

2019 Local Option Tourist / Food and Beverage / Tax Rates in Florida's Counties

Local Option Taxes on Transient Rental Transactions														
County	Tourist Development Taxes s. 125.0104(3), F.S.						Convention Development Taxes s. 212.0305(4), F.S.						Local Option Food and Beverage Taxes s. 212.0306, F.S.	
	Original Tax (1 or 2%)	Additional Tax (1%)	Professional Sports Franchise Tax (up to 1%)	High Tourism Impact Tax (1%)	Additional Professional Sports Franchise Tax (up to 1%)	Tourist Impact Tax s. 125.0108, F.S. (1%)	Consolidated County Convention Tax (2%)	Charter County Convention Tax (3%)	Special District, Special, & Subcounty Convention Tax (up to 3%)	Maximum Potential Tax Rate	Current Tax Rate	Unutilized Tax Rate	Food and Beverages in Hotels and Motels (2%)	Food and Beverages in Other Establishments (1%)
Alachua *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0		
Baker *	2	1								5	3	2		
Bay *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0		
Bradford	2	1	1							5	4	1		
Brevard *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0		
Broward *	2	1	1	1	1					6	6	0		
Calhoun										4	0	4		
Charlotte *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0		
Citrus	2	1	1		1					5	5	0		
Clay *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0		
Collier *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0		
Columbia	2	1	1		1					5	5	0		
DeSoto	2	1								5	3	2		
Dixie	2	1								5	3	2		
Duval *	2		1		1		2			6	6	0		
Escambia *	2	1	1							5	4	1		
Flagler *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0		
Franklin	2									5	2	3		
Gadsden	2									5	2	3		
Gilchrist	2									5	2	3		
Glades	2									5	2	3		
Gulf *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0		
Hamilton	2	1								5	3	2		
Hardee	2									4	2	2		
Hendry	2	1								5	3	2		
Hernando *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0		
Highlands	2	1	1							5	4	1		
Hillsborough *	2	1	1	1	1					6	6	0		
Holmes	2	1								5	3	2		
Indian River *	2	1	1							5	4	1		
Jackson	2	1	1							5	4	1		
Jefferson	2	1								5	3	2		
Lafayette										4	0	4		
Lake *	2	1	1							5	4	1		
Lee *	2	1	1		1					6	5	1		
Leon *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0		
Levy	2									5	2	3		
Liberty										4	0	4		
Madison	2	1								5	3	2		
Manatee *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0		
Marion *	2	1	1							5	4	1		
Martin *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0		
Miami-Dade *	2		1					3		6	6	0	2	1
Monroe *	2	1		1		1				7	5	2		
Nassau *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0		
Okaloosa	2	1	1		1					5	5	0		
Okeechobee	2	1								5	3	2		
Orange *	2	1	1	1	1					6	6	0		
Osceola *	2	1	1	1	1					6	6	0		
Palm Beach *	2	1	1	1	1					6	6	0		
Pasco *	2	1	1							5	4	1		

2019 Local Option Tourist / Food and Beverage / Tax Rates in Florida's Counties

Local Option Taxes on Transient Rental Transactions															Local Option Food and Beverage Taxes s. 212.0306, F.S.	
Tourist Development Taxes s. 125.0104(3), F.S.						Convention Development Taxes s. 212.0305(4), F.S.										
County	Original Tax (1 or 2%)	Additional Tax (1%)	Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax (up to 1%)	High Tourism Impact Tax (1%)	Additional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax (up to 1%)	Tourist Impact Tax s. 125.0108, F.S. (1%)	Consolidated County Convention Tax (2%)	Charter County Convention Tax (3%)	Special District, Special, & Subcounty Convention Tax (up to 3%)	Maximum Potential Tax Rate	Current Tax Rate	Unutilized Tax Rate	Food and Beverages in Hotels and Motels (2%)	Food and Beverages in Other Establishments (1%)		
Pinellas *	2	1	1	1	1					6	6	0				
Polk *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0				
Putnam *	2	1	1							5	4	1				
St. Johns *	2	1	1							5	4	1				
St. Lucie *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0				
Santa Rosa *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0				
Sarasota *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0				
Seminole *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0				
Sumter	2									5	2	3				
Suwannee *	2	1								5	3	2				
Taylor *	2	1	1		1					5	5	0				
Union										4	0	4				
Volusia *	2		1						3	6	6	0				
Wakulla	2	1	1							5	4	1				
Walton *	2	1	1							6	4	2				
Washington	2	1								5	3	2				
# Eligible to Levy:	67	59	67	9	65	1	1	1	1		67		1	1		
# Levying:	63	53	44	7	30	1	1	1	1		63		1	1		

Notes:

- County names followed by an asterick indicate those counties that self-administer these taxes, and boxed areas indicate those counties eligible to impose a particular tax.
- Pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(d), F.S., no county can levy the Additional Tax unless the county has imposed the Original Tax [i.e., s. 125.0104(3)(c), F.S.] for a minimum of three years prior to the effective date of the levy and imposition of the Additional Tax.
- Pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(b), F.S., no county authorized to levy a convention development tax pursuant to s. 212.0305, F.S., (i.e., Duval, Miami-Dade, and Volusia) is allowed to levy more than 2% of tourist development taxes. However, pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(l), F.S., this prohibition does not apply to the levy of the Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax. In addition, this prohibition does not apply in a county authorized to levy the Consolidated County Convention Development Tax if such county also levies the Additional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax, pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(n), F.S. This exemption is applicable only to Duval County.
- Pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(n), F.S., only a county that has levied the Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax [i.e., s. 125.0104(3)(l), F.S.] is eligible to levy the Additional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax. Consequently, the levy of the Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax must occur prior to the levy of the Additional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax.
- The county-wide tourist development tax rate for Miami-Dade County is 3% except within the municipal jurisdictions of Bal Harbour, Miami Beach, and Surfside, which are eligible to impose the Municipal Resort Tax.
- The tourist development tax levies in Bay, Nassau, Okaloosa, and Walton counties are less than countywide.
- In Santa Rosa County, the countywide tourist development tax rate is 2%. The rate in the special taxing district of Navarre Beach is 3%; however, the funds generated from this levy go to Escambia County pursuant to an agreement adopted when this area was transferred to Santa Rosa County by Escambia County.
- Pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(m), F.S., a county is considered to be a high tourism impact county after the Department of Revenue has certified to such county that the sales subject to the tax levied pursuant to this section exceeded \$600 million during the previous calendar year or were at least 18% of the county's total taxable sales under Ch. 212, F.S., where the sales subject to the tax levied pursuant to this section were a minimum of \$200 million. No county authorized to levy a Convention Development Tax shall be considered a high tourism impact county. Once a county qualifies as a high tourism impact county, it shall retain this designation for the period of the tax levy. Broward, Hillsborough, Monroe, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, and Pinellas counties levy this tax, and each county retains this designation until its tax levy ends. According to the Department's Office of Tax Research, Lee and Walton counties appear to have had sufficient sales in calendar year 2018 to be eligible to levy the tax in 2019. Lee and Walton counties have not requested certification by the Department.
- New levies in 2019: Hillsborough County began levying the High Tourism Impact Tax, effective August 1, 2019.

Data Source: Florida Department of Revenue's "History of Local Sales Tax and Current Rates" (Last Updated: October 1, 2019) available at <https://revenue.law.floridarevenue.com/Pages/Browse.aspx#3-17-23>.

1 or 2 Percent Tax

Section 125.0104(3)(c), Florida Statutes

Summary:

This tourist development tax may be levied by the county's governing body at a rate of 1 or 2 percent on the total consideration charged for transient rental transactions. The tax is levied pursuant to an ordinance containing the enacted county tourist development plan. The ordinance must be approved in a countywide referendum election or by a majority of voters in the subcounty special tax district affected by the tax.¹ Generally, the tax proceeds are used for capital construction of tourist-related facilities, tourist promotion, and beach and shoreline maintenance. During the 2019-20 state fiscal year, 63 of the eligible 67 counties currently levying this tax will realize an estimated \$390 million in revenue. The four counties not currently levying this tax at the maximum rate will allow an estimated \$29,329 to go unrealized.

Counties Eligible to Levy:

All counties are eligible to levy the tax.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds:

The county must use the tax proceeds for the following purposes, and any use of the tax proceeds not expressly authorized is prohibited.²

1. To acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate, or promote one or more:
 - a. publicly owned and operated convention centers, sports stadiums, sports arenas, coliseums, or auditoriums within the boundaries of the county or subcounty special taxing district in which the tax is levied.
 - b. auditoriums that are publicly owned and open to the public but operated by organizations that is exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. s. 501(c)(3) and within the boundaries of the county or subcounty special taxing district in which the tax is levied.
 - c. aquariums or museums that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by non-for-profit organizations and open to the public, within the boundaries of the county or subcounty special taxing district in which the tax is levied.
2. To promote zoological parks that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by not-for-profit organizations and open to the public.
3. To promote and advertise tourism in Florida, nationally, and internationally. However, if the tax revenues are expended for an activity, service, venue, or event, the activity, service, venue, or event must have as one of its main purposes the attraction of tourists as evidenced by the promotion of the activity, service, venue, or event to tourists.
4. To fund convention bureaus, tourist bureaus, tourist information centers, and news bureaus as county agencies or by contract with the chambers of commerce or similar associations in the county. This may include any indirect administrative costs for services performed by the county on behalf of the promotion agency.
5. To finance beach park facilities or beach, channel, estuary, or lagoon improvement, maintenance, renourishment, restoration, and erosion control, including construction of beach groins and shoreline

1. Section 125.0104(6), F.S.

2. Section 125.0104(5), F.S.

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, channel, estuary, lagoon, or inland lake or river. However, any funds identified by a county as the local matching source for beach renourishment, restoration, or erosion control projects included in the long-range budget plan of the state's Beach Management Plan, pursuant to s. 161.091, F.S., or funds contractually obligated by a county in the financial plan for a federally authorized shore protection project may not be used or loaned for any other purpose. In counties of fewer than 100,000 population, up to 10 percent of tourist development tax revenues may be used for beach park facilities.

6. To acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate, or finance public facilities within the boundaries of the county or subcounty special taxing district in which the tax is levied, if the public facilities are needed to increase tourist-related business activities in the county or subcounty special district and are recommended by the county tourist development council created pursuant to s. 125.0104(4)(e), F.S. Tax revenues may be used for any related land acquisition, land improvement, design and engineering costs, and all other professional and related costs required to bring the public facilities into service. As used in this subparagraph, the term "public facilities" means major capital improvements that have a life expectancy of 5 or more years, including, but not limited to, transportation, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, and pedestrian facilities. Tax revenues may be used for these purposes only if all of the following conditions are satisfied.
 - a. In the county fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the tax revenues were initially used for such purposes, at least \$10 million in tourist development tax revenue was received.
 - b. The county governing board approves the use for the proposed public facilities by a vote of at least two-thirds of its membership.
 - c. No more than 70 percent of the cost of the proposed public facilities will be paid for with tourist development tax revenues, and sources of funding for the remaining cost are identified and confirmed by the county governing board.
 - d. At least 40 percent of all tourist development tax revenues collected in the county are spent to promote and advertise tourism.
 - e. An independent professional analysis, performed at the expense of the county tourist development council, demonstrates the positive impact of the infrastructure project on tourist-related businesses in the county.

Authorized purposes 1-2 may be implemented through service contracts and leases with lessees that have sufficient expertise or financial capability to operate such facilities.

A county having a total population less than 750,000 may also use the proceeds to acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate, or promote one or more zoological parks, fishing piers, or nature centers that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by not-for-profit organizations and open to the public. All population figures relating to this authority are based on the most recent official population estimates, pursuant to s. 186.901, F.S., and these population estimates are those in effect on July 1st of each year.

A county located adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic Ocean, except a county that receives revenue from taxes levied pursuant to s. 125.0108, F.S., which meets the following criteria may use up to 10 percent of the tax revenue received pursuant to this section to reimburse expenses incurred in providing public safety services, including emergency medical services as defined in s. 401.107(3), F.S., and law enforcement services,

which are needed to address impacts related to increased tourism and visitors to an area. However, if taxes collected pursuant to this section are used to reimburse emergency medical services or public safety services for tourism or special events, the governing board of a county or municipality may not use such taxes to supplant the normal operating expenses of an emergency medical services department, a fire department, a sheriff's office, or a police department. To receive reimbursement, the county must:

1. Generate a minimum of \$10 million in annual proceeds from any tax, or any combination of taxes, authorized to be levied pursuant to this section;
2. Have at least three municipalities; and
3. Have an estimated population of less than 225,000, according to the most recent population estimate prepared pursuant to s. 186.901, F.S., excluding the inmate population.

Finally, the proceeds may be pledged to secure and liquidate revenue bonds issued by the county for the purposes set forth in s. 125.0104(5)(a)1., 2., and 5., F.S., or to refund bonds previously issued for such purposes or both. However, no more than 50 percent of the proceeds may be pledged to secure and liquidate revenue bonds or revenue refunding bonds previously issued for the purposes set forth in s. 125.0104(5)(a)5., F.S. Such revenue bonds and revenue refunding bonds may be authorized and issued in such principal amounts, with such interest rates and maturity dates, and subject to such other terms, conditions, and covenants as the county's governing board provides.

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Additional 1 Percent Tax

Section 125.0104(3)(d), Florida Statutes

Summary:

In addition to the 1 or 2 percent tax authorized in s. 125.0104(3)(c), F.S., the county's governing body may levy an additional 1 percent tax on the total consideration charged for transient rental transactions. The tax is levied pursuant to an ordinance adopted by an extraordinary vote of the governing body for the purposes set forth in s. 125.0104(5), F.S., or referendum approval by the registered voters within the county or subcounty special district.

The provisions in s. 125.0104(4)(a)-(d), F.S., regarding the preparation of the county tourist development plan are not applicable to this tax. No county can levy this additional tax unless the county has imposed the 1 or 2 percent tax for a minimum of three years prior to the effective date of the levy and imposition of this additional tax. If the 1 or 2 percent tax is levied within a subcounty special district, then this additional tax can only be levied within the district. Generally, the tax proceeds are used for capital construction of tourist-related facilities, tourist promotion, and beach and shoreline maintenance. During the 2019-20 state fiscal year, 53 of the eligible 59 counties currently levying this tax will realize an estimated \$169 million in revenue. The six counties not currently levying this tax will allow an estimated \$1.4 million to go unrealized.

Counties Eligible to Levy:

To be eligible to levy, a county must have levied the 1 or 2 percent tax pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(c), F.S., for a minimum of three years prior to the effective date of the levy and imposition of this additional 1 percent tax.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds:

The county must use the tax proceeds for the following purposes, and any use of the tax proceeds not expressly authorized is prohibited.¹

1. To acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate, or promote one or more:
 - a. publicly owned and operated convention centers, sports stadiums, sports arenas, coliseums, or auditoriums within the boundaries of the county or subcounty special taxing district in which the tax is levied.
 - b. auditoriums that are publicly owned and open to the public but operated by organizations that is exempt from federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. s. 501(c)(3) and within the boundaries of the county or subcounty special taxing district in which the tax is levied.
 - c. aquariums or museums that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by non-for-profit organizations and open to the public, within the boundaries of the county or subcounty special taxing district in which the tax is levied.
2. To promote zoological parks that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by not-for-profit organizations and open to the public.
3. To promote and advertise tourism in Florida, nationally, and internationally. However, if the tax revenues are expended for an activity, service, venue, or event, the activity, service, venue, or event must have as one of its main purposes the attraction of tourists as evidenced by the promotion of the activity, service, venue, or event to tourists.

1. Section 125.0104(5), F.S.

4. To fund convention bureaus, tourist bureaus, tourist information centers, and news bureaus as county agencies or by contract with the chambers of commerce or similar associations in the county. This may include any indirect administrative costs for services performed by the county on behalf of the promotion agency.
5. To finance beach park facilities or beach, channel, estuary, or lagoon improvement, maintenance, renourishment, restoration, and erosion control, including construction of beach groins and 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, channel, estuary, lagoon, or inland lake or river. However, any funds identified by a county as the local matching source for beach renourishment, restoration, or erosion control projects included in the long-range budget plan of the state's Beach Management Plan, pursuant to s. 161.091, F.S., or funds contractually obligated by a county in the financial plan for a federally authorized shore protection project may not be used or loaned for any other purpose. In counties of fewer than 100,000 population, up to 10 percent of tourist development tax revenues may be used for beach park facilities.
6. To acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate, or finance public facilities within the boundaries of the county or subcounty special taxing district in which the tax is levied, if the public facilities are needed to increase tourist-related business activities in the county or subcounty special district and are recommended by the county tourist development council created pursuant to s. 125.0104(4)(e), F.S. Tax revenues may be used for any related land acquisition, land improvement, design and engineering costs, and all other professional and related costs required to bring the public facilities into service. As used in this subparagraph, the term "public facilities" means major capital improvements that have a life expectancy of 5 or more years, including, but not limited to, transportation, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, and pedestrian facilities. Tax revenues may be used for these purposes only if all of the following conditions are satisfied.
 - a. In the county fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the tax revenues were initially used for such purposes, at least \$10 million in tourist development tax revenue was received.
 - b. The county governing board approves the use for the proposed public facilities by a vote of at least two-thirds of its membership.
 - c. No more than 70 percent of the cost of the proposed public facilities will be paid for with tourist development tax revenues, and sources of funding for the remaining cost are identified and confirmed by the county governing board.
 - d. At least 40 percent of all tourist development tax revenues collected in the county are spent to promote and advertise tourism.
 - e. An independent professional analysis, performed at the expense of the county tourist development council, demonstrates the positive impact of the infrastructure project on tourist-related businesses in the county.

Authorized purposes #1-2 may be implemented through service contracts and leases with lessees that have sufficient expertise or financial capability to operate such facilities. Revenues raised from this tax cannot be used for debt service on or refinancing of existing facilities as specified in authorized purpose #1 above unless approved by a resolution adopted by an extraordinary majority of the total membership of the county's governing board.²

2. Section 125.0104(3)(d), F.S.

A county having a total population less than 750,000 may also use the proceeds to acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate, or promote one or more zoological parks, fishing piers, or nature centers that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by not-for-profit organizations and open to the public. All population figures relating to this authority are based on the most recent official population estimates, pursuant to s. 186.901, F.S., and these population estimates are those in effect on July 1st of each year.

A county located adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic Ocean, except a county that receives revenue from taxes levied pursuant to s. 125.0108, F.S., which meets the following criteria may use up to 10 percent of the tax revenue received pursuant to this section to reimburse expenses incurred in providing public safety services, including emergency medical services as defined in s. 401.107(3), F.S., and law enforcement services, which are needed to address impacts related to increased tourism and visitors to an area. However, if taxes collected pursuant to this section are used to reimburse emergency medical services or public safety services for tourism or special events, the governing board of a county or municipality may not use such taxes to supplant the normal operating expenses of an emergency medical services department, a fire department, a sheriff's office, or a police department. To receive reimbursement, the county must:

1. Generate a minimum of \$10 million in annual proceeds from any tax, or any combination of taxes, authorized to be levied pursuant to this section;
2. Have at least three municipalities; and
3. Have an estimated population of less than 225,000, according to the most recent population estimate prepared pursuant to s. 186.901, F.S., excluding the inmate population.

Finally, the proceeds may be pledged to secure and liquidate revenue bonds issued by the county for the purposes set forth in s. 125.0104(5)(a)1., 2., and 5., F.S., or to refund bonds previously issued for such purposes or both. However, no more than 50 percent of the proceeds may be pledged to secure and liquidate revenue bonds or revenue refunding bonds previously issued for the purposes set forth in s. 125.0104(5)(a)5., F.S. Such revenue bonds and revenue refunding bonds may be authorized and issued in such principal amounts, with such interest rates and maturity dates, and subject to such other terms, conditions, and covenants as the county's governing board provides.

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Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax

Section 125.0104(3)(l), Florida Statutes

Summary:

In addition to any other tourist development tax imposed, a county may levy up to an additional 1 percent tax on the total consideration charged for transient rental transactions. The tax is levied pursuant to an ordinance adopted by a majority vote of the county's governing body. The tax proceeds are used to pay the debt service on bonds issued to finance professional sports franchise facilities, retained spring training franchise facilities, and convention centers. In addition, these proceeds can be used to promote tourism in the State of Florida, nationally and internationally.

The provisions in s. 125.0104(4)(a)-(d), F.S., regarding the preparation of the county tourist development plan, are not be applicable to this tax. In addition, the provision in s. 125.0104(3)(b), F.S., that prohibits any county authorized to levy a convention development tax from levying more than the 2 percent tourist development tax is not applicable to this tax. During the 2019-20 state fiscal year, 44 of the eligible 67 counties currently levying this tax will realize an estimated \$183 million in revenue. The 23 counties not currently levying this tax at the maximum rate will allow an estimated \$13 million to go unrealized.

Counties Eligible to Levy:

All counties are eligible to levy this tax.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds:

The county must use the tax proceeds for the following purposes, and any use of the tax proceeds not expressly authorized in s. 125.0104(3)(l), F.S., is prohibited.¹

1. To pay the debt service on bonds issued to finance the construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a professional sports franchise facility, or the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a retained spring training franchise facility, either publicly owned and operated, or publicly owned and operated by the owner of a professional sports franchise or other lessee with sufficient expertise or financial capability to operate such facility. The proceeds may be used to pay the planning and design costs incurred prior to the issuance of such bonds.
2. To pay the debt service on bonds issued to finance the construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a convention center. The proceeds may be used to pay the planning and design costs incurred prior to the issuance of such bonds.
3. To pay the operation and maintenance costs of a convention center for a period of up to 10 years. Only counties that have elected to levy the tax for the purposes authorized in #2 above, may use the tax proceeds for the purposes described here. Any county that elects to levy the tax for the purposes authorized in #2 above after July 1, 2000, may use the tax proceeds to pay the operation and maintenance costs of a convention center for the life of the bonds.
4. To promote and advertise tourism in Florida, nationally and internationally. However, if the tax revenues are expended for an activity, service, venue, or event, the activity, service, venue, or event must have as one of its main purposes the attraction of tourists as evidenced by the promotion of the activity, service, venue, or event to tourists.

1. Section 125.0104(5)(d), F.S.

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Additional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax

Section 125.0104(3)(n), Florida Statutes

Summary:

In addition to any other tourist development tax imposed, a county that has levied the Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(l), F.S., may levy an additional tax that is no greater than 1 percent on the total consideration charged for transient rental transactions. The tax is levied pursuant to an ordinance adopted by a majority plus one vote of the county's governing body. The tax proceeds are used to pay the debt service on bonds issued to finance professional sports franchise facilities or retained spring training franchise facilities and promote tourism.

The provisions in s. 125.0104(4), F.S., regarding the preparation of the county tourist development plan are not applicable to this tax. In addition, the provision in s. 125.0104(3)(b), F.S., that prohibits any county authorized to levy a convention development tax from levying this tax applies only to Miami-Dade and Volusia counties. Any county authorized to levy the Consolidated County Convention Development Tax (i.e., Duval County) pursuant to s. 212.0305(4)(a), F.S., may levy this tax. During the 2019-20 state fiscal year, 30 of the eligible 65 counties currently levying this tax will realize an estimated \$147 million in revenue. The 35 counties not currently levying this tax at the maximum rate will allow an estimated \$28 million to go unrealized.

Counties Eligible to Levy:

With the exception of Miami-Dade and Volusia counties, any county that has levied the Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(l), F.S., is eligible to levy this tax.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds:

The county must use the tax proceeds for the following purposes, and any use of the tax proceeds not expressly authorized in s. 125.0104(3)(n), F.S., is prohibited.¹

1. To pay the debt service on bonds issued to finance the construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a facility either publicly owned and operated, or publicly owned and operated by the owner of a professional sports franchise or other lessee with sufficient expertise or financial capability to operate such facility. In addition, the proceeds are used to pay the planning and design costs incurred prior to the issuance of such bonds for a new professional sports franchise as defined in s. 288.1162, F.S.
2. To pay the debt service on bonds issued to finance the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a facility either publicly owned and operated, or publicly owned and operated by the owner of a professional sports franchise or other lessee with sufficient expertise or financial capability to operate such facility. In addition, the proceeds are used to pay the planning and design costs incurred prior to the issuance of such bonds for a retained spring training franchise.
3. To promote and advertise tourism in Florida, nationally and internationally. However, if the tax revenues are expended for an activity, service, venue, or event, the activity, service, venue, or event must have as one of its main purposes the attraction of tourists as evidenced by the promotion of the activity, service, venue, or event to tourists.

1. Section 125.0104(5)(d), F.S.

A county imposing this tax may not expend any ad valorem tax revenues for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a facility for which tax revenues are used pursuant to purposes listed in #1 and #2 above.