

The Florida Senate
PROFESSIONAL STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: Transportation Committee

BILL: SB 1778

INTRODUCER: Senator Alexander

SUBJECT: Charter County Transit System Surtax

DATE: April 2, 2007

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Eichin</u>	<u>Meyer</u>	<u>TR</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
2.	_____	_____	<u>CA</u>	_____
3.	_____	_____	<u>FT</u>	_____
4.	_____	_____	<u>TA</u>	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

I. Summary:

This bill renames the Charter County Transit System Surtax, the “Charter County Transportation System Surtax”. The bill allows proactive eligibility for twelve existing charter counties by removing a provision requiring charter adoption prior to January 1, 1984. The bill also allows proceeds of the surtax to be remitted to transit authorities for specified uses.

This bill substantially amends s. 212.055, F.S.

II. Present Situation:

Florida's Charter Counties

The Florida Constitution grants local voters the power to adopt charters to govern their counties. Charters are formal written documents that confer powers, duties, or privileges on the county. County charters resemble state or federal constitutions and must be approved, along with any amendments, by the voters of a county.

The establishment of charter county government was designed to allow the resolution of local issues at the county level, rather than requiring the concurrence of the full Legislature. Charter government grants the county electorate greater control over their regional affairs.

Currently, 19 of Florida’s counties are charter counties. Collectively, charter counties are home to more than 75 percent of Florida's residents.

County	Year Charter Adopted	Number of Municipalities	2006 Population
Alachua	1987	9	240,764
Brevard	1994	15	531,970
Broward	1975	31	1,740,987
Charlotte	1986	1	154,030
Clay	1991	4	169,623
Columbia	2002	2	61,466
Duval	1968	5	861,150
Hillsborough	1983	3	1,131,546
Lee	1996	5	549,442
Leon	2002	1	271,111
Miami-Dade	1957	34	2,422,075
Orange	1987	13	1,043,437
Osceola	1992	2	235,196
Palm Beach	1985	37	1,265,900
Pinellas	1980	24	947,744
Polk	1998	17	541,840
Sarasota	1971	4	367,867
Seminole	1989	7	411,744
Volusia	1971	16	494,649

Discretionary Sales Surtaxes

Section 212.055, F.S., authorizes counties to impose seven local discretionary sales surtaxes (taxes) on all transactions occurring in the county subject to the state tax imposed on sales, use, services, rental, and admissions. The sales amount is not subject to the tax if the property or service is delivered within a county that does not impose a surtax. In addition, the tax is not subject to any sales amount above \$5,000 on any item of tangible personal property or on long distance telephone service. This \$5,000 cap does not apply to the sale of any other service. The Department of Revenue (DOR) is responsible for administering, collecting, and enforcing all sales taxes. Collections received by the DOR are returned monthly to the county imposing the tax.

The tax rates, duration levied, method of imposition, and proceeds uses are individually specified in s. 212.055, F.S. The table below identifies the seven taxes, the rate limits, and the number of counties authorized to impose and the number imposing the tax.

Tax	Authorized Levy (%)	Counties Authorized	Counties Levying
Charter County Transit System Surtax	up to 1%	7	2
Local Government Infrastructure Surtax	0.5% or 1%	67	21

Tax	Authorized Levy (%)	Counties Authorized	Counties Levying
Small County Surtax	0.5% or 1%	31	25
Indigent Care & Trauma Center Surtax	up to 0.5%	5	1
County Public Hospital Surtax	0.5% (Miami-Dade County)	1	1
School Capital Outlay Surtax	up to 0.5%	67	16
Voter-Approved Indigent Care Surtax	0.5% or 1%	60	2

Source: 2006 Florida Tax Handbook, Including Fiscal Impact of Potential Changes

The maximum combined rate for the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax, the Small County Surtax, the Indigent Care and Trauma Center Surtax, and the County Public Hospital Surtax, is 1 percent. In counties with a publicly supported medical school levying the Voter-Approved Indigent Care Surtax, the combined rate is 1.5 percent. The maximum combined rate for counties authorized to levy the Charter County Transit System Surtax is 2.5 percent. The School Capital Outlay Surtax is capped at 0.5 percent, and is not included in these tax rate caps.

Charter County Transit System Surtax

The Charter County Transit System Surtax, was created by the Legislature in 1976 to allow charter counties to levy a maximum 1 percent sales surtax to finance development, construction, and operation of fixed guideway, rapid transit systems. This section of law has been amended several times since it was created, so that currently only counties having adopted a charter prior to January 1, 1984, may seek to levy the surtax. The proposal to levy the surtax and create a trust fund for surtax proceeds must appear on a ballot and receive the approval of a majority of the county electorate. Further amendments to the statute expanded the permitted use of the revenues to finance additional types of transportation infrastructure, yielding the following permitted uses:

- development, operation, maintenance, and expansion of bus or fixed guideway systems;
- development, construction, operation, or maintenance of roads or bridges; or
- pledges to bonds issued for these purposes.

A charter county may deposit the surtax revenues into the trust fund, remit the revenues to an expressway or transportation authority, or apply them directly to the permitted uses. The proceeds may also be distributed by interlocal agreement to municipalities or an expressway or transportation authority to finance the permitted uses.

Seven counties are currently eligible to levy the surtax: Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Pinellas, Sarasota and Volusia. Only two counties have levied the surtax: Duval (since 1989), and Miami-Dade (since 2003). Each county levies a half-cent sales surtax. The maximum combined rate for counties authorized to levy the Charter County Transit System Surtax is 2.5

percent.¹ According to the DOR, in FY 2005 the surtax in those two counties generated \$211,204,032.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 212.055(1), F.S., to rename the Charter County Transit System Surtax as the “Charter County Transportation System Surtax” and allow proactive eligibility for counties to levy the surtax by removing the date by which a charter must be adopted. This expands the number of counties currently eligible to levy the surtax to 19 counties. The bill also allows surtax proceeds to be remitted to transit authorities.

Section 2 provides an effective date of July 1, 2007.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

D. None.

V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

The bill authorizes all charter counties to levy the County Transportation System Surtax up to the rate of 1 percent. All charter counties could levy this surtax by referendum.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Should a county enact the County Transportation System Surtax, consumers in that county would be subject to an additional tax of up to one percent, capped at the first \$5,000 of a large number of goods. The surtax imposed on taxable services is not capped.

C. Government Sector Impact:

If every charter county made eligible by the provisions of this bill levied the County Transportation System Surtax at the maximum rate of 1 percent, revenues raised

¹ In addition to the Charter County Transit System Surtax, the seven charter counties are eligible to levy the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax at 0.5% or 1% and the Indigent Care & Trauma Center Surtax up to 0.5%. (Miami-Dade imposes the 0.5% Public Hospital Surtax in lieu of this surtax.) The maximum rate excludes the School Capital Outlay Surtax.

statewide would equal an estimated \$1,084,922,581. Individual estimates for charter counties levying the surtax are shown in the following table:

Estimated Revenues for 1% Local Sales Tax	
Based on Local Fiscal Year Ending Sept. 30, 2007	
ALACHUA	48,039,307
BREVARD	71,947,845
BROWARD*	301,534,969
CHARLOTTE	25,811,419,
CLAY	19,616,371
COLUMBIA	8,165,025
DUVAL**	153,257,441
HILLSBOROUGH*	219,509,477
LEE	121,474,107
LEON	40,513,295
MIAMI-DADE**	373,973,577
ORANGE	348,610,590
OSCEOLA	42,119,576
PALM BEACH	237,473,241
PINELLAS*	140,925,560
POLK	73,905,295
SARASOTA*	68,622,651
SEMINOLE	73,057,929
VOLUSIA*	75,139,895
Newly Eligible Statewide Total	1,084,922,581

* Currently eligible (Not included in Statewide Total)

** Currently levying surtax @ 0.5% (Not included in Statewide Total)

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Summary of Amendments:

None.

This Senate Professional Staff Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
