

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS**

**BILL #:** HB 209 Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax

**SPONSOR(S):** Artiles

**TIED BILLS:** **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:**

<b>REFERENCE</b>	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>ANALYST</b>	<b>STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF</b>
1) Local Government Affairs Subcommittee		Darden	Miller
2) Finance & Tax Committee			
3) Local & Federal Affairs Committee			

**SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

Current law enables counties to adopt a discretionary sales surtax of up to one percent to help fund emergency fire and rescue services, subject to approval by a majority of the qualified electors in a referendum. The county must have an interlocal agreement with a majority of emergency fire rescue service providers within the county as a prerequisite to conducting the referendum on enacting an Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax. Only service providers who are signatories to the interlocal agreement are entitled to the revenue generated by the sales surtax. Distribution of surtax revenues to each service provider depends either on the actual amounts collected within each participating jurisdiction or, if the county contains any special fire control districts, the proportion of each participating jurisdiction's expenditures for fire control and emergency services to the total of all such expenditures for all participating jurisdictions.

The bill amends the distribution formula for counties that have adopted an Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax. The bill removes the requirement for the county government to enter into an interlocal agreement as a prerequisite for holding a referendum on the surtax. If the surtax is approved by referendum, the proceeds would instead be distributed to all local government entities providing emergency fire rescue services in the county. The bill amends the procedure for distributing revenue generated by the surtax, creating a uniform system of proportional allocation, with a pro rata distribution based on average annual spending on fire rescue services in the preceding five fiscal years by all entities in the county providing fire services. The bill amends and removes other language from the subsection related to interlocal agreements.

On Friday, February 6, 2015, the Revenue Estimating Impact Conference estimated that the provisions of this bill would have an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on county and municipal government revenue.

The effective date of the bill is July 1, 2015.

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### Present Situation

Counties are only authorized to levy discretionary sales surtaxes for the purposes enumerated in s. 212.055, F.S.<sup>1</sup> The section contains a list of requirements for the enactment of a discretionary sales surtax by a county, including the purpose of the levy, the rate imposed, the maximum duration for collection of the levy, and the process used for obtaining voter approval.<sup>2</sup>

If not already imposing two discretionary sales surtaxes of indefinite duration, a county may pass an ordinance to levy a sales surtax of up to one percent for Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities.<sup>3</sup> The surtax may be used to fund “emergency fire rescue services,” which includes fire prevention and extinguishing, protection of life and property from natural or intentionally-created fires, and providing emergency medical treatment.<sup>4</sup>

Authorization for the Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax was added in 2009.<sup>5</sup> To levy the surtax, the county must pass an ordinance, which becomes effective upon approval by a majority of the qualified electors in a referendum.<sup>6</sup> Since the passage of the statute, no county has levied the surtax.<sup>7</sup>

The proceeds of the surtax are distributed according to an interlocal agreement between the county and local government entities<sup>8</sup> providing fire services in the county.<sup>9</sup> The formula to be used for distribution is stated in s. 212.055(8)(d), F.S., which states the interlocal agreement shall only specify:

- The amount of surtax to be distributed to each participating government entity based on the actual amounts collected within the jurisdiction of that entity, as determined by Department of Revenue population allocations, or;
- If the county has one or more special fire control districts, the amount of surtax to be distributed to each participating municipality and fire control district, as based on those entities’ proportional spending on fire control and emergency rescue services from both ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments in the preceding five years.<sup>10</sup>

The Department of Revenue may retain an administrative fee, and the county may also charge an administrative fee equal to the lesser of actual costs or two percent of the sales surtax collected.<sup>11</sup> If a multicounty independent special district provides emergency fire rescue services inside a portion of the county, the county may not levy the Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax inside the boundaries of that district.<sup>12</sup> The existence of the interlocal agreement is a prerequisite for holding a referendum to approve the ordinance.<sup>13</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> S. 212.054(1), F.S.

<sup>2</sup> S. 212.055, F.S.

<sup>3</sup> S. 212.055(8)(a), F.S.

<sup>4</sup> *Id.*

<sup>5</sup> The Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax was authorized initially by Chapter 2009-182, Laws of Florida.

<sup>6</sup> S. 212.055(8)(b), F.S.

<sup>7</sup> Office of Economic and Demographic Research, *2014 Local Government Financial Information Handbook*, 193.

<sup>8</sup> Municipalities, dependent special districts, independent special districts, and/or municipal service taxing units.

<sup>9</sup> S. 212.055(8)(c), F.S.

<sup>10</sup> S. 212.055(8)(d), F.S. This provision does not apply, however, if the county and one or more participating local governments have an interlocal agreement prohibiting one or more other jurisdictions from providing pre-hospital medical treatment inside the prohibited jurisdiction’s boundaries, or if the county has issued a certificate of public convenience and necessity or its equivalent to a county department or dependent special district of the county. s. 212.055(8)(h), F.S.

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

<sup>12</sup> S. 212.055(8)(j), F.S..

<sup>13</sup> S. 212.055(8)(b), F.S.

The interlocal agreement must include a majority of service providers within the county.<sup>14</sup> If a local government entity providing fire control services is not part of the interlocal agreement, it is not entitled to any proceeds from the surtax.<sup>15</sup>

If one local government entity provides personnel or equipment to another on a long-term basis, the entity receiving personnel or equipment must agree to the distribution of its share of the surtax to the providing entity. The amount of this distribution cannot exceed the providing entity's costs for furnishing the services to the receiving entity.<sup>16</sup>

When collections of the surtax begin, the county and participating local governments must reduce ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments used to pay for fire control and emergency rescue services by the estimated amount of revenue provided by the surtax.<sup>17</sup> If the revenue collected from the surtax is higher than the estimated amount, the surplus must be used to reduce ad valorem taxes the following year.<sup>18</sup>

The statute requires such excess collections to be applied as a "rebate to the final millage."<sup>19</sup> From the context of the statute, this provision appears to state a procedure for the taxing authority to provide taxpayers with the required reduction of ad valorem taxes, rather than create an additional type of reimbursement amount.

The use of surtax proceeds does not relieve counties and participating local governments from the provisions of Chapter 200, F.S. or any other provision of law establishing millage caps or limiting undesignated budget reserves.<sup>20</sup>

### **Effect of Proposed Changes**

The bill removes the requirement for an interlocal agreement between the county and participating local government entities as a prerequisite to a referendum for imposition of an Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax. If the county passed an ordinance to levy the surtax, subsequently approved by the electors in a referendum, all local government entities providing fire control and emergency rescue services within the county would share in the proceeds of the surtax based on the amended statutory formula. The bill provides for distributing the revenue generated from the surtax to local government entities in proportion to their average annual expenditures from ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments on fire control and emergency fire rescue services over the preceding five fiscal years. This formula would apply to all counties levying the surtax regardless of whether the county contained a special fire control district.

Since an interlocal agreement would no longer be required for the distribution of surtax revenues, the bill removes other references to such agreements. Local government entities still would be entitled to a share of the surtax proceeds when providing personnel and equipment on a long-term basis to another entity in the county. Local government entities also still would be required to reduce ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments for fire control and emergency rescue by the estimated amount of surtax revenue. These provisions, however, would apply to each local government entity (including the county) providing fire services in the county.<sup>21</sup>

At its meeting of February 6, 2015, the Revenue Estimating Conference determined the bill would have a "positive indeterminate" fiscal impact on local governments, specifically noting the bill removed the present statute text requiring any surtax collections in excess of the estimated surtax revenue be

---

<sup>14</sup> S. 212.055(8)(d), F.S.

<sup>15</sup> S. 212.055(8)(g), F.S.

<sup>16</sup> S. 212.055(8)(d), F.S.

<sup>17</sup> S. 212.055(8)(e), F.S.

<sup>18</sup> S. 212.055(8)(f), F.S.

<sup>19</sup> *Id.*

<sup>20</sup> *Id.*

<sup>21</sup> The removal of the interlocal agreement requirement erases the distinction between participating and non-participating service providers.

applied as a rebate to the final millage.<sup>22</sup> The deleted language appears to be a procedure for providing taxpayers with the required additional reduction in ad valorem taxes due to actual surtax collections rather than a separate type of reimbursement. Accordingly, the bill continues to require each participating taxing authority to reduce ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments designated for fire control and emergency rescue services. by the projected amount to be received from the surtax and any actual excess surtax collections but does not provide a specific procedure to implement those requirements.

**B. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

Section 1: Amends s. 212.055(8), F.S., to remove a requirement for an interlocal agreement between counties and local government entities providing fire rescue service, and to adjust the distribution formula for revenues collected by the surtax.

Section 2: Provides an effective date of July 1, 2015.

**II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:**

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The bill may require the Department of Revenue to undertake an indeterminate non-recurring expense to implement the collection process for the surtax.

**B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

1. Revenues:

On Friday, February 6, 2015, the Revenue Estimating Impact Conference estimated that the provisions of this bill would have an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on county and municipal government revenue.<sup>23</sup>

2. Expenditures:

Counties implementing the surtax would incur the cost of holding a referendum and other implementation expenses, offset in part by an administrative fee not to exceed two percent of the surtax collected.

**C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:**

Individuals and businesses in counties implementing the surtax would face higher sales taxes, but would receive a reduction in ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments. The Revenue Estimating Impact Conference projects these changes will result in an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on county and municipal government revenue.

**D. FISCAL COMMENTS:**

None.

---

<sup>22</sup> Revenue Estimating Conference, *02/06/2015 Revenue Impact Results*, pp. 58-60 available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2015/pdf/impact0206.pdf> (accessed 2/11/2015).

<sup>23</sup> *Id.*

### III. COMMENTS

#### A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

##### 1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to: require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take an action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that counties and municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

##### 2. Other:

None.

#### B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill does not provide rulemaking authority or require executive branch rulemaking.

#### C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

By striking the present statute text as shown at lines 112-114, the bill apparently removes a procedure to implement the requirement for taxing authorities to reduce ad valorem taxes by the excess amounts actually collected from the surtax.

### IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES