of Revenue may share with the Department of Environmental Protection consistent with changes made by bill.
- Section 20: Amends 220.02, F.S., revising the order in which credits may be taken to include credits created by the bill.
- Section 21: Amends s. 220.03, F.S., adopting the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2023.
- Section 22: Provides that changes made to section 220.03, F.S., take effect upon becoming law and operate retroactively to January 1, 2023.
- Section 23: Amends 220.13, F.S., revising the definition of the term "adjusted federal income" to include credits created by the bill.
- Section 24: Creates s. 220.199, F.S., creating a tax credit to developers and homebuilders for certain graywater systems purchased during the taxable year.
- Section 25: Creates s. 220.1991, F.S., creating a tax credit for manufacturing of human breast milk fortifiers.
- Section 26: Amends s. 220.222, F.S., requiring specified calculations relating to the underpayment of taxes to include the amount of certain credits.
- Section 27: Amends s. 402.62, F.S., modifying the restrictions for designation as an eligible charitable organization under the Strong Families tax credit program and increasing the Strong Families tax credit cap.
- Section 28: Provides exemptions from the sales and use tax on the retail sale of certain clothing, wallets, bags, school supplies, learning aids, personal computers, and personal computer related accessories during a specified timeframe.
- Section 29: Provides exemptions from the sales and use tax for specified disaster preparedness supplies during specified timeframes.
- Section 30: Provides exemptions from the sales and use tax for certain admissions to music events, sporting events, cultural events, specified performances, movies, museums, state parks,

and fitness facilities, during specified timeframes and for certain boating and water activity, camping, fishing, general outdoor supplies, pool supplies, children's toys, and sports equipment, during specified timeframes.

- Section 31: Provides an exemption from sales and use tax on the retail sale of certain tools used by skilled trade workers for a specified period of time.
- Section 32: Provides an exemption from sales and use tax on the retail sale of certain ENERGY STAR appliances for a specified period of time.
- Section 33: Provides an exemption from sales and use tax on the retail sale of gas ranges and cooktops for a specified period of time.
- Section 34: Requires a transfer between trust funds and provides for expenditures of such funds.
- Section 35: Provides emergency rulemaking authority to the Department of Revenue.
- Section 36: Provides that changes made to s. 212.054, F.S., apply retroactively to January 1, 2018.
- Section 37: Provides effective dates.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:
See FISCAL COMMENTS section.
2. Expenditures:
See FISCAL COMMENTS section.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:
See FISCAL COMMENTS section.
2. Expenditures:
See FISCAL COMMENTS section.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill provides for a number of temporary and permanent sales tax benefits: two separate 14-day sales tax holidays for back-to-school; one 14-day sales tax holiday for disaster preparation supplies; one 3-month holiday for recreational items and activities; a 7-day sales tax holiday for skilled worker tools; a 1-year exemption on certain energy star appliances and gas ranges and cooktops; a reduction in the sales tax on commercial rent from 5.5% to 4.5%; and permanent exemptions for specified baby and toddler products and clothes, adult incontinence products, oral hygiene products, machinery and equipment used to produce renewable natural gas, certain agricultural fencing, and small private investigative agency services.

The bill also provides a number of property tax benefits, including: several changes to expand, clarify, or correct provisions related to homestead benefits for permanently and totally disabled veterans, first responders, and surviving spouses of either; allowing an educational facility to qualify for an exemption if they have a bona fide 98-year lease with nominal payments; and making technical and clarifying changes to several sections of existing law.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The Revenue Estimating Conference has not yet estimated the potential revenue impacts of many of the provisions of the bill. Those provisions are identified in the table below in the rows highlighted in

blue and include staff estimates of the revenue impacts of these provisions. The provisions for which the REC has estimated the potential revenue impacts are reflected in the non-highlighted rows.

Staff estimates the total state and local impact of the bill in FY 2023-24 is -\$1,383.7 million (-\$245.2 million recurring), of which -\$1,139.8 million (-\$195.7 million recurring) is on General Revenue, -\$0.2 million (\$0 recurring) is on state trust funds, and -\$243.7 million (-\$49.5 million recurring) is on local government (see table below). Nonrecurring state and local government impact in years beyond FY 2023-24 total -\$429 million and -\$17 million, respectively. Total tax reductions embodied in the language are represented by the sum of the recurring impacts, reflecting the annual value of permanent tax cuts when fully implemented, and the pure nonrecurring impacts, reflecting temporary tax reductions. The total of -\$1,844.2 million in tax reductions in the bill is the sum of -\$245.2 million (recurring), -\$1,152 million (pure nonrecurring in FY 2023-24), and -\$447 million (pure nonrecurring after FY 2023-24).

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

The county/municipality mandates provision of Art. VII, s. 18 of the Florida Constitution may apply because this bill expands the ad valorem tax exemption for surviving spouses of first responders who died in the line of duty, expands the ad valorem tax exemption for first responders rendered totally and permanently disabled as the result from an injury or injuries sustained in the line of duty, and allows certain qualifying totally and permanently disabled veterans who were not owners of homestead property to receive the benefit of an exemption from property taxes not allowed under current law; however, an exemption may apply if those provisions have an insignificant fiscal impact.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill provides emergency rulemaking authority to the Department of Revenue to implement a number of changes made by the bill. The bill also provides rulemaking authority to the Department of Revenue to administer the corporate income tax credit related to machinery and equipment used to produce human breast milk fortifiers and the sales tax exemption for machinery and equipment used in the production of renewable natural gas. The bill also provides rulemaking authority to the Department of Revenue and the Department of Environmental Protection to administer the provisions related to the corporate income tax credit for graywater system.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

Fiscal Year 2023-24 Estimated Fiscal Impacts (Millions of \$)

Tax Package	2023-24							
	General Revenue		Trust Fund		Local		Total	
	Cash	Recur	1st Year	Recur	1st Year	Recur	1st Year	Recur
Sales Tax: Private Investigative Services	(1.2)	(1.3)	(*)	(*)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(1.5)	(1.6)
Sales Tax: Adult Incontinence Products	(19.9)	(21.7)	(*)	(*)	(5.3)	(5.8)	(25.2)	(27.5)
Sales Tax: Renewable Natural Gas Machinery and Equipment Exempt	(1.5)	(0.7)	(*)	(*)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(1.9)	(0.9)
Sales Tax: Baby and Toddler Products	(116.8)	(127.4)	(*)	(*)	(31.1)	(33.9)	(147.9)	(161.3)
Sales Tax: Back to School Sales Tax Holiday	(136.9)	-	(*)	-	(36.4)	-	(173.3)	-
Sales Tax: Disaster Preparedness Sales Holiday	(36.5)	-	(*)	-	(9.7)	-	(46.2)	-
Sales Tax: Energy Star Appliances	(61.7)	-	(*)	-	(16.4)	-	(78.1)	-
Sales Tax: Freedom Summer	(182.7)	-	(*)	-	(48.6)	-	(231.3)	-
Sales Tax: Gas Ranges and Cooktops	(5.4)	-	(*)	-	(1.4)	-	(6.8)	-
Sales Tax: Oral Hygiene Products	(31.2)	(34.0)	(*)	(*)	(8.3)	(9.0)	(39.5)	(43.0)
Sales Tax: Skilled Worker Tool Holiday	(9.9)	-	(*)	-	(2.6)	-	(12.5)	-
Sales Tax: Fencing	(0.5)	(0.6)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.7)
Sales Tax: Hillsborough County Tax Holiday	-	-	(202.1)	-	-	-	(202.1)	-
Sales Tax: Business Rent Tax Rate Reduction	(311.5)	-	(*)	-	(82.9)	-	(394.4)	-
Property Tax: Exemption for Permanently and Totally Disabled Veterans and Surviving Spouses	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Property Tax: Exemption for the Surviving Spouse of a Permanently and Totally Disabled Veteran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property Tax: Exemption for Permanently and Totally Disabled First Responders and Surviving Spouses	-	-	-	-	-	(*)	-	(*)
Property Tax: Carry-Over of Exemptions to New Residences by Surviving Spouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property Tax: Refund for Residential Parcels Rendered Uninhabitable by Catastrophic Events	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property Tax: Educational Institution Property Tax Exemption	-	-	-	-	-	(*)	-	(*)
Property Tax: Parsonages and Burial Grounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Income Tax: Adoption of the Internal Revenue Code	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Income Tax: Graywater, Residential Systems, and Development Incentives	(**)	-	-	-	-	-	(**)	-
Corporate Income Tax: Credit for Manufacturing of Human Breast Milk Fortifiers	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	(5.0)	-
Motor Fuel Taxes: Natural Gas Fuel Tax Delay	(*)	-	(0.2)	-	(0.1)	-	(0.3)	-
Documentary Stamp Tax: Exempt Specified Federal Government Loan Program Loans	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	-	(*)	(*)
Communications Service Tax: Local Rate Freeze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tourist Development Tax: Public Safety Services in Certain Small Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mutiple Taxes: Multitax Credit Penalty Issue	0/(*)	(*)	-	-	-	-	0/(*)	-
Mutiple Taxes: Strong Families Tax Credit - Responsible Fatherhood Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mutiple Taxes: Strong Families Tax Credit - Cap Increase	(10.0)	(10.0)	-	-	-	-	(10.0)	(10.0)
Subtotal	(930.7)	(195.7)	(202.3)	-	(243.7)	(49.5)	(1,376.7)	(245.2)
Non-recurring Impacts After FY 2023-24	Cash		Cash		Cash		Cash	
Sales Tax: Energy Star Appliances	(5.6)	-	(*)	-	(1.5)	-	(7.1)	-
Sales Tax: Gas Ranges/Cooktops	(0.5)	-	(*)	-	(0.1)	-	(0.6)	-
Sales Tax: Business Rent Tax Rate Reduction	(56.8)	-	(*)	-	(15.1)	-	(71.9)	-
Sales Tax: Hillsborough County Tax Holiday	**	-	(360.9)	-	-	-	(360.9)	-
Motor Fuel Taxes: Natural Gas Fuel Tax Delay	(0.2)	-	(1.0)	-	(0.3)	-	(1.5)	-
Corporate Income Tax: Graywater, Residential Systems, and Development Incentives	(**)	-	-	-	-	-	(**)	-
Corporate Income Tax: Credit for Manufacturing of Human Breast Milk Fortifiers	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	(5.0)	-
Subtotal	(68.1)	-	(361.9)	-	(17.0)	-	(447.0)	-
Bill Total	(998.8)	(195.7)	(564.2)	-	(260.7)	(49.5)	(1,823.7)	(245.2)
							Pure Nonrecurring=	(1,597.0)
							Recurring + Nonrecurring=	(1,842.2)
(*) Impact less than \$50,000; (**) Impact is indeterminate; (+/-) impact could be positive or negative.								
(1) Recurring tax cut total (excl. appropriations) =	\$	(245.2)						
Pure nonrecurring tax cuts in FY 2023-24=	\$	(1,150.0)						
Pure nonrecurring tax cuts after FY 2023-24=	\$	(447.0)						
	\$	(1,842.2)						