

# **Finance & Tax Committee**

Thursday, January 13, 2011 1:15 p.m. Reed Hall (102 HOB)

**MEETING PACKET** 



#### **Finance and Tax Committee**

AGENDA January 13, 2011 1:15 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Reed Hall

- I. Call to order/Roll Call
- II. Introduction of staff and review of Finance & Tax Committee role in the House of Representatives
- III. Overview of the State Tax and Fee Structure
- IV. Review of major Finance & Tax Committee activity in the 2010 legislative session
- V. Review of possible finance and tax issues for the 2011 legislative session
- VI. Overview of government revenue or spending limitations
- VII. Closing Remarks and Adjournment

Florida House of Representatives Finance and Tax Committee January 13, 2011

# FLORIDA STATE TAX STRUCTURE

# OUTLINE

- Taxes and fees anchor the state revenue system
- The tax/fee system is complex—it touches the economy in many ways
- The tax/fee system is dynamic—driven by law changes and economic forces
- Florida is not a high tax state and has a unique structure compared to most other states

# WHY IS THIS INFORMATION IMPORTANT?

Taxes & fees are the primary determinants of the size of state government

- Design of the system impacts:
  - + Who pays for government and how
  - + (Dis)incentives for economic growth and development

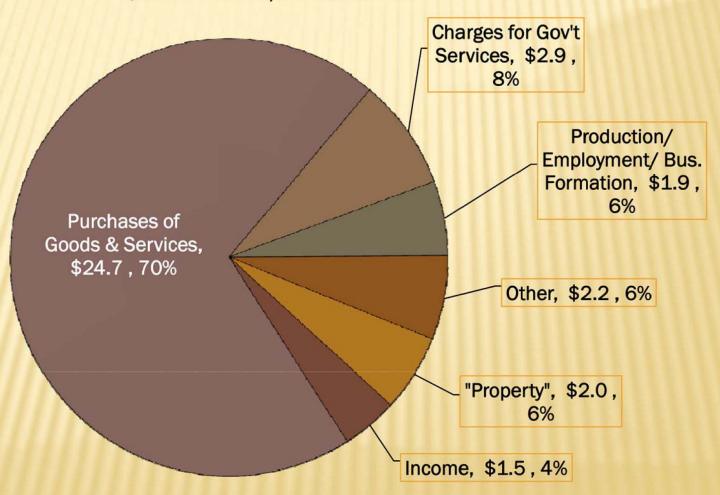
# STATE TAXES & FEES—WHERE DO THEY FIT?

State Government Revenues				
	FY 2009-10			
	Receipts	Percent of		
	(Billion of \$)	Total		
Taxes, Licenses and Fees*	35.2	51.3%		
Federal, County & Other Grants	28.4	41.4%		
Lottery Ticket Sales	3.9	5.7%		
Investment Earnings	0.3	0.4%		
Fines, Forfeitures, Judgments	0.7	1.0%		
Other	0.2	0.2%		
TOTAL	68.6			
*Net of General Revenue Fund Refunds				

- Established in law
  - Constitutional
    - Broad authority granted to the Legislature
    - Limits on state taxation of personal and corporate income, and on estates and property
  - Statutes/Laws of Florida/Rules
    - Most system specifics are determined here
  - Case Law
    - The courts often "fill in the blanks" remaining in the law
  - Federal Law (statutory and constitutional)

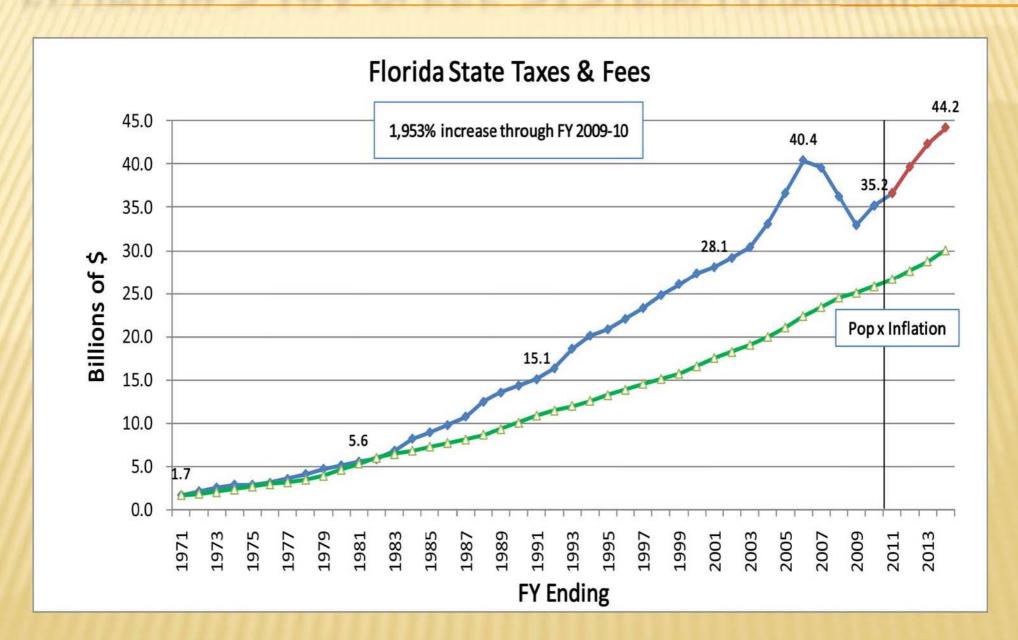
- Broad Categories of Taxes & Fees: What is the levy based on?
  - Purchases of Goods and Services
  - > Income
  - Employment/Production/Business Formation
  - Charges for Government Services/Privileges/ Regulation
  - Ownership or Transfer of Property

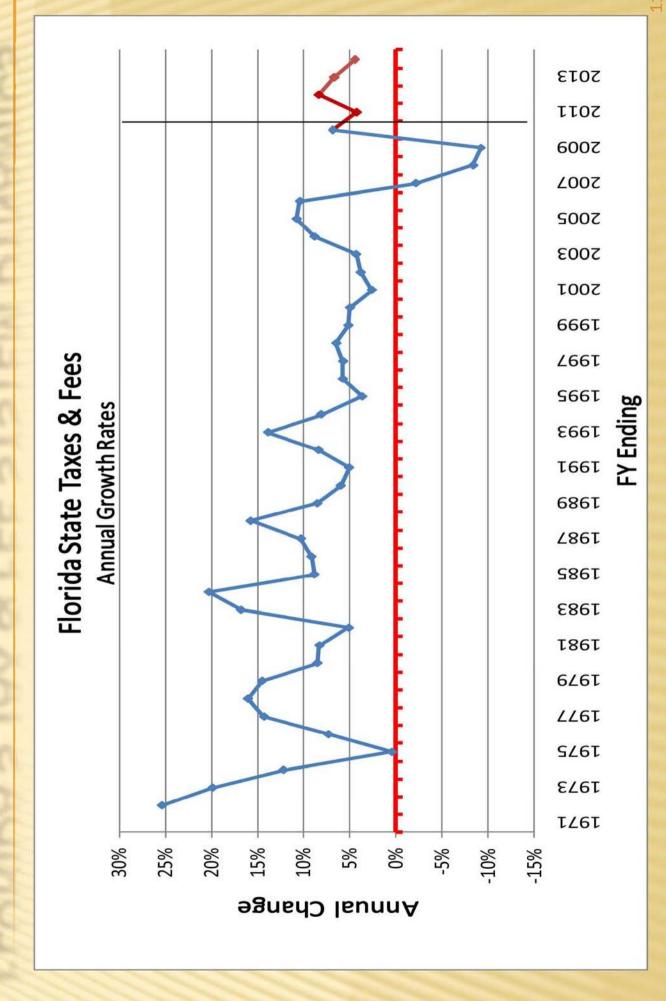
Florida's Taxes and Fees: \$35.2 Billion, FY 2009-10



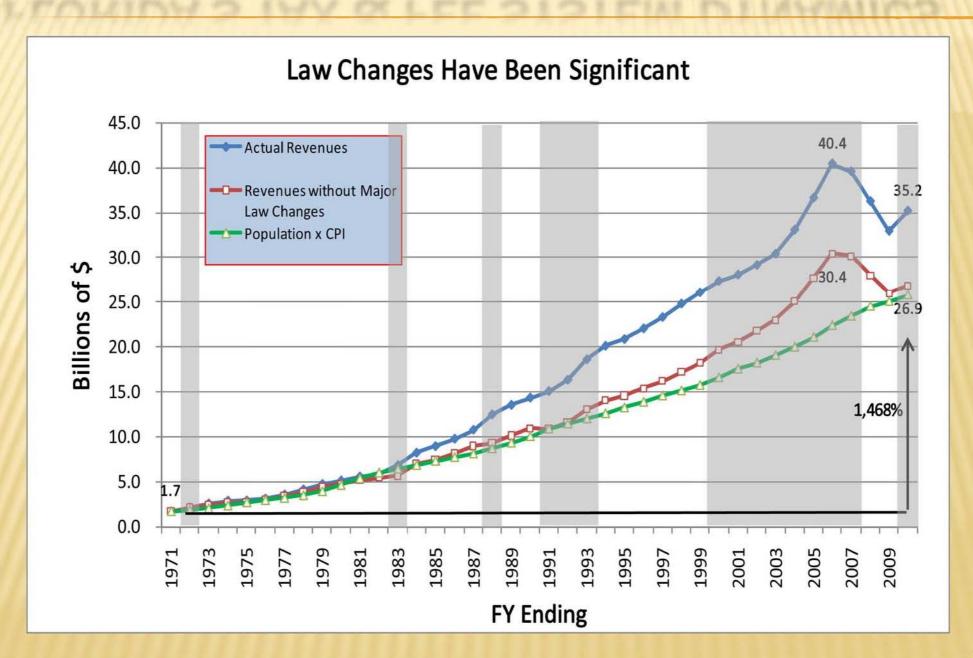
	2009-10	
	(mil \$)	% of Total
Sales and Use Tax*	17,831.4	50.7%
Motor Fuel Taxes	2,243.8	6.4%
Tobacco Taxes	1,342.9	3.8%
Gross Receipts Utilities Tax	1,097.7	3.1%
Insurance Premiums Tax*	814.6	2.3%
Beverage Licenses and Taxes	627.1	1.8%
Hospital Tax**	417.1	1.2%
Slot Machine Fees, Licenses, and Taxes	153.0	0.4%
Workers' Comp Special Disability Assessment	112.4	0.3%
Other Purchases of Goods & Services	46.1	0.1%
SUBTOTAL: PURCHASES OF GOODS/SERVICES	24,686.1	70.2%
Unemployment Compensation Tax	1,155.5	3.3%
Documentary Stamp Tax (Part)	448.7	1.3%
Corporate Filing Fees	238.1	0.7%
Solid Mineral Severance Tax	58.6	0.2%
Citrus Taxes	41.4	0.1%
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	3.9	0.01%
SUBTOTAL: PRODUCTION/EMPLOYMENT	1,946.4	5.5%
* Net of General Revenue Refunds		
** FY 2008-09 revenue		

	2009-10	
	(mil \$)	% of Total
Motor Veh. & Mobile Home Licenses	1,078.6	3.1%
Documentary Stamp Tax (Part)	764.1	2.2%
Intangible Personal Property Tax	158.7	0.5%
SUBTOTAL: PROPERTY-BASED	2,001.4	5.7%
CORPORATION INCOME TAX*	1,460.1	4.2%
Local Govt ContributionsMedicaid-Related**	689.8	2.0%
Article V Charges	644.1	1.8%
Medical and Hospital Reimbursements	364.2	1.0%
Auto Title & Lien Fees	300.4	0.9%
Drivers Licenses & Fees	297.9	0.8%
Motor Vehicle Fees & Charges	210.2	0.6%
Pre-trial Detention ChargesCounty Payments**	93.5	0.3%
Other Charges for Govt Services	302.3	0.9%
SUBTOTAL: GOVERNMENT SERVICES	2,902.5	8.3%
OTHER	2,184.1	6.2%
TOTAL STATE TAXES & FEES	35,180.5	100%
* Net of General Revenue Refunds		
** FY 2008-09 revenue		

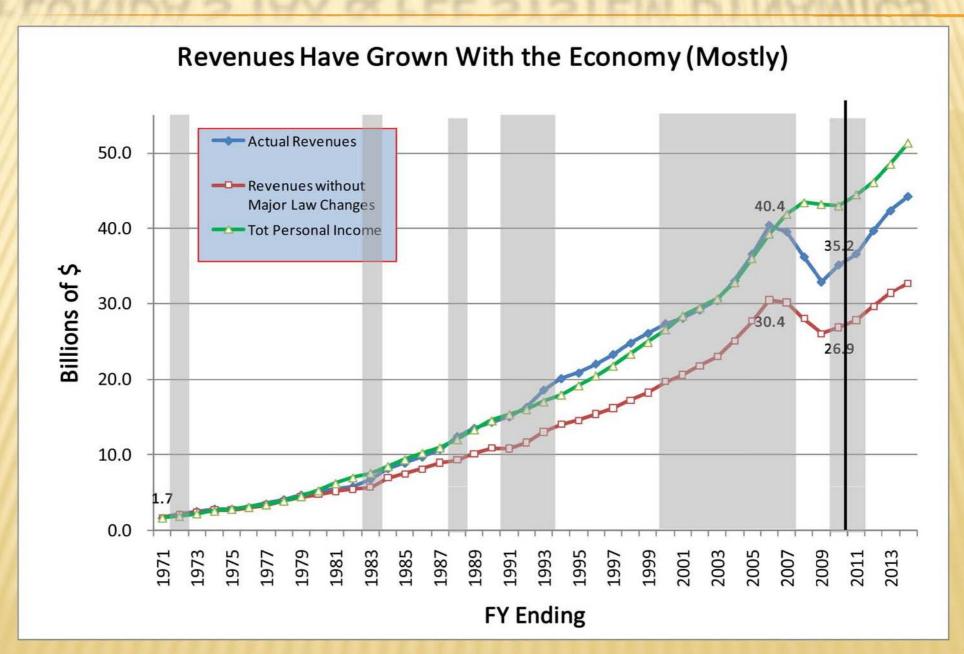




- <u>DYNAMIC #1</u>: Changes in the Individual Elements of the System (Additions, Deletions, Modifications)
  - Law Changes—Statutory & Constitutional
  - Court Cases
  - State and Federal



- <u>DYNAMIC #2</u>: Changes in the Economic Activity
   From Which the System Draws
  - Population Growth
  - Population Composition
  - Inflation
  - Real Income per Capita Growth
  - Technology, Market Evolution, Spending Patterns
  - The Business Cycle



### HOW FLORIDA COMPARES TO OTHER STATES

State Tax Revenue (2009 data)	<u>U.S.</u>	South 1	<u>Florida</u>	Rank
Per Capita	\$2,334	\$2,137	\$1,724	43
% of Personal Income	5.8%	6.0%	4.4%	46
State and Local Tax Revenue (2008 data)				
Per Capita	\$4,371	\$3,597	\$3,981	27
% of Personal Income	11.2%	10.3%	10.3%	37

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators

# State and Local Tax Collections by Source (2008) (Percent of Total)

	<u>Property</u>	Sales	Selective Sales	Individual Income	Corporate Income	<u>Other</u>
U.S.	30.8%	22.9%	10.8%	22.9%	4.3%	8.2%
Florida	41.3%	31.2%	15.8%	n.a	3.0%	8.7%

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators

# Questions

# Other Information

- Major Law Changes
  - > 1971-72: Corporate Income Tax enacted
  - > 1982-83: Sales Tax rate increase from 4% to 5%
  - > 1987-88:
    - > Sales Tax on services enacted and repealed
    - Sales Tax rate increase from 5% to 6%

- Major Law Changes (continued)
  - > 1990-91, Major Increases in:
    - Gross Receipts Utilities Tax
    - Documentary Stamp Tax
    - Cigarette Tax
    - Alcoholic Beverage Tax
    - Intangible Personal Property Tax
    - Motor Fuel Tax and other transportation-related revenues
  - 1991-92: Documentary Stamp Tax rate increased

- Major Law Changes (continued)
  - > 1992-93:
    - Documentary Stamp Tax rate increased
    - Sales Tax rate increased on utility services purchased by businesses
    - Pollutants Tax rate increased
  - > 1999-2000 through 2006-07, Various Tax Reductions:
    - Annual Intangibles Tax repeal
    - Estate Tax repeal
    - Alcoholic Beverage Surtax repeal
    - Numerous Sales Tax exemptions enacted

- Major Law Changes (continued)
  - > 2009-10:
    - Highway Safety Taxes & Fees increased
    - Tobacco Taxes increased
    - Unemployment Compensation Tax increased
    - Court Fees increased
  - > 2010-11:
    - Unemployment Compensation Tax decreased
    - > Film and Entertainment Credit expansion
    - Scholarship Funding Organization tax credit expansion

Florida House of Representatives Finance & Tax Committee January 2011

# OVERVIEW OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE/SPENDING LIMITATIONS

# OUTLINE

Florida's Current Revenue Cap

Current Interest in Changing the Cap

General Considerations

Design Choices

× Final Observations

# FLORIDA'S CURRENT REVENUE CAP

- Florida has had a constitutional state revenue limitation since 1994
- The cap has never been binding
  - + In 2008-09 the cap was \$16.1 billion above "revenues"
- There is no broad revenue or spending cap applicable to local governments presently

# CURRENT INTEREST IN CHANGING THE CAP

For several years there has been interest in making the state cap <u>more binding</u> and creating a limitation for local government

- Thus far, there have been some indications that this will be an issue considered in 2011
  - No bills have been filed yet in either the House or the Senate

# **GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The design of the cap will have very long-term implications.

- The fundamental policy question:
  - + How restrictive should the cap be? Or
  - + To what degree should revenues, and therefore spending, to be limited?

# **DESIGN CHOICES**

- The combination of several design dimensions will determine how restrictive the cap is
  - + Definition of Revenue
  - + Growth Factor
  - + Base Year
  - + Ability to Override or Change the Limit

# **DESIGN CHOICES**

- What should be done with revenues in excess of the cap?
  - + Put into a reserve fund
  - + Return to taxpayers
  - + A combination

# **FINAL OBSERVATIONS**

- Local government caps are more complicated, in practice
  - + Data limitations
  - + Issues of flexibility are probably more important because of the wide range of situations in which local jurisdictions find themselves
- There may be other issues included in the proposal. For example:
  - + Super-majority votes or referenda required to increase taxes or create new taxes.