## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales Tax
Issue: Motor Vehicle Leases and Rentals
Bill Number(s): HB 337
x Entire Bill
Partial Bill:
Sponsor(s): Representative Roth
Month/Year Impact Begins: 07/01/2024
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 12/15/2023 (Revised 01/19/2024)

## Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Section $212.05(1)(c) 3, F . S$ states that the tax imposed by this chapter does not apply to the lease or rental of a commercial motor vehicle as defined in s. 316.003(14)(a) to one lessee or rentee, for a period of not less than 12 months when tax was paid on the purchase price of such vehicle by the lessor.
b. Proposed Change: Section $212.05(1)(c) 3, F . S$ is revised so that the tax imposed by this chapter does not apply to the lease or rental of a commercial motor vehicle as defined in s.316.003(14)(a) to one lessee or rentee, or of a motor vehicle as defined in s. 316.003 which is to be used primarily in the trade or established business of the lessee or rentee, for a period of not less than 12 months when tax was paid on the purchase price of such vehicle by the lessor.

## Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

December 2023 National Economic Estimating Conference
January 2024 Highway Safety REC and Conference History
Phone and email contact with DHSMV staff and industry representatives
USDOT National Transportation Statistics
IBIS World Industry Report, Fleet Car Leasing in the U.S., April 2023

## Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The Department of Highway Safety provided the number of vehicles currently titled with a use code of "long term lease" or "lease" with an active registration. This number was next grown by the $\$ 1$ title security fee growth rates from the most recent Highway Safety REC. Based upon the fiscal year 2022-23 percentage share of registrations under 10,000 pounds, it is assumed that $85.98 \%$ of leased vehicles are under 10,000 pounds. The percentage of new titles, as represented by $\$ 1$ title security fee forecasted transactions, was divided by active registrations, calculated by added annual and biennial forecasted transactions for the STTF registration surcharge. The result is an assumed new leased vehicles under 10,000 pounds ranging from 404,781 in FY 2023-24 to 433,254 in FY 2028-29.

We begin by establishing 3 model leased vehicles. The purchase price of the vehicles and length of the lease are constant among all three transactions. Setting the duration of the leases allows us to calculate vehicle total depreciation, and by extension, the vehicle's residual value after the lease is up. We then set "Interest Rate/fees share" to the prime rate in the high scenario, $20 \%$ in the low scenario, and an average in the middle. "Interest Rate/fees share" is an expanded interest rate, it includes all fees that will be charged to the lessee during the lease but is treated the same as an APR. With that last component, we can calculate the monthly payment for each lease. We then calculate the sales tax due with that payment ( $6 \%$ of the payment) and multiply that by the number of payments (the term of the lease) to arrive at the total sales tax due by this second method of accounting. "Tax Paid Difference" then shows how much money is saved by paying tax on the initial purchase price instead of paying it every month.

To expand these single transactions into impacts representing statewide activity, we first need to calculate how much more or less tax is being paid on these model leases in each fiscal year. The results are in the "Difference" table of the attached spreadsheet. In this table, the pattern defines the impact - a "Front Loading" of sales tax that results in more tax collected in the initial year of a lease, but less tax collected in the remaining years. We then establish three long run tables, each predicated on the assumptions of an above model lease. Using the data from the Department of Highway Safety, we identify the number of leased vehicles in each fiscal year. We then assume a participation rate - the percent of all leased vehicles which will be leased in this manner - with assistance from USDOT data. Assuming that all the participating leased vehicles have lease agreements that match our model transaction, we can see how these leases behave in the aggregate. The low scenario assumes only taxpayers who would realize a tax saving by switching to the new payment structure will do so. Due to the front-loading of the sales tax, the state does not see any losses until the final year of the lease.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales Tax
Issue: Motor Vehicle Leases and Rentals
Bill Number(s): HB 337

## Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

|  | High |  | Middle |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | 45.7 | 8.2 | 22.4 | 1.4 | 10.3 | $(1.2)$ |
| $2025-26$ | 38.7 | 8.2 | 18.5 | 1.4 | 8.1 | $(1.2)$ |
| $2026-27$ | 31.1 | 8.2 | 14.2 | 1.4 | 5.8 | $(1.2)$ |
| $2027-28$ | 23.2 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 1.4 | 3.3 | $(1.2)$ |
| $2028-29$ | 15.0 | 8.2 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 | $(1.2)$ |
| $2029-30$ | 8.6 |  | 1.6 |  | $(1.1)$ |  |
| $2030-31$ | 8.2 |  | 1.4 |  | $(1.2)$ |  |

## Revenue Distribution:

Sales Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 12/15/2023) The Conference adopted the low estimate.

|  | GR |  | Trust |  | Revenue Sharing |  | Local Half Cent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| 2024-25 | 9.1 | (1.1) | Insignificant | (Insignificant) | 0.3 | (Insignificant) | 0.9 | (0.1) |
| 2025-26 | 7.2 | (1.1) | Insignificant | (Insignificant) | 0.2 | (Insignificant) | 0.7 | (0.1) |
| 2026-27 | 5.1 | (1.1) | Insignificant | (Insignificant) | 0.2 | (Insignificant) | 0.5 | (0.1) |
| 2027-28 | 2.9 | (1.1) | Insignificant | (Insignificant) | 0.1 | (Insignificant) | 0.3 | (0.1) |
| 2028-29 | 0.8 | (1.1) | Insignificant | (Insignificant) | Insignificant | (Insignificant) | 0.1 | (0.1) |


|  | 6\% Sub-Total |  | Add: Local Option |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | 10.3 | $(1.2)$ | 1.2 | $(0.1)$ | 11.5 | $(1.3)$ |
| $2025-26$ | 8.1 | $(1.2)$ | 1.0 | $(0.1)$ | 9.1 | $(1.3)$ |
| $2026-27$ | 5.8 | $(1.2)$ | 0.7 | $(0.1)$ | 6.5 | $(1.3)$ |
| $2027-28$ | 3.3 | $(1.2)$ | 0.4 | $(0.1)$ | 3.7 | $(1.3)$ |
| $2028-29$ | 0.9 | $(1.2)$ | 0.1 | $(0.1)$ | 1.0 | $(1.3)$ |


|  | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Florida Leased Vehicles |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  | Titles \$1 Security Fee |  |  | Leased Vehicles |  |  |
| 3 |  | Revenue | Growth Rates |  | Total | Under 10k lbs | New |
| 4 | FY 2023-2024 | \$ 6.6 |  |  | 1,700,238 | 1,461,854 | 404,781 |
| 5 | FY 2024-2025 | \$ 6.7 | 1.46\% |  | 1,725,117 | 1,483,244 | 412,256 |
| 6 | FY 2025-2026 | \$ 6.8 | 1.42\% |  | 1,749,686 | 1,504,368 | 421,780 |
| 7 | FY 2026-2027 | \$ 6.8 | 1.01\% |  | 1,767,300 | 1,519,513 | 427,428 |
| 8 | FY 2027-2028 | \$ 6.9 | 0.80\% |  | 1,781,521 | 1,531,740 | 430,786 |
| 9 | FY 2028-2029 | \$ 6.9 | 0.72\% |  | 1,794,285 | 1,542,714 | 433,254 |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Heavy Trucks and Passenger Cars Under 10,000 lbs (2022-23 data) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Private Autos | 13,114,136 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | Heavy Trucks | 1,713,426 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Other Vehicles | 3,006,479 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Total | 17,834,041 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | Under 10,000 lbs | 15,333,592 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Percent of Total | 85.98\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Note: total does not include For-Hire because no weight data |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | New Titles \% of Active Regs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 |  | New Titles (\$1 Security Fee) | STTF <br> Surcharge (FY \#) | STTF <br> Surcharge (PY Bien) | STTF <br> Surcharge (Total) | New Titles \% of Active Regs |  |
| 23 | FY 2023-2024 | 6,540,179 | 19,839,524 | 3,780,117 | 23,619,641 | 27.69\% |  |
| 24 | FY 2024-2025 | 6,635,878 | 20,007,599 | 3,867,461 | 23,875,059 | 27.79\% |  |
| 25 | FY 2025-2026 | 6,730,385 | 20,105,132 | 3,900,225 | 24,005,357 | 28.04\% |  |
| 26 | FY 2026-2027 | 6,798,142 | 20,248,262 | 3,919,238 | 24,167,500 | 28.13\% |  |
| 27 | FY 2027-2028 | 6,852,846 | 20,419,416 | 3,947,139 | 24,366,556 | 28.12\% |  |
| 28 | FY 2028-2029 | 6,901,942 | 20,595,689 | 3,980,504 | 24,576,192 | 28.08\% |  |
| 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | US DOT Data - 2012 Through 2021 Total (thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31 | Total Registered Cars and Light Trucks |  | 2,466,920 |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | Total in fleets |  | 91,017 |  |  |  |  |
| 33 | Percent in fleets |  | 3.69\% |  |  |  |  |
| 34 | Fleet business use |  | 52,288 |  |  |  |  |
| 35 | Percent fleet business use |  | 2.12\% |  |  |  |  |


|  | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | 1 | J | K |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Term | Description |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Term | Expectated leng | th of Vehicle lea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Residual Value | Value at end of | lease less Depre | ciation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Depreciation expense | Percent of depre | eciation by lease | term |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Interest Rate/fees share | \% additional am | ount of interest | and other fees on |  | payment |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Monthly Base Payment | Payment without | ut interest (Depr | eciation Cost) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Monthly Payment with Interest | Payment with in | terest |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Sales Tax on Monthly Payment | 6\% Sales Tax on | monthly payme | nt with interest |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Total Sales Tax on Lease | Total Amount of | f Sales Tax Paid | on the Lease |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  | High | Middle | Low |  | Purc | e Price Calcula | tion |  |  |  |
| 12 | Purchase Price FY 2024-25 | \$ 50,638 | \$ 50,638 | \$ 50,638 |  | Apr-21 |  | \$ 45,000 |  |  |  |
| 13 | Sales tax paid on purchase price | \$ 3,038 | \$ 3,038 | \$ 3,038 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | Term (months) | 68 | 68 | 68 |  |  | CPI NMV | Adjusted Price |  |  |  |
| 15 | Depreciation expense | 65\% | 65\% | 65\% |  | 2021 Q2 | 106.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Residual value | 17,555 | 17,555 | 17,555 |  | FY 2024-25 | 119.5 | \$ 50,638 |  |  |  |
| 17 | Interest Rate/ fees share | 10.0\% | 14.3\% | 20.0\% |  | FY 2025-26 | 118.7 | \$ 50,308 |  |  |  |
| 18 | Monthly Base Payments | \$ 487 | \$ 487 | \$ 487 |  | FY 2026-27 | 118.9 | \$ 50,396 |  |  |  |
| 19 | Monthly Payment w/ Interest | \$ 639 | \$ 713 | \$ 817 |  | FY 2027-28 | 118.6 | \$ 50,234 |  |  |  |
| 20 | Sales Tax on Monthly Payment | \$ 38.4 | \$ 42.8 | \$ 49.0 |  | FY 2028-29 | 118.0 | \$ 50,005 |  |  |  |
| 21 | Total Sales Tax on Lease | \$ 2,608 | \$ 2,908 | \$ 3,333 |  | FY 2029-30 | 117.2 | \$ 49,665 |  |  |  |
| 22 | Tax Paid Difference | \$ 430 | \$ 130 | \$ (294) |  | FY 2030-31 | 116.1 | \$ 49,212 |  |  |  |
| 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | Sales Tax Paid on Monthly Lease Payments and at End of Lease |  |  |  |  | Lease months |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 |  | High | Middle | Low |  | High | Middle | Low |  |  |  |
| 26 | FY 2024-25 | \$ 422 | \$ 470 | \$ 539 |  | 11 | 11 | 11 |  |  |  |
| 27 | FY 2025-26 | \$ 460 | \$ 513 | \$ 588 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 |  |  |  |
| 28 | FY 2026-27 | \$ 460 | \$ 513 | \$ 588 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 |  |  |  |
| 29 | FY 2027-28 | \$ 460 | \$ 513 | \$ 588 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 |  |  |  |
| 30 | FY 2028-29 | \$ 460 | \$ 513 | \$ 588 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 |  |  |  |
| 31 | FY 2029-30 | \$ 345 | \$ 385 | \$ 441 |  | 9 | 9 | 9 |  |  |  |
| 32 | FY 2030-31 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| 33 |  | \$ 2,608 | \$ 2,908 | \$ 3,333 |  | 68 | 68 | 68 |  |  |  |
| 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 | Sales Tax Paid on Purchase Price Up-Front and at End of Lease Less Refund |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36 |  | High | Middle | Low |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37 | FY 2024-25 | \$ 3,038 | \$ 3,038 | \$ 3,038 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38 | FY 2025-26 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39 | FY 2026-27 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | FY 2027-28 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41 | FY 2028-29 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 43 | Difference |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44 |  | High | Middle | Low |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45 | FY 2024-25 | \$ 2,616 | \$ 2,568 | \$ 2,499 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 46 | FY 2025-26 | \$ (460) | \$ (513) | \$ (588) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 47 | FY 2026-27 | \$ (460) | \$ (513) | \$ (588) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 48 | FY 2027-28 | \$ (460) | \$ (513) | \$ (588) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 49 | FY 2028-29 | \$ (460) | \$ (513) | \$ (588) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | FY 2029-30 | \$ (345) | \$ (385) | \$ (441) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 51 | FY 2030-31 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 52 | Total | \$ 430 | \$ 130 | \$ (294) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 53 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## Additional Information

| State Allowing Up-Front <br> Tax Payment Option for <br> Long-Term Commercial <br> Vehicle Leases | Option Effective <br> Date | Reference |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| California | January 1, 1972 | Cal. Rev. \& Tax. Code §§ 6006(g)(5), 6010(e)(5) |
| Colorado | July 1, 2004 | Colo. Rev. Stat. § 39-26-713(1)(a) |
| Kentucky | July 1, 1972 | Ky. Rev. Stat. § 138.463(1) |
| Michigan | May 1, 2002 | Mich. Comp. Laws § 205.95(4) |
| Missouri | July 1, 1976 | Mo. Rev. Stat. § 144.070.5 |
| Nebraska | October 1, 1967 | Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-2703(1)(h) |
| Nevada | July 1, 1979 | Nev. Rev. Stat § 372.385 |
| North Carolina | October 1, 1989 | N.C. Gen. Stat. § 105-187.5 |
| Rhode Island | January 1, 1947 | R.I. Gen. Laws § 44-18-27 |

## Michigan Fiscal

## FISCAL IMPACT

The information and data needed to estimate the fiscal impact of this bill are not yet available
Fiscal Analyst: Jay Wortle

## S0102|s4507sa <br> This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan Senate staff for use by the Senate in its deliberations and does not constitute an officia statement of legislative intent.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Sales Tax Distributions to the STTF
Bill Number(s): Governor's Proposed Language - Sections 3 and 5

Entire Bill
Partial Bill: Sections 3 and 5
Sponsor(s): NA
Month/Year Impact Begins: 10/2024
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 12/15/2024

## Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Section 212.20(6), F.S. specifies the distribution of proceeds collected under chapter 212, section 202.18(1)(b), section $202.18(2)(b)$, and section 203.01 (1)(a)3, F.S. There is currently no distribution to the State Transportation Trust Fund (STTF) from taxes collected per section 212.05(1)(e)1.c., F.S. Section 334.066, F.S. establishes the Implementing Solutions from Transportation Research and Evaluating Emerging Technologies Living Lab (I-STREET) within the University of Florida.
b. Proposed Change: Section 212.20(6), F.S. is revised so that beginning October 1, 2024, and on or before the 25th day of each month, of the portion of the proceeds of the tax imposed under s. 212.05(1)(e)1.c., F.S., the department shall distribute one twelfth of $\$ 25$ million to the State Transportation Trust Fund. After this distribution, an additional amount not to exceed $\$ 5$ million per month shall be distributed to the State Transportation Trust Fund based on the calculation outlined in section 5 of the bill. Both distributions are repealed June 30, 2028. 334.066(4)(a), F.S. is revised to direct I-STREET, in coordination with the Department and a Florida College System Institution, to produce and provide to the Department of Revenue on or before September 15, 2024, and by each September 15 annually thereafter, a report that includes the estimated revenue impact of electric and hybrid vehicles through a ratio of the gross consumption of $\mathrm{KW} / \mathrm{h}$ of electricity by vehicle miles traveled for deposit into the State Transportation Trust Fund. The funds and methodology shall be used to support the transportation work program and offset revenue losses from electric and hybrid vehicles and must utilize methodology that takes into consideration trends in vehicle miles traveled, efficiency, costs of charging, PEV adoption rate, and charging source and location. Beginning September 15, 2026, the report shall also include recommended alternatives to the methodologies authorized within this section and s. 212.20(6)(d)6.g.

## Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2023 Tax Handbook
Contact with DOR staff
Gross Receipts Tax and Communications Services Tax REC held 08/03/2023

## Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The new distributions added to section 212.20 , F.S. will result in a positive impact to STTF and a negative impact to the General Revenue Fund (GR). The distribution in section $212.20(6)(d) 6 . g$.(I), F.S. is explicitly stated in the bill. The distribution in section $212.20(6)(d) 6 . g$. (II), F.S. is based upon a calculation to be performed by I-STREETS. The impact from the second distribution is indeterminate because it is impossible to project these estimates. The recurring impact of both distributions is zero because both distributions are repealed June 30, 2028. The most recent adopted estimate of gross receipts tax was used to estimate the total sales tax collected per 212.05(1)(e)1.c., F.S. to verify that the monthly and annual amount collected is sufficient to make the maximum possible distribution required by the bill.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact
Sales Tax Distribution to STTF - Section 212.20(6)(d)6.g.(I), F.S.

| Trust | High |  | Middle |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ |  |  | 18.8 | 0.0 |  |  |
| $2025-26$ |  |  | 25.0 | 0.0 |  |  |
| $2026-27$ |  |  | 25.0 | 0.0 |  |  |
| $2027-28$ |  |  | 25.0 | 0.0 |  |  |
| $2028-29$ |  |  | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |  |

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Sales Tax Distributions to the STTF
Bill Number(s): Governor's Proposed Language - Sections 3 and 5

| GR | High |  | Middle |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ |  |  | $(18.8)$ | 0.0 |  |  |
| $2025-26$ |  |  | $(25.0)$ | 0.0 |  |  |
| $2026-27$ |  |  | $(25.0)$ | 0.0 |  |  |
| $2027-28$ |  |  | $(25.0)$ | 0.0 |  |  |
| $2028-29$ |  |  | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |  |

Study for Additional Distribution to STTF - Section 212.20(6)(d)6.g.(II), F.S.

| Trust | High |  | Middle |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ |  |  | $* *$ | 0.0 |  |  |
| $2025-26$ |  |  | $* *$ | 0.0 |  |  |
| $2026-27$ |  |  | $* *$ | 0.0 |  |  |
| $2027-28$ |  |  | $* *$ | 0.0 |  |  |
| $2028-29$ |  |  | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |  |


| GR | High |  | Middle |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ |  |  | $\left(^{* *}\right)$ | 0.0 |  |  |
| $2025-26$ |  |  | $\left(^{* *}\right)$ | 0.0 |  |  |
| $2026-27$ |  |  | $\left(^{* *}\right)$ | 0.0 |  |  |
| $2027-28$ |  |  | $\left({ }^{* *}\right)$ | 0.0 |  |  |
| $2028-29$ |  |  | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |  |

## Revenue Distribution:

STTF, GR (via sales tax)
Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 12/15/2023): The Conference adopted the middle estimates assuming that there will only be one distribution per month beginning in October 2024.

Sales Tax Distribution to STTF

|  | GR |  | Trust |  | Revenue Sharing |  | Local Half Cent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | $(16.6)$ | 0.0 | 18.8 | 0.0 | $(0.6)$ | 0.0 | $(1.6)$ | 0.0 |
| $2025-26$ | $(22.2)$ | 0.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | $(0.7)$ | 0.0 | $(2.1)$ | 0.0 |
| $2026-27$ | $(22.2)$ | 0.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | $(0.7)$ | 0.0 | $(2.1)$ | 0.0 |
| $2027-28$ | $(22.2)$ | 0.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | $(0.7)$ | 0.0 | $(2.1)$ | 0.0 |
| $2028-29$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |


|  | Local Option |  | Total Local |  | Total |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(2.2)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2025-26$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(2.8)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2026-27$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(2.8)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2027-28$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(2.8)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2028-29$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Sales Tax Distributions to the STTF
Bill Number(s): Governor's Proposed Language - Sections 3 and 5
Study for Additional Distribution to STTF

|  | GR |  | Trust |  | Local/Other |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | $\left(^{* *}\right)$ | 0.0 | $* *$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2025-26$ | $\left(^{* *}\right)$ | 0.0 | $* *$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2026-27$ | $\left(^{* *}\right)$ | 0.0 | $* *$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2027-28$ | $\left(^{* *}\right)$ | 0.0 | $* *$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2028-29$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |


|  | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 |  |  | (1) |  | (II) (max) |  | Total (max) |  | Revenues Collected/Remainder |  |  |  | Adopted Gross Receipts Revenue |  |  |
| 3 | FY 24-25 | Oct-24 | 2.083 | 18.750 | $5.000$ | 45.000 | 7.083 | 63.750 | 33.494 | 243.463 | 26.410 | 179.713 | 10.21\% $\quad 20.019 \quad 145.518$ |  |  |
| 4 |  | Nov-24 | 2.083 |  |  |  | 7.083 |  | 30.091 |  | 23.008 |  | 9.17\% | 17.986 |  |
| 5 |  | Dec-24 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 25.033 |  | 17.949 |  | 7.63\% | 14.962 |  |
| 6 |  | Jan-25 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 25.512 |  | 18.429 |  | 7.78\% | 15.249 |  |
| 7 |  | Feb-25 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 23.591 |  | 16.508 |  | 7.19\% | 14.100 |  |
| 8 |  | Mar-25 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 26.622 |  | 19.539 |  | 8.12\% | 15.912 |  |
| 9 |  | Apr-25 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 24.330 |  | 17.247 |  | 7.42\% | 14.542 |  |
| 10 |  | May-25 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 25.687 |  | 18.603 |  | 7.83\% | 15.353 |  |
| 11 |  | Jun-25 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 29.104 |  | 22.020 |  | 8.87\% | 17.395 |  |
| 12 | FY 25-26 | Jul-25 | 2.083 | 25.000 | 5.000 | 60.000 | $7.083 \quad 85.000$ |  | 24.664 | 294.390 | 17.580 | 209.390 | 8.38\% | 14.741471 | 175.957 |
| 13 |  | Aug-25 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 25.750 |  | 18.667 |  | 8.75\% | 15.391075 |  |
| 14 |  | Sep-25 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 26.596 |  | 19.513 |  | 9.03\% | 15.896453 |  |
| 15 |  | Oct-25 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 26.841 |  | 19.758 |  | 9.12\% | 16.042924 |  |
| 16 |  | Nov-25 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 25.567 |  | 18.483 |  | 8.68\% | 15.281153 |  |
| 17 |  | Dec-25 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 22.768 |  | 15.684 |  | 7.73\% | 13.608313 |  |
| 18 |  | Jan-26 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 21.716 |  | 14.633 |  | 7.38\% 12.979909 |  |  |
| 19 |  | Feb-26 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 20.212 |  | 13.128 |  | 6.87\% 12.080474 |  |  |
| 20 |  | Mar-26 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 7.083 |  |  |  | 25.050 |  | 17.966 |  | 8.51\% | 14.972122 |  |
| 21 |  | Apr-26 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 7.083 |  |  |  | 26.195 |  | 19.111 |  | 8.90\% | 15.656569 |  |
| 22 |  | May-26 | 2.083 |  | $5.000 \quad 7.083$ |  |  |  | 20.098 |  | 13.014 |  | 6.83\% | 12.012332 |  |
| 23 |  | Jun-26 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 28.934 |  | 21.851 |  | 9.83\% | 17.294147 |  |
| 24 | FY 26-27 | Jul-26 | 2.083 | 25.000 | $5.000 \quad 60.000$ |  | 7.08385 .000 |  | 24.588293 .486 |  | $17.505 \quad 208.486$ |  | $8.38 \%$ 14.69624 175.417 |  |  |
| 25 |  | Aug-26 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 25.671 |  | 18.588 |  | 8.75\% | 15.343851 |  |
| 26 |  | Sep-26 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 26.514 |  | 19.431 |  | 9.03\% | 15.847678 |  |
| 27 |  | Oct-26 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 26.759 |  | 19.675 |  | 9.12\% | 15.993699 |  |
| 28 |  | Nov-26 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 25.488 |  | 18.405 |  | 8.68\% | 15.234265 |  |
| 29 |  | Dec-26 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 22.698 |  | 15.615 |  | 7.73\% | 13.566559 |  |
| 30 |  | Jan-27 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 21.650 |  | 14.566 |  | 7.38\% | 12.940083 |  |
| 31 |  | Feb-27 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  |  | 7.083 |  | 20.150 |  | 13.066 |  | 6.87\% | 12.043407 |  |
| 32 |  | Mar-27 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  |  | 7.083 |  | 24.973 |  | 17.889 |  | 8.51\% | 14.926183 |  |
| 33 |  | Apr-27 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  |  | 7.083 |  | 26.114 |  | 19.031 |  | 8.90\% | 15.60853 |  |
| 34 |  | May-27 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 20.036 |  | 12.953 |  | 6.83\% | 11.975475 |  |
| 35 |  | Jun-27 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 28.846 |  | 21.762 |  | 9.83\% | 17.241083 |  |
| 36 | FY 27-28 | Jul-27 | 2.083 | 25.000 | 5.000 | 60.000 | 7.083 | 85.000 | 24.814 | 296.188 | 17.731 | 211.188 | 8.38\% | 14.831515 | 177.032 |
| 37 |  | Aug-27 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 25.908 |  | 18.824 |  | 8.75\% | 15.485088 |  |
| 38 |  | Sep-27 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 26.758 |  | 19.675 |  | 9.03\% | 15.993553 |  |
| 39 |  | Oct-27 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 27.005 |  | 19.922 |  | 9.12\% | 16.140918 |  |
| 40 |  | Nov-27 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 25.723 |  | 18.639 |  | 8.68\% | 15.374494 |  |
| 41 |  | Dec-27 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 22.907 |  | 15.823 |  | 7.73\% | 13.691436 |  |
| 42 |  | Jan-28 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 21.849 |  | 14.766 |  | 7.38\% | 13.059194 |  |
| 43 |  | Feb-28 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 20.335 |  | 13.252 |  | 6.87\% | 12.154264 |  |
| 44 |  | Mar-28 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 25.203 |  | 18.119 |  | 8.51\% | 15.063575 |  |
| 45 |  | Apr-28 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 26.355 |  | 19.271 |  | 8.90\% | 15.752203 |  |
| 46 |  | May-28 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 20.220 |  | 13.137 |  | 6.83\% | 12.085706 |  |
| 47 |  | Jun-28 | 2.083 |  | 5.000 |  | 7.083 |  | 29.111 |  | 22.028 |  | 9.83\% | 17.399784 |  |
| 48 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 49 |  |  |  | plicity Ad | d Estim |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 |  |  |  | plied by | thly \% | dopted | timate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Revenue Source: Corporate Income Tax
Issue: Persons with Unique Abilities Tax Credit Program
Bill Number(s): Proposed Language
Entire Bill
. Partial Bill: Section 4
Sponsor(s): N/A
Month/Year Impact Begins: January 1 ${ }^{\text {st }}, 2024$
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: December 15 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2023$

## Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: There is currently no persons with unique abilities tax credit.
b. Proposed Change: 220.199 is created as the Individuals with Unique Abilities Tax Credit Program. For purposes of this section, the term "Individuals who have a disability" has the same meaning as in s. 413.801(2)(b). For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, a taxpayer who employs an individual who has a disability is eligible to receive a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter in an amount up to $\$ 1,000$ for each disabled individual employed in the taxable year. The tax credit shall equal dollar for dollar the total number of hours that the individual who has a disability worked in the taxable year, up to 1,000 hours. A taxpayer may not claim a tax credit of more than $\$ 10,000$ in any one taxable year. A taxpayer may carry forward any unused portion of a tax credit under this section for up to five taxable years. The total amount of the tax credits which may be granted under this section is $\$ 5$ million in each fiscal year.

## Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Corporate Income Tax Return Data

## Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Reaching the $\$ 5$ million cap would mean there were 5,000 disabled individuals working at least 1,000 hours annually, and with the $\$ 10 \mathrm{~K}$ cap on individual taxpayers that would result in a minimum of 500 taxpayers employing 10 employees considered disabled applying for the credit to hit the cap. For context, there are roughly 260,000 CIT taxpayers with an average liability of approximately \$12,000.

Section $413.801(2)(b)$, F.S., defines those individuals that would enable their employer to be eligible for this tax credit program:
"Individuals who have a disability" means persons who have a physical or intellectual impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, persons who have a history or record of such an impairment, or persons who are perceived by others as having such an impairment.

Because the disability qualification is expansive and allowed to be perception based, the pool of eligible individuals is potentially all employees in the state. As such, it is estimated that the $\$ 5$ million cap will be met every year.

## Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

|  | High |  | Middle |  | Low |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ |  |  | $\$(5.0)$ | $\$(5.0)$ |  |  |
| $2025-26$ |  |  | $\$(5.0)$ | $\$(5.0)$ |  |  |
| $2026-27$ |  |  | $\$(5.0)$ | $\$(5.0)$ |  |  |
| $2027-28$ |  |  | $\$(5.0)$ | $\$(5.0)$ |  |  |
| $2028-29$ |  |  | $\$(5.0)$ | $\$(5.0)$ |  |  |

Revenue Distribution: Corporate Income Tax

Revenue Source: Corporate Income Tax
Issue: Persons with Unique Abilities Tax Credit Program
Bill Number(s): Proposed Language
Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 12/15/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

|  | GR |  | Trust |  | Local/Other |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | $(5.0)$ | $(5.0)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(5.0)$ | $(5.0)$ |
| $2025-26$ | $(5.0)$ | $(5.0)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(5.0)$ | $(5.0)$ |
| $2026-27$ | $(5.0)$ | $(5.0)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(5.0)$ | $(5.0)$ |
| $2027-28$ | $(5.0)$ | $(5.0)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(5.0)$ | $(5.0)$ |
| $2028-29$ | $(5.0)$ | $(5.0)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(5.0)$ | $(5.0)$ |

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Collection Allowance - First \$60
Bill Number(s): Proposed Language

Entire Bill
Partial Bill: Section 2
Sponsor(s): N/A
Month/Year Impact Begins: July $1^{\text {st }}, 2024$
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: December 15 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2023$
March 5 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2024$ (Corrected lag)

## Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Collection allowance is awarded on $2.5 \%$ of the first $\$ 1,200$ of tax due on each electronically filed return.
b. Proposed Change: Under the proposed language, collection allowance would be awarded on the first $\$ 60$ dollars of tax due.

## Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Direct return data from 2015-Current

## Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

To properly analyze this language, we pulled all sales tax returns for the past five years. We started by dropping all paper-filed returns and separating the consolidated returns from the DR-15s, DR-15ezs, and DR-38s. We also set aside all returns that donate their collection allowance to education. Though they elect to let the state retain the collection allowance, the money does leave the general revenue fund. This effect is measured separately.

## Part 1 A: Consolidated Filers

As consolidated filers get to claim collection allowance on every location for which they file positive tax due, we need to determine the number of such locations in each DR-7 return. We drop locations with no tax due and match the remaining DR-15con location level returns to the top-level DR-7 through internal identifiers, then tally the matches. Each DR-7 then calculates its max collection allowance under this language as the number of matched locations times $\$ 60$. The collections allowance that would be claimed on this return is then the lesser of this maximum or the tax due before penalty and interest. The impact per return is the difference between collection allowance claimed and the collection allowance assessed under the new language.

## Part 1 B: All the Rest

The other sales tax returns are more straightforward, they each calculate their maximum collection allowance under this language as the lesser of $\$ 60$ or tax due before penalty and interest. The impact per return is then the difference between the collection allowance claimed and the collection allowance assessed under the new language. To arrive at the impact for a fiscal year, all returns filed within that year are aggregated together.

## Part 2: Allowance for Education

A relatively small number of filers opt to donate their collection allowance to education. The state still collects the allowances designated for education, but under this language, assuming consistent taxpayer behavior, the amount collected would increase. This was measured by pulling only those returns which donated and taking the difference between what was donated and the calculated amount from Part 1.

## Impact:

The last year for which we have complete data is FY23, so that is our starting point. True growth of this impact is a function of (1) growth of returns which have at least $\$ 60$ tax due and (2) growth of the volume of tax due on returns with less than $\$ 60$ in tax. In previous year's impacts, population growth was used to proxy this growth function. This year, we have pulled enough history to look at how this impact would have grown had it been implemented in the past. To avoid pandemic noise, we use the average growth per annum from FY21 - FY23, which is $3.6 \%$.

In FY23, approximately $\$ 21 \mathrm{~m}$ of the impact is coming from returns where taxpayers were not in compliance and thus received no collection allowance. This amount is removed from the first-year impact and, as such, those taxpayers are assumed to remain noncompliant.

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Collection Allowance - First \$60
Bill Number(s): Proposed Language
The included impact is the total impact to GR which is the impact to the state plus the increased transfer to DOE from manual election to education. A lever is included in the attached spreadsheet to explore behavior changes related to this election.
Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact to GR

|  | High |  | Middle |  | Low |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ |  |  | $(\$ 171.07) \mathrm{M}$ | $(\$ 171.07) \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |
| $2025-26$ |  |  | $(\$ 177.29) \mathrm{M}$ | $(\$ 177.29) \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |
| $2026-27$ |  |  | $(\$ 183.74) \mathrm{M}$ | $(\$ 183.74) \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |
| $2027-28$ |  |  | $(\$ 190.42) \mathrm{M}$ | $(\$ 190.42) \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |
| $2028-29$ |  |  | $(\$ 197.34) \mathrm{M}$ | $(\$ 197.34) \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |

## Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/05/2024) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

|  | GR |  | Trust |  | Local/Other |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2023-24$ | $(175.7)$ | $(175.7)$ | 4.7 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(171.0)$ | $(171.0)$ |
| $2024-25$ | $(182.1)$ | $(182.1)$ | 4.8 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(177.3)$ | $(177.3)$ |
| $2025-26$ | $(188.7)$ | $(188.7)$ | 5.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(183.7)$ | $(183.7)$ |
| $2026-27$ | $(195.6)$ | $(195.6)$ | 5.2 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(190.4)$ | $(190.4)$ |
| $2027-28$ | $(202.7)$ | $(202.7)$ | 5.4 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(197.3)$ | $(197.3)$ |


|  | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Impact Part 1: No Complications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  | FY | Top Level Returns | Location Level Returns | First 60 of Amount Due | Current Collection Allowance | Basic Impact |  |
| 3 |  | 2018 | 3,407,107 | 4,100,193 | 237,425,128 | 73,447,544 | $(163,977,585)$ |  |
| 4 |  | 2019 | 3,513,741 | 4,215,283 | 244,075,584 | 75,985,240 | $(168,090,343)$ |  |
| 5 |  | 2020 | 3,477,541 | 4,173,092 | 240,933,873 | 74,915,644 | $(166,018,228)$ |  |
| 6 |  | 2021 | 3,615,848 | 4,326,936 | 249,744,884 | 78,016,112 | $(171,728,773)$ |  |
| 7 |  | 2022 | 3,760,055 | 4,483,295 | 259,757,698 | 82,218,271 | $(177,539,427)$ |  |
| 8 |  | 2023 | 3,920,024 | 4,661,549 | 270,631,293 | 85,841,228 | $(184,790,066)$ |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Impact Part 2: Collection Allowance For Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  | FY | Top Level Returns | Location Level Returns | First 60 of Amount Due | Collection Allowance For Education | Education Impact |  |
| 12 |  | 2018 | 79,201 | 85,474 | \$ 4,564,062 | \$ 1,011,944 | \$ 3,552,119 |  |
| 13 |  | 2019 | 84,972 | 91,602 | \$ 4,942,581 | \$ 1,111,421 | \$ 3,831,159 |  |
| 14 |  | 2020 | 85,583 | 92,617 | \$ 4,972,377 | \$ 1,119,000 | \$ 3,853,377 |  |
| 15 |  | 2021 | 91,875 | 98,436 | \$ 5,280,377 | \$ 1,200,030 | \$ 4,080,346 |  |
| 16 |  | 2022 | 97,295 | 105,731 | \$ 5,688,440 | \$ 1,348,893 | \$ 4,339,548 |  |
| 17 |  | 2023 | 99,131 | 109,030 | \$ 5,947,718 | \$ 1,432,380 | \$ 4,515,338 |  |
| 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | In FY23, 70\% of returns donating their collection allowance to education were claiming less then the \$30 cap. In aggregate, only about half of returns claim less than the cap. This section is built to recognize the possilibilty that some filers may elect to stop donating their collection allowance, increasing the impact to the state. This behavior change would likely occur at an increased magnitude among below-the-cap filers. |  |  |  | Behavior Change Consideration |  |  |  |
| 20 |  |  |  |  | Allowance For Education Drop Out Rate |  | 0\% |  |
| 21 |  |  |  |  |  | Under Current Cap | 0\% |  |
| 22 |  |  |  |  |  | At Current Cap | 0\% |  |
| 23 |  |  |  |  | 2023 Allowance For Education with First 60 |  | \$ 5,947,717.87 |  |
| 24 |  |  |  |  |  | Under Current Cap | \$ 4,002,259.09 |  |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |  | At Current Cap | \$ 1,278,117.46 |  |
| 26 |  |  |  |  | Amount Reclaimed by Taxpayers |  | \$ |  |
| 27 |  |  |  |  |  | Under Current Cap | \$ |  |
| 28 |  |  |  |  |  | At Current Cap | \$ |  |
| 29 | FY 2023 Impact |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 |  | Law | \$ (184,790,066) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31 |  | Donation | \$ 4,515,338 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32 |  | Behavior | \$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33 |  | Compliance | \$ 20,996,629 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34 |  |  | \$ $(159,278,099)$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 |  |  |  |  | Middle Impact |  |  |  |
| 36 | The Compliance modifier is set up in keeping with an assumption made by the conference during the 2023 session. It is assumed that taxpayers denied collection allowance due to non-compliance would also be denied in the future. |  |  |  | FY | Cash | Recurring |  |
| 37 |  |  |  |  | 2022-23 |  | (\$159.28)M |  |
| 38 |  |  |  |  | 2023-24 |  | (\$165.07)M |  |
| 39 |  |  |  |  | 2024-25 | (\$171.07)M | (\$171.07)M |  |
| 40 |  |  |  |  | 2025-26 | (\$177.29)M | (\$177.29)M |  |
| 41 |  |  |  |  | 2026-27 | (\$183.74)M | (\$183.74)M |  |
| 42 |  |  |  |  | 2027-28 | (\$190.42)M | (\$190.42)M |  |
| 43 |  |  |  |  | 2028-29 | (\$197.34)M | (\$197.34)M |  |


|  | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45 |  | 2021-2023 Growth |  |  | Impact to the State |  |  |  |
| 46 |  |  |  |  | FY | Cash | Recurring |  |
| 47 |  | 2023 | 3.64\% |  | 2022-23 |  | (\$159.28)M |  |
| 48 |  | 2024 | 3.64\% |  | 2023-24 |  | (\$165.07)M |  |
| 49 |  | 2025 | 3.64\% |  | 2024-25 | (\$171.07)M | (\$171.07)M |  |
| 50 |  | 2026 | 3.64\% |  | 2025-26 | (\$177.29)M | (\$177.29)M |  |
| 51 |  | 2027 | 3.64\% |  | 2026-27 | (\$183.74)M | (\$183.74)M |  |
| 52 |  | 2028 | 3.64\% |  | 2027-28 | (\$190.42)M | (\$190.42)M |  |
| 53 |  | 2029 | 3.64\% |  | 2028-29 | (\$197.34)M | (\$197.34)M |  |
| 54 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 | True growth of this impact is a function of two series: <br> - The number of returns filed with at least $\$ 45$ in tax <br> - The volume of tax due on returns with less than \$45 in tax <br> In previous impacts, we have assumed population growth would be an adequate proxy, however, we have now been able to do long lookbacks and see how this estimate would have grown had it been impemented in the past. This allows us to construct 3 new growth scenarios: <br> Average Growth From 2017-2019: 3.3\% <br> Average Growth From 2021-2023: 3.6\% <br> Average Growth From 2017-2023: 2.8\% |  |  |  | Impact to DOE |  |  |  |
| 56 |  |  |  |  | FY | Cash | Recurring |  |
| 57 |  |  |  |  | 2022-23 |  | \$4.34 M |  |
| 58 |  |  |  |  | 2023-24 |  | \$4.50 M |  |
| 59 |  |  |  |  | 2024-25 | \$4.66 M | \$4.66 M |  |
| 60 |  |  |  |  | 2025-26 | \$4.83 M | \$4.83 M |  |
| 61 |  |  |  |  | 2026-27 | \$5.01 M | \$5.01 M |  |
| 62 |  |  |  |  | 2027-28 | \$5.19 M | \$5.19 M |  |
| 63 |  |  |  |  | 2028-29 | \$5.38 M | \$5.38 M |  |
| 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 |  |  |  |  |  | Impact to GR |  |  |
| 66 |  |  |  |  | FY | Cash | Recurring |  |
| 67 |  |  |  |  | 2022-23 |  | (\$163.62)M |  |
| 68 |  |  |  |  | 2023-24 |  | (\$169.57)M |  |
| 69 |  |  |  |  | 2024-25 | (\$175.73)M | (\$175.73)M |  |
| 70 |  |  |  |  | 2025-26 | (\$182.12)M | (\$182.12)M |  |
| 71 |  |  |  |  | 2026-27 | (\$188.74)M | (\$188.74)M |  |
| 72 |  |  |  |  | 2027-28 | (\$195.60)M | (\$195.60)M |  |
| 73 |  |  |  |  | 2028-29 | (\$202.72)M | (\$202.72)M |  |
| 74 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 75 | Historical Growth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 76 |  | FY | Impact | Growth |  |  |  |  |
| 77 |  | 2016 | \$ (152,507,603) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 78 |  | 2017 | \$ (158,732,571) | 4.08\% |  |  |  |  |
| 79 |  | 2018 | \$ (163,977,585) | 3.30\% |  |  |  |  |
| 80 |  | 2019 | \$ (168,090,343) | 2.51\% |  |  |  |  |
| 81 |  | 2020 | \$ $(166,018,228)$ | -1.23\% |  |  |  |  |
| 82 |  | 2021 | \$ (171,728,773) | 3.44\% |  |  |  |  |
| 83 |  | 2022 | \$ (177,539,427) | 3.38\% |  |  |  |  |
| 84 |  | 2023 | \$ $(184,790,066)$ | 4.08\% |  |  |  |  |
| 85 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 86 |  | Propose | d Growth Rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| 87 |  | FY17-FY19 | 3.30\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88 |  | FY17-FY23 | 2.80\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 89 |  | FY21-FY23 | 3.64\% |  |  |  |  |  |

## By Return Type

|  | Returns | Locations | Tax Due | First 45 CA | Current CA | Impact |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2016 | 3,149,991 | 3,825,956 | 25,452,839,288 | 221,704,885 | 69,197,282 | $(152,507,603)$ |
| DR-15 | 1,605,236 | 1,605,236 | 12,255,488,934 | 92,593,691 | 28,681,851 | $(63,911,840)$ |
| DR-15con | 46,000 | 721,965 | 10,380,809,459 | 42,673,581 | 16,938,104 | $(25,735,477)$ |
| DR-15ez | 1,491,058 | 1,491,058 | 2,550,486,265 | 85,976,080 | 23,350,630 | $(62,625,450)$ |
| DR-38 | 7,697 | 7,697 | 266,054,631 | 461,533 | 226,697 | $(234,836)$ |
| 2017 | 3,291,239 | 3,976,767 | 26,941,257,895 | 230,250,127 | 71,517,556 | $(158,732,571)$ |
| DR-15 | 1,780,056 | 1,780,056 | 13,314,600,186 | 102,617,138 | 31,525,299 | $(71,091,839)$ |
| DR-15con | 46,852 | 732,380 | 10,833,874,139 | 43,254,503 | 17,070,911 | $(26,183,592)$ |
| DR-15ez | 1,456,652 | 1,456,652 | 2,509,782,914 | 83,918,392 | 22,695,558 | $(61,222,834)$ |
| DR-38 | 7,679 | 7,679 | 283,000,656 | 460,094 | 225,787 | $(234,306)$ |
| 2018 | 3,407,107 | 4,100,193 | 28,685,484,077 | 237,425,128 | 73,447,544 | $(163,977,585)$ |
| DR-15 | 1,952,595 | 1,952,595 | 14,420,553,900 | 112,545,457 | 34,289,618 | $(78,255,838)$ |
| DR-15con | 47,941 | 741,027 | 11,520,156,362 | 43,890,222 | 17,201,491 | $(26,688,731)$ |
| DR-15ez | 1,399,127 | 1,399,127 | 2,445,836,538 | 80,543,353 | 21,738,309 | $(58,805,045)$ |
| DR-38 | 7,444 | 7,444 | 298,937,278 | 446,096 | 218,126 | $(227,971)$ |
| 2019 | 3,513,741 | 4,215,283 | 30,559,023,717 | 244,075,584 | 75,985,240 | $(168,090,343)$ |
| DR-15 | 2,120,958 | 2,120,958 | 15,628,023,714 | 122,261,823 | 37,401,847 | $(84,859,976)$ |
| DR-15con | 49,076 | 750,618 | 12,209,066,600 | 44,447,488 | 17,451,251 | $(26,996,237)$ |
| DR-15ez | 1,336,198 | 1,336,198 | 2,417,440,205 | 76,916,575 | 20,910,727 | $(56,005,848)$ |
| DR-38 | 7,509 | 7,509 | 304,493,197 | 449,698 | 221,415 | $(228,283)$ |
| 2020 | 3,477,541 | 4,173,092 | 30,426,501,348 | 240,933,873 | 74,915,644 | $(166,018,228)$ |
| DR-15 | 2,150,555 | 2,150,555 | 15,307,903,449 | 123,691,883 | 38,024,636 | $(85,667,247)$ |
| DR-15con | 50,342 | 745,893 | 12,584,962,143 | 43,939,484 | 17,090,896 | $(26,848,588)$ |
| DR-15ez | 1,269,406 | 1,269,406 | 2,244,033,153 | 72,868,781 | 19,587,749 | $(53,281,033)$ |
| DR-38 | 7,238 | 7,238 | 289,602,602 | 433,724 | 212,363 | $(221,361)$ |
| 2021 | 3,615,848 | 4,326,936 | 33,418,520,267 | 249,744,884 | 78,016,112 | $(171,728,773)$ |
| DR-15 | 2,296,767 | 2,296,767 | 16,857,021,379 | 131,974,663 | 40,718,000 | $(91,256,663)$ |
| DR-15con | 51,055 | 762,143 | 13,736,643,112 | 44,930,591 | 17,513,106 | $(27,417,485)$ |
| DR-15ez | 1,260,820 | 1,260,820 | 2,402,470,244 | 72,407,631 | 19,572,115 | $(52,835,516)$ |
| DR-38 | 7,206 | 7,206 | 422,385,532 | 431,999 | 212,891 | $(219,109)$ |
| 2022 | 3,760,055 | 4,483,295 | 42,269,951,870 | 259,757,698 | 82,218,271 | $(177,539,427)$ |
| DR-15 | 2,464,910 | 2,464,910 | 23,161,636,064 | 142,212,239 | 44,080,448 | $(98,131,790)$ |
| DR-15con | 51,744 | 774,984 | 15,944,527,604 | 45,832,177 | 18,158,559 | $(27,673,619)$ |
| DR-15ez | 1,236,068 | 1,236,068 | 2,664,309,095 | 71,273,585 | 19,761,473 | $(51,512,113)$ |
| DR-38 | 7,333 | 7,333 | 499,479,106 | 439,696 | 217,791 | $(221,905)$ |
| 2023 | 3,920,024 | 4,661,549 | 45,774,960,360 | 270,631,293 | 85,841,228 | $(184,790,066)$ |
| DR-15 | 2,639,021 | 2,639,021 | 25,399,402,420 | 152,695,019 | 47,283,255 | $(105,411,764)$ |
| DR-15con | 53,072 | 794,597 | 17,229,239,321 | 47,009,940 | 18,658,165 | $(28,351,775)$ |
| DR-15ez | 1,220,551 | 1,220,551 | 2,638,477,179 | 70,484,422 | 19,681,377 | $(50,803,045)$ |
| DR-38 | 7,380 | 7,380 | 507,841,440 | 441,913 | 218,431 | $(223,482)$ |

By Current Collection Allowance

|  | Returns | Locations | Tax Due | First 45 CA | Current CA | Impact |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2016 | 3,149,991 | 3,825,956 | 25,452,839,288 | 221,704,885 | 69,197,282 | $(152,507,603)$ |
| Extra | 204 | 4,328 | 95,138,895 | 259,680 | 940,098 | 680,418 |
| Capped | 1,199,964 | 1,378,867 | 18,409,157,779 | 82,731,988 | 41,366,010 | $(41,365,978)$ |
| Partial | 1,728,990 | 2,210,906 | 6,390,402,271 | 125,796,964 | 26,891,174 | $(98,905,790)$ |
| Zero | 220,833 | 231,855 | 558,140,342 | 12,916,254 | - | $(12,916,254)$ |
| 2017 | 3,291,239 | 3,976,767 | 26,941,257,895 | 230,250,127 | 71,517,556 | $(158,732,571)$ |
| Extra | 179 | 4,003 | 156,861,425 | 240,180 | 922,396 | 682,216 |
| Capped | 1,253,493 | 1,437,535 | 19,847,508,533 | 86,252,100 | 43,126,050 | $(43,126,050)$ |
| Partial | 1,797,092 | 2,280,654 | 6,334,104,803 | 129,560,487 | 27,469,109 | $(102,091,378)$ |
| Zero | 240,475 | 254,575 | 602,783,134 | 14,197,360 | - | $(14,197,360)$ |
| 2018 | 3,407,107 | 4,100,193 | 28,685,484,077 | 237,425,128 | 73,447,544 | $(163,977,585)$ |
| Extra | 207 | 4,093 | 359,936,339 | 245,580 | 989,882 | 744,302 |
| Capped | 1,294,597 | 1,482,726 | 21,238,883,756 | 88,963,504 | 44,481,780 | $(44,481,724)$ |
| Partial | 1,856,252 | 2,340,868 | 6,455,486,882 | 132,974,829 | 27,975,881 | $(104,998,948)$ |
| Zero | 256,051 | 272,506 | 631,177,101 | 15,241,215 | - | $(15,241,215)$ |
| 2019 | 3,513,741 | 4,215,283 | 30,559,023,717 | 244,075,584 | 75,985,240 | $(168,090,343)$ |
| Extra | 184 | 2,874 | 183,043,173 | 172,440 | 1,014,463 | 842,023 |
| Capped | 1,354,513 | 1,540,042 | 22,743,763,819 | 92,402,462 | 46,201,260 | $(46,201,202)$ |
| Partial | 1,894,261 | 2,391,601 | 7,003,219,105 | 135,796,764 | 28,769,517 | $(107,027,247)$ |
| Zero | 264,783 | 280,766 | 628,997,619 | 15,703,918 | - | $(15,703,918)$ |
| 2020 | 3,477,541 | 4,173,092 | 30,426,501,348 | 240,933,873 | 74,915,644 | $(166,018,228)$ |
| Extra | 231 | 6,057 | 158,592,081 | 363,420 | 1,161,053 | 797,633 |
| Capped | 1,334,342 | 1,511,051 | 22,221,102,911 | 90,659,753 | 45,331,530 | $(45,328,223)$ |
| Partial | 1,875,676 | 2,370,112 | 7,160,442,853 | 134,027,484 | 28,423,061 | $(105,604,424)$ |
| Zero | 267,292 | 285,872 | 886,363,503 | 15,883,215 | - | $(15,883,215)$ |
| 2021 | 3,615,848 | 4,326,936 | 33,418,520,267 | 249,744,884 | 78,016,112 | $(171,728,773)$ |
| Extra | 230 | 7,935 | 170,824,023 | 476,040 | 1,372,137 | 896,097 |
| Capped | 1,414,652 | 1,598,496 | 24,932,664,863 | 95,909,665 | 47,954,880 | $(47,954,785)$ |
| Partial | 1,882,160 | 2,382,670 | 7,543,705,611 | 134,672,793 | 28,689,094 | $(105,983,699)$ |
| Zero | 318,806 | 337,835 | 771,325,770 | 18,686,386 | - | $(18,686,386)$ |
| 2022 | 3,760,055 | 4,483,295 | 42,269,951,870 | 259,757,698 | 82,218,271 | $(177,539,427)$ |
| Extra | 128 | 6,464 | 110,649,804 | 387,840 | 518,028 | 130,188 |
| Capped | 1,552,384 | 1,753,238 | 32,940,638,485 | 105,194,224 | 52,597,140 | $(52,597,084)$ |
| Partial | 1,878,157 | 2,379,615 | 8,333,574,959 | 135,015,773 | 29,103,103 | $(105,912,671)$ |
| Zero | 329,386 | 343,978 | 885,088,622 | 19,159,861 | - | $(19,159,861)$ |
| 2023 | 3,920,024 | 4,661,549 | 45,774,960,360 | 270,631,293 | 85,841,228 | $(184,790,066)$ |
| Extra | 154 | 7,482 | 170,488,192 | 448,920 | 228,425 | $(220,495)$ |
| Capped | 1,638,457 | 1,830,078 | 35,066,428,877 | 109,804,672 | 54,902,340 | $(54,902,332)$ |
| Partial | 1,921,127 | 2,449,706 | 9,492,002,870 | 139,381,073 | 30,710,462 | $(108,670,611)$ |
| Zero | 360,286 | 374,283 | 1,046,040,421 | 20,996,629 | - | $(20,996,629)$ |

## By Proposed Collection Allowance

|  | Returns | Locations | Tax Due | First 45 CA | Current CA | Impact |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2016 | 3,149,991 | 3,825,956 | 25,452,839,288 | 221,704,885 | 69,197,282 | $(152,507,603)$ |
| Full \$45 | 2,912,233 | 3,569,164 | 25,444,474,648 | 214,149,840 | 69,028,930 | $(145,120,910)$ |
| >= \$30 | 116,231 | 134,388 | 6,114,873 | 5,774,978 | 128,935 | $(5,646,043)$ |
| < \$30 | 121,446 | 121,967 | 2,249,767 | 1,780,068 | 39,417 | $(1,740,650)$ |
| Zero | 81 | 437 | - | - | - | - |
| 2017 | 3,291,239 | 3,976,767 | 26,941,257,895 | 230,250,127 | 71,517,556 | $(158,732,571)$ |
| Full \$45 | 3,040,666 | 3,706,608 | 26,932,491,537 | 222,396,480 | 71,342,802 | (151,053,678) |
| >= \$30 | 120,823 | 139,705 | 6,348,489 | 5,970,324 | 133,343 | $(5,836,981)$ |
| < \$30 | 129,672 | 130,115 | 2,417,769 | 1,883,323 | 41,411 | $(1,841,912)$ |
| Zero | 78 | 339 | 100 | - |  |  |
| 2018 | 3,407,107 | 4,100,193 | 28,685,484,077 | 237,425,128 | 73,447,544 | (163,977,585) |
| Full \$45 | 3,146,068 | 3,822,116 | 28,676,429,683 | 229,326,960 | 73,267,993 | $(156,058,967)$ |
| >= \$30 | 125,585 | 141,832 | 6,551,696 | 6,145,433 | 136,660 | $(6,008,773)$ |
| < \$30 | 135,363 | 135,785 | 2,502,599 | 1,952,735 | 42,891 | $(1,909,844)$ |
| Zero | 91 | 460 | 100 | - | - |  |
| 2019 | 3,513,741 | 4,215,283 | 30,559,023,717 | 244,075,584 | 75,985,240 | $(168,090,343)$ |
| Full \$45 | 3,247,337 | 3,931,760 | 30,549,894,248 | 235,905,600 | 75,803,788 | $(160,101,812)$ |
| >= \$30 | 126,838 | 143,288 | 6,573,707 | 6,172,072 | 137,188 | $(6,034,884)$ |
| < \$30 | 139,493 | 139,926 | 2,555,711 | 1,997,912 | 43,881 | $(1,954,031)$ |
| Zero | 73 | 309 | 50 | - | 384 | 384 |
| 2020 | 3,477,541 | 4,173,092 | 30,426,501,348 | 240,933,873 | 74,915,644 | $(166,018,228)$ |
| Full \$45 | 3,203,634 | 3,876,777 | 30,417,177,352 | 232,606,620 | 74,724,512 | $(157,882,108)$ |
| >= \$30 | 126,742 | 147,163 | 6,650,224 | 6,249,313 | 141,962 | $(6,107,351)$ |
| < \$30 | 146,981 | 147,514 | 2,670,983 | 2,077,940 | 45,665 | $(2,032,275)$ |
| Zero | 184 | 1,638 | 2,789 | - | 3,505 | 3,505 |
| 2021 | 3,615,848 | 4,326,936 | 33,418,520,267 | 249,744,884 | 78,016,112 | $(171,728,773)$ |
| Full \$45 | 3,331,383 | 4,019,913 | 33,408,529,781 | 241,194,780 | 77,815,502 | $(163,379,278)$ |
| >= \$30 | 128,925 | 150,596 | 6,951,116 | 6,367,300 | 154,168 | $(6,213,132)$ |
| < \$30 | 155,384 | 155,810 | 3,039,120 | 2,182,804 | 46,297 | $(2,136,507)$ |
| Zero | 156 | 617 | 250 | - | 145 | 145 |
| 2022 | 3,760,055 | 4,483,295 | 42,269,951,870 | 259,757,698 | 82,218,271 | $(177,539,427)$ |
| Full \$45 | 3,491,368 | 4,196,047 | 42,260,559,753 | 251,762,820 | 82,046,154 | $(169,716,666)$ |
| >= \$30 | 121,841 | 139,810 | 6,509,972 | 5,936,419 | 128,533 | $(5,807,886)$ |
| < \$30 | 146,763 | 147,078 | 2,881,895 | 2,058,459 | 43,459 | $(2,015,000)$ |
| Zero | 83 | 360 | 250 |  | 125 | 125 |
| 2023 | 3,920,024 | 4,661,549 | 45,774,960,360 | 270,631,293 | 85,841,228 | $(184,790,066)$ |
| Full \$45 | 3,656,109 | 4,379,104 | 45,765,733,993 | 262,746,240 | 85,672,641 | (177,073,599) |
| >= \$30 | 120,103 | 138,046 | 6,413,688 | 5,858,946 | 125,706 | $(5,733,240)$ |
| < \$30 | 143,716 | 143,976 | 2,812,658 | 2,026,107 | 42,681 | $(1,983,427)$ |
| Zero | 96 | 423 | 21 | - | 199 | 199 |


|  | Donations to Education by Current Collection Allowance |  |  |  |  | Impact |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Returns | Locations | Tax Due | First 45 CA | Current CA |  |
| 2016 | 59,052 | 64,505 | 231,729,232 | 3,525,782 | 804,217 | 2,721,565 |
| Extra | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Capped | 13,727 | 14,283 | 180,494,649 | 856,980 | 428,490 | 428,490 |
| Partial | 45,325 | 50,222 | 51,234,582 | 2,668,802 | 375,727 | 2,293,075 |
| Zero | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2017 | 74,016 | 79,968 | 270,700,041 | 4,307,429 | 959,600 | 3,347,830 |
| Extra | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Capped | 16,290 | 17,282 | 237,416,518 | 1,036,920 | 518,460 | 518,460 |
| Partial | 57,726 | 62,686 | 33,283,523 | 3,270,509 | 441,140 | 2,829,370 |
| Zero | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2018 | 79,201 | 85,474 | 278,778,536 | 4,564,062 | 1,011,944 | 3,552,119 |
| Extra | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Capped | 17,581 | 18,556 | 248,102,725 | 1,113,360 | 556,680 | 556,680 |
| Partial | 61,620 | 66,918 | 30,675,811 | 3,450,702 | 455,264 | 2,995,439 |
| Zero | - | - | - - | - | - | - |
| 2019 | 84,972 | 91,602 | 318,964,857 | 4,942,581 | 1,111,421 | 3,831,159 |
| Extra | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Capped | 19,050 | 19,821 | 254,064,574 | 1,189,237 | 594,630 | 594,607 |
| Partial | 65,922 | 71,781 | 64,900,283 | 3,753,344 | 516,791 | 3,236,553 |
| Zero | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2020 | 85,583 | 92,617 | 372,708,919 | 4,972,377 | 1,119,000 | 3,853,377 |
| Extra | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Capped | 18,916 | 19,465 | 246,196,208 | 1,167,900 | 583,950 | 583,950 |
| Partial | 66,667 | 73,152 | 126,512,710 | 3,804,477 | 535,050 | 3,269,427 |
| Zero | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2021 | 91,875 | 98,436 | 403,819,090 | 5,280,377 | 1,200,030 | 4,080,346 |
| Extra | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Capped | 21,163 | 21,302 | 252,891,801 | 1,278,117 | 639,060 | 639,057 |
| Partial | 70,712 | 77,134 | 150,927,289 | 4,002,259 | 560,970 | 3,441,289 |
| Zero | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2022 | 97,295 | 105,731 | 500,093,675 | 5,688,440 | 1,348,893 | 4,339,548 |
| Extra | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Capped | 24,541 | 24,641 | 319,171,679 | 1,478,460 | 739,230 | 739,230 |
| Partial | 72,754 | 81,090 | 180,921,996 | 4,209,980 | 609,663 | 3,600,317 |
| Zero | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2023 | 99,131 | 109,030 | 463,023,165 | 5,947,718 | 1,432,380 | 4,515,338 |
| Extra | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Capped | 25,988 | 26,152 | 306,789,588 | 1,569,120 | 784,560 | 784,560 |
| Partial | 73,143 | 82,878 | 156,233,577 | 4,378,598 | 647,820 | 3,730,778 |
| Zero | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Donations to Education by Proposed Collection Allowance

|  | Returns | Locations | Tax Due | First 45 CA | Current CA | Impact |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2016 | 59,052 | 64,505 | 231,729,232 | 3,525,782 | 804,217 | 2,721,565 |
| Full \$45 | 49,467 | 54,676 | 231,453,321 | 3,250,645 | 797,319 | 2,453,326 |
| >= \$30 | 4,503 | 4,614 | 200,665 | 200,137 | 5,015 | 195,121 |
| < \$30 | 5,082 | 5,215 | 75,246 | 75,000 | 1,883 | 73,117 |
| Zero | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2017 | 74,016 | 79,968 | 270,700,041 | 4,307,429 | 959,600 | 3,347,830 |
| Full \$45 | 60,843 | 66,525 | 270,336,691 | 3,945,152 | 950,524 | 2,994,628 |
| >= \$30 | 5,793 | 5,869 | 257,343 | 256,735 | 6,421 | 250,315 |
| < \$30 | 7,380 | 7,574 | 106,007 | 105,542 | 2,655 | 102,887 |
| Zero | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2018 | 79,201 | 85,474 | 278,778,536 | 4,564,062 | 1,011,944 | 3,552,119 |
| Full \$45 | 65,352 | 71,355 | 278,394,310 | 4,181,024 | 1,002,333 | 3,178,691 |
| >= \$30 | 6,197 | 6,439 | 274,321 | 273,747 | 6,859 | 266,889 |
| < \$30 | 7,652 | 7,680 | 109,905 | 109,290 | 2,752 | 106,538 |
| Zero | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2019 | 84,972 | 91,602 | 318,964,857 | 4,942,581 | 1,111,421 | 3,831,159 |
| Full \$45 | 70,279 | 76,819 | 318,562,153 | 4,540,935 | 1,101,340 | 3,439,595 |
| >= \$30 | 6,445 | 6,491 | 284,334 | 284,051 | 7,124 | 276,927 |
| < \$30 | 8,248 | 8,292 | 118,370 | 117,594 | 2,957 | 114,637 |
| Zero | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2020 | 85,583 | 92,617 | 372,708,919 | 4,972,377 | 1,119,000 | 3,853,377 |
| Full \$45 | 70,203 | 77,204 | 372,294,455 | 4,559,831 | 1,108,642 | 3,451,188 |
| >= \$30 | 6,503 | 6,514 | 288,421 | 287,700 | 7,210 | 280,490 |
| < \$30 | 8,877 | 8,899 | 126,043 | 124,846 | 3,148 | 121,699 |
| Zero | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2021 | 91,876 | 98,437 | 403,821,483 | 5,280,437 | 1,200,082 | 4,080,354 |
| Full \$45 | 75,937 | 82,412 | 403,394,941 | 4,854,859 | 1,189,279 | 3,665,580 |
| >= \$30 | 6,748 | 6,790 | 298,655 | 298,241 | 7,521 | 290,720 |
| < \$30 | 9,191 | 9,235 | 127,887 | 127,336 | 3,282 | 124,054 |
| Zero | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| 2022 | 97,295 | 105,731 | 500,093,675 | 5,688,440 | 1,348,893 | 4,339,548 |
| Full \$45 | 82,330 | 90,512 | 499,692,687 | 5,288,660 | 1,338,874 | 3,949,786 |
| >= \$30 | 6,236 | 6,323 | 277,374 | 276,830 | 6,923 | 269,907 |
| < \$30 | 8,729 | 8,896 | 123,614 | 122,951 | 3,096 | 119,855 |
| Zero | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2023 | 99,131 | 109,030 | 463,023,165 | 5,947,718 | 1,432,380 | 4,515,338 |
| Full \$45 | 85,277 | 95,032 | 462,645,518 | 5,572,092 | 1,422,930 | 4,149,162 |
| >= \$30 | 5,967 | 6,019 | 265,689 | 265,099 | 6,641 | 258,457 |
| < \$30 | 7,887 | 7,979 | 111,958 | 110,527 | 2,809 | 107,719 |
| Zero | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Tax: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: tool Time Sales Tax Holiday
Bill Number(s): Proposed Language
Entire Bill
Partial Bill: Governors Proposed Language - Section 11
Sponsor(s): N/A
Month/Year Impact Begins: 07/2024
Date of Analysis: 12/15/2023

## Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: F.S. 212 - Sales and Use Tax
b. Proposed Change: The tax levied under chapter 212, Florida Statutes, may not be collected during the period from September 1, 2024 through September 7, 2024, on the retail sale of
(a) Hand tools selling for $\$ 50$ or less.
(b) Power tools selling for $\$ 300$ or less.
(c) Power tool batteries selling for $\$ 150$ or less.
(d) Work gloves selling for $\$ 25$ or less.
(e) Safety glasses selling for $\$ 50$ or less.
(f) Protective coveralls selling for $\$ 50$ or less.
(g) Work boots selling for $\$ 175$ or less.
(h) Tool belts selling for $\$ 100$ or less.
(i) Duffle/tote bags selling for $\$ 50$ or less.
(j) Tool boxes selling for $\$ 75$ or less.
(k)Tool boxes for vehicles selling for $\$ 300$ or less per item.
(I) Industry text books and code books selling for $\$ 125$ or less.
(m) Electrical voltage and testing equipment selling for $\$ 100$ or less.
(n) LED flashlights selling for $\$ 50$ or less per item
(o) Shop Lights selling for $\$ 100$ or less per item
(p) Handheld pipe cutters, drain opening tools, plumbing inspection equipment selling for $\$ 150$ or less.

## Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2023 IBIS World Reports
Market Research
2022 Consumer Expenditure Survey
2023 Consumer Price Index

## Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The analysis relied on IBIS World Reports to get an estimate of the revenue generated by Worker Tools at both Home Improvement Stores and Hardware Stores in the state of Florida. Market Research on prominent Home Improvement and Hardware Store websites was used to get an estimate of the percentage of tools that will qualify for the sales tax exemption. The low, middle, and high represent the percentage of worker tools that will be purchased during the tax-free holiday.

The Other category includes industries that may have qualified expenditures. The industries were chosen due to having categories that offer hand tools and may qualify for the exemption. The US Consumer Expenditure survey was chosen to estimate annual Florida household purchases of these products. The low, middle, and high represent the percentage of household purchases that will occur during the tax-free holiday.

An escalator was used to estimate retail sales not captured in the analysis of the industries discussed above. The estimates were grown by Consumer Price Index Non-Durables Less Food.

Tax: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: tool Time Sales Tax Holiday
Bill Number(s): Proposed Language

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

|  | High |  | Middle |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | $(\$ 31.3 \mathrm{~m})$ |  | $(\$ 17.7 \mathrm{~m})$ |  | $(\$ 13.3 \mathrm{~m})$ |  |
| $2025-26$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2026-27$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2027-28$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2028-29$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

List of affected Trust Funds: Sales and Use Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 12/15/2023): The Conference adopted the middle estimate with an adjustment to the percent of qualified tools.

|  | GR |  | Trust |  | Revenue Sharing |  | Local Half Cent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | $(14.8)$ | 0.0 | (Insignificant) | 0.0 | $(0.5)$ | 0.0 | $(1.4)$ | 0.0 |
| $2025-26$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2026-27$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2027-28$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2028-29$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |


|  | $6 \%$ Sub-Total |  | Add: Local Option |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | $(16.7)$ | 0.0 | $(2.0)$ | 0.0 | $(18.7)$ | 0.0 |
| $2025-26$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2026-27$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2027-28$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2028-29$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |




| CPI NonDurables Less Food |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CPI 2023 | $2.7 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Estimate CPI 2024 | $2.7 \%$ |  |  |  |  |

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Disaster Preparedness Holiday - 2x14 Days
Bill Number(s) - Governor's Proposed Language - Section 9
Entire Bill
Partial Bill: Section 9
Sponsor(s): ): Governor
Month/Year Impact Begins: Sales Tax Holiday Dates: 5/25/2024 to 6/7/2024, Collections Affected: June 2024-July 2024 and 8/24/2024 to 9/6/2024, Collections Affected: September 2024-October 2024
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 12/15/2023

## Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Under current law in Ch. 212, all of the items listed in the bill are subject to the $6 \%$ Sales and Use Tax when purchased.
b. Proposed Change: The proposed language provides an exemption from sales tax for the items listed below that are purchased during the time period specified for two periods of 14 days each: 5/25/2024 to 6/7/2024, Collections Affected: June 2024-July 2024 and 8/24/2024 to 9/6/2024, Collections Affected: September 2024-October 2024.
(a) Portable self-powered light source
(b) Portable self-powered radio, two-way radio or weather band radio
(c) Tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting
(d) Ground anchor system or tie-down kit
(e) Gas or diesel fuel tank
(f) Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt or 9-volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries
(g) Non-electric food storage cooler
(h) Portable generator
(i) Reusable ice
(j) Portable power bank
(k) Smoke detector or smoke alarm
(I) Fire extinguisher
(m) Carbon monoxide detector
\$ 40 or less
$\$ 50$ or less
\$ 100 or less
\$ 100 or less
\$ 50 or less
\$ 50 or less
\$ 60 or less
$\$ 1,000$ or less
$\$ 20$ or less
\$ 60 or less
\$ 70 or less
$\$ 70$ or less
\$ 70 or less

Supplies necessary for the evacuation of household pets.
For purposes of this exemption, necessary supplies are the non-commercial purchase of:

| 1. Portable kennels or pet carriers | $\$ 100$ or less |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Bags of dry pet food weighing 15 or fewer pounds |
| 3. Cans or pouches of wet pet food or the equivalent in a box or case | $\$ 30$ or less |
| 4. Manual can openers | $\$ 2$ or less |
| 5. Leashes, collars, and muzzles | $\$ 15$ or less |
| 6. Collapsible or travel-size food or water bowls | $\$ 20$ or less |
| 7. Cat litter weighing 25 or fewer pounds | $\$ 15$ or less |
| 8. Cat litter pans | $\$ 25$ or less |
| 9. Pet waste disposal bags | $\$ 15$ or less |
| 10. Pet pads | $\$ 15$ or less |
| 11. Hamster or rabbit substrate | $\$ 20$ or less |
| 12. Pet beds | $\$ 15$ or less |
|  | $\$ 40$ or less |

Common household consumable items with a sales price of $\$ 30$ or less.

1. The following laundry detergent and supplies: powder detergent; liquid detergent; or pod detergent, fabric softener, dryer sheets, stain removers, and bleach.
2. Toilet paper.
3. Paper towels.
4. Paper napkins and tissues.
5. Facial tissues.
6. Hand soap, bar soap and body wash

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Disaster Preparedness Holiday - 2x14 Days
Bill Number(s) - Governor's Proposed Language - Section 9
7. Sunscreen and sumblock. (unduplicated herewith, exists in Freedom Summer)
8. Dish soap and detergents, including powder detergents, liquid detergents, or pod detergents or rinse agents that can be used in dishwashers.
9. Cleaning or disinfecting wipes and sprays.
10. Hand sanitizer.
11. Trash bags.

NOTE: Sunscreen and sunblock are listed as an exempt item. However, this impact removes these from the estimate since it is a duplicate with Freedom Summer. Please see the note in "Methodology."

The tax exemption does not apply to sales within a theme park or entertainment complex; public lodging establishment; or within an airport.

## Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- REC Impact for HB7063 Enrolled - Section 44, 6/13/2023, http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2023/ pdf/page620-640.pdf
- REC Impact for Proposed Language, 4/14/2023 ,
http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2023/_pdf/page484-502.pdf
- REC Impact for Governor's proposed Language, Section 12, Disaster Preparedness Holiday - 14 Days, 2/14/2023, http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2023/ pdf/page166-176.pdf
- REC Impact for Proposed Language, 3/4/2022,
http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2022/ pdf/page625-634.pdf
- Office of Insurance Regulation Hurricane Ian Information, Submitted claims as of January 2023 for 2022 Hurricane lan, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, https://www.floir.com/home/ian
- Various websites for price comparisons: www.lowes.com; www.homedepot.com; www.bestbuy.com;
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2022, Table R-1 All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, standard errors, coefficients of variation, and weekly ( $D$ ) or quarterly (I) percents reporting, Table Florida Quintiles of Income, 2020-21.
- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, July 2023.
- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, July 2023.

Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses and Tourists, Contributions to General Revenue from Sales Tax Collections in FY 2020-21, By http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions FY20-21.pdf

## Section 3: Methodology (See attached.)

## Data Source - CE

The methodology uses the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) to estimate expenditures on the exempted items in Florida. The CE is the most detailed publicly available source of consumer expenditure data. BLS uses a direct survey and a consumer diary type of survey to collect data. Aggregate level data, such as income and total expenditures are available for Florida. However, data for the most detailed level of items is not available for Florida but is available for the US.

## Aggregate Expenditures

Florida number of consumer units (households), average annual income, and average annual consumer expenditures from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) and grows them to the impact year by the growth rate of resident households from the FDEC and the growth rate in personal income from the FEEC respectively, assuming that the ratio of expenditures to income remained constant in the adjustment period. This process estimates aggregate annual consumer expenditures by Florida residents in the impact year.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Disaster Preparedness Holiday - 2x14 Days
Bill Number(s) - Governor's Proposed Language - Section 9

Item's Share of Aggregate Expenditures
For each item or group of items, the analysis selects an expenditure category deemed most appropriate and likely to contain the exempt item or group of items. The decision is based on a review of the broad and detailed expenditure categories in the hierarchical structure of the CE, a review of adjacent categories, and a review of instructions to survey respondents. A further determination is made on whether the exempt items would comprise the entire expenditure category or only a relatively small share of the category.

## Annual to Daily

Since the expenditure data include state and local sales tax, an adjustment is made to deduct state and local sales taxes from the expenditures to estimate taxable expenditures. The annual taxable expenditures for each category are used to calculate annual and average daily sales tax collections.

## Length of Holiday, Shifted Timing of Purchases

The length of the holiday multiplied by average daily tax collections produces the base impact of the holiday, affecting purchases that happen on average regardless of any sales tax holidays. This forms the minimum impact of the holiday. It is further assumed that consumers are sensitive to pre-announced sales tax holidays and they will shift purchases from periods adjacent to the holiday into the holiday to take advantage of the sales tax savings. Specifically, this impact assumes that consumers shift one week before and one week after the holiday into the holiday period. This doubles the minimum holiday impact.

Factor Adjustments for Hurricanes, Businesses, Tourists or Shifted Level of Purchases
The methodology uses the following adjustment factors.

- Hurricane sensitivity adjustment factor: A ratio of the number of claims reported in the last fiscal year to the number of Florida resident households. The analysis assumes that consumers are most sensitive to disaster preparation immediately following a major disaster and such an even may induce purchases of disaster preparedness items that would not have otherwise occurred. The calculated factor is applied to sales tax collection to estimate additional induced purchases that otherwise may not have occurred. If no major hurricane occurred within the past year, the factor is not used.
- Business purchases factor: A ratio of business purchases to household purchases subject to sales tax based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects consumer purchases only. However, sales tax in Florida is generally paid by businesses as well, except in conditions as specified in statute. To account for business purchases of the exempt items, a business purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional business purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average business purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item does not have a business application.
- Tourists purchases factor: A ratio of tourists purchases to household purchases based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects resident consumer purchases only. In addition, the number of consumer units and FDEC household data only reflect resident households, not snowbirds or other types of visitors. To account for tourists purchases of the exempt items, a tourists purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional tourists purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average tourists purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item may rarely be purchased by tourists. The consumer expenditure data for residents also includes resident purchases out-of-state (tourism etc.). These expenditures have not been subtracted at present.
- Bill language conditions \& exclusions factor: Includes price limits, bill modifications from price caps to "first XXX Dollars of" price and other price conditions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.
- Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option): Includes an adjustment to deduct state and local sales taxes, which are included in consumer expenditures to estimate taxable sales.

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Disaster Preparedness Holiday - 2x14 Days
Bill Number(s) - Governor's Proposed Language - Section 9

Household consumable items
The category of "household consumable items" proposes an explicitly stated list of items that are the only items eligible for the exemption. The bill proposes exempting household consumable items with a selling price of $\$ 30$ or less per item to be exempt from sales tax.

## Sunscreen and sunblock

Sunscreen and sunblock are included in the Governor's Proposed Language, Section 10, Freedom Summer. Even though the bill includes the item in the household supplies list, the estimate is reduced to zero here to eliminate the overlap with Freedom Summer. The latter has a longer duration than Disaster Preparedness. This analysis assumes there is an overlap even though there is a two day gap (5/25/2024 to 5/27/2024), during which the two holidays do not overlap.

The Governor's Proposed Language is very similar to HB 7063, Section 44, except the price caps for portable generators, price caps and poundage of bags of dog food and cans of cat food. In addition, the current Governor's language excludes pet medications, which were part of the holiday in 2023.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact: The proposed impact is nonrecurring for FY 2024-25. If it is desired for the cash impact to reflect exactly the days of the holiday, a 7-day impact to FY 2023-24 in the amount of ( $\$ 28.1 \mathrm{~m}$ ) is proposed. In that case, the current FY amount is to be subtracted from the proposed total impact below.

|  | High |  | Middle |  | Low |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ |  |  | $(112.3 \mathrm{~m})$ |  |  |  |
| $2025-26$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2026-27$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2027-28$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2028-29$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 12/15/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate with an adjustment made to the hurricane impact. There is a current year (FY 2023-24) impact of (\$24.6m) to GR, (*) to Trust, and (\$6.6m) to Local.

|  | GR |  | Trust |  | Revenue Sharing |  | Local Half Cent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | $(73.8)$ | 0.0 | (Insignificant) | 0.0 | $(2.5)$ | 0.0 | $(7.1)$ | 0.0 |
| $2025-26$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2026-27$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2027-28$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2028-29$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |


|  | $6 \%$ Sub-Total |  | Add: Local Option |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | $(83.4)$ | 0.0 | $(10.1)$ | 0.0 | $(93.5)$ | 0.0 |
| $2025-26$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2026-27$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2027-28$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2028-29$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Governor's Proposed Language, Section 9 2024 Disaster Preparedness Holiday - $2 \times 14$ Days

BOTH PERIODS HAVE THE SAME IMPACT
$2 \times 14$-Day Impact (TOTAL)

| Category | Items | Sales Tax Collections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Disaster Preparedness | Portable self-powered radio, two-way radio or weather band radio | \$ | 16,304 |
| Disaster Preparedness | Tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting | \$ | 1,680,941 |
| Disaster Preparedness | Ground anchor system or tie-down kit, Gas or diesel fuel tank | \$ | 2,474,677 |
| Disaster Preparedness | Portable self-powered light source, Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6volt or 9 -volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries, Reusable ice, Nonelectric food storage cooler | \$ | 10,916,631 |
| Disaster Preparedness | Fire extinguisher, Smoke detector or smoke alarm, Carbon monoxide detector | \$ | 1,197,217 |
| Disaster Preparedness | Portable power bank | \$ | 3,620,481 |
| Disaster Preparedness | Portable generator | \$ | 853,045 |
| Pets | Pet supplies | \$ | 6,731,823 |
| Pets | Pet food | \$ | 20,121,575 |
| Pets |  |  |  |
| Household | Common household consumable items with a sales price of \$30 or less (listed) | \$ | 63,556,514 |
|  | Total | \$ | 111,169,207 |












## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Insurance Premium Tax
Issue: Flood Insurance
Bill Number(s): Proposed Language

Entire Bill
Partial Bill: Section 6
Sponsor(s): N/A
Month/Year Impact Begins: July 2024
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: December 15 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2023$

## Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Section 624.509, Florida Statutes, indicates, among other things, that 1.75 percent of the gross amount of receipts on insurance premiums covering property is due as insurance premium tax.
b. Proposed Change: A new paragraph is added in 624.509 indicating that an insurance policy, contract, or endorsement providing coverage for the peril of flood is exempt from the 1.75 percent insurance premium tax.

## Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

National Flood Insurance Program - Policy Info By State
National Flood Insurance Program - 2020 Report
Miami Herald / The Insurance Information Institute
Florida Market Data available on the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office website
Results of the August 18, 2023 General Revenue Estimating Conference

## Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Insurance Premium Taxpayers file a DR-908 tax return with the Department of Revenue. While flood coverage would be included in the total premiums for property/casualty/miscellaneous, line 1.c. of Schedule I, the department has no way of parsing out flood coverage specifically from the return.

There are 3 methods of acquiring flood insurance in Florida. The first method, under which the majority of policies are written, is the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP) "Write Your Own Program," a cooperative of private insurance companies and FEMA. As of November 30, 2023, there are $1,710,539$ such policies in Florida with a total premium amount of $\$ 1,287,624,135$. The average cost per policy under this method is $\$ 753$. Applying the $1.75 \%$ tax rate that would be exempt under the proposed change, the impact of the NFIP policies alone would be - $\$ 22,533,422$.

The second method is through Surplus Lines. These policies are subject to a different and higher tax rate than the other 2 methods and would not be exempt under this change. The Florida Surplus Lines Service Office has data available on the number of properties and the premium values for flood insurance. For the 2022-23 fiscal year there were 84,495 flood policies with a premium value of $157,530,901$. The average cost per policy under this method is $\$ 1,864$.

The third method is private insurers writing their own flood policies. There is no data available for this method, and an estimate for the number of policies and cost per policy must be produced. According to a 2020 NFIP report, there are 4,110,395 properties at high risk of flooding and $4,832,882$ at high or moderate risk of flooding. For the impact, the low uses the high-risk properties, the middle uses the high or moderate risk of flooding, and the high uses the high or moderate risk of flooding plus 10 percent to account for policies in lower risk areas. According to a Miami Herald article from June of 2023 that cites The Insurance Information Institute, approximately 13\% of all Florida homeowners do not carry property insurance. This statistic applies to general property insurance, and not specifically flood. The $13 \%$ is used in the high estimate, with $25 \%$ and $50 \%$ being used in the middle and low, respectively. Applying this percentage to the at-risk properties arrives at an estimate of the total number of flood policies in the state, and subtracting the known NFIP and Surplus Lines policies from it arrives at an estimate of policies written by private insurers. The high estimate uses the $\$ 1,864$ average cost per policy from the Surplus Lines data, the low uses the $\$ 753$ average cost per policy from the NFIP policies, and the middle uses an average of the high and low. Multiplying the estimated number of policies under private insurers by the estimated average cost per policy for private insurers arrives and an estimate of premiums for private insurers. Adding this to the NFIP premiums and multiplying by the $1.75 \%$ tax rate arrives at an impact for the first year.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Insurance Premium Tax
Issue: Flood Insurance
Bill Number(s): Proposed Language

A forecast of Insurance Premium Tax collections was estimated at the August 2023 General Revenue Estimating Conference. The forecasted growth rate for total Insurance Premium Tax collections was used to grow the high, middle, and low estimates out to Fiscal Year 2028-29.

## Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

|  | High |  | Middle |  | Low |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | $\$(122.4 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(122.4 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(68.6 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(68.6 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(27.7 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(27.7 \mathrm{M})$ |
| $2025-26$ | $\$(127.4 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(127.4 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(71.4 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(71.4 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(28.8 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(28.8 \mathrm{M})$ |
| $2026-27$ | $\$(133.9 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(133.9 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(75.1 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(75.1 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(30.3 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(30.3 \mathrm{M})$ |
| $2027-28$ | $\$(140.6 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(140.6 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(78.9 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(78.9 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(31.8 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(31.8 \mathrm{M})$ |
| $2028-29$ | $\$(147.8 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(147.8 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(82.9 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(82.9 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(33.4 \mathrm{M})$ | $\$(33.4 \mathrm{M})$ |

Revenue Distribution: Insurance Premium Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 12/15/2023) The Conference adopted the low estimate with an adjustment made to the private cost per policy.

|  | GR |  | Trust |  | Local/Other |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | $(28.9)$ | $(28.9)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(28.9)$ | $(28.9)$ |
| $2025-26$ | $(30.0)$ | $(30.0)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(30.0)$ | $(30.0)$ |
| $2026-27$ | $(31.6)$ | $(31.6)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(31.6)$ | $(31.6)$ |
| $2027-28$ | $(33.2)$ | $(33.2)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(33.2)$ | $(33.2)$ |
| $2028-29$ | $(34.8)$ | $(34.8)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $(34.8)$ | $(34.8)$ |


|  | A |  | B |  | C |  | D | E | F | G |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | FY |  | IPT Collections |  | IPT Growth |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 23-24 | \$ | 1,367.60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 24-25 | \$ | 1,456.90 |  | 6.5\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 25-26 | \$ | 1,516.50 |  | 4.1\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 26-27 | \$ | 1,594.40 |  | 5.1\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 27-28 | \$ | 1,674.40 |  | 5.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 28-29 | \$ | 1,759.20 |  | 5.1\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Assumptions |  | High |  | Middle |  | Low |  | Source |  |
| 10 | NFIP Policies |  | 1,710,539 |  | 1,710,539 |  | 1,710,539 | National Flood Polic | d Insuranc <br> Info By St | Program <br> ate |
| 11 | Surplus Lines Properties |  | 84,495 |  | 84,495 |  | 84,495 | Surplus Li | ines Service | Office |
| 12 | At Risk Properties |  | 5,316,170 | 4,832,882 |  | 4,110,395 |  | National Flood Insurance Program |  |  |
| 13 | Share of at Risk Without Flood Insurance | 13\% |  | 25\% |  | 50\% |  | Miami Herald / The Insurance Information Institute |  |  |
| 14 | Total with Flood Insurance |  | 4,625,068 | 3,624,662 |  | 2,055,198 |  | Calculation |  |  |
| 15 | Policies with Private Insurers |  | 2,830,034 |  | 1,829,628 |  | 260,164 | Calculation |  |  |
| 16 | Total Premium with NFIP | \$ | 1,287,624,135 | \$ | 1,287,624,135 | \$ 1,287,624,135 | 1,287,624,135 | National Flood Insurance Program Policy Info By State |  |  |
| 17 | Total Premium with Surplus Lines | \$ | 157,530,901 | \$ | 157,530,901 | \$ | 157,530,901 | Surplus Lines Service Office |  |  |
| 18 | Cost Per Policy, Private | \$ | 1,864 | \$ | 1,309 | \$ | 1,000 | Calculation |  |  |
| 19 | Total Premium with Private Insurers | \$ | 5,276,262,710 | \$ | 2,394,982,398 | \$ | 260,163,500 | Calculation |  |  |
| 20 | Total Premium Taxed at 1.75\% | \$ | 6,563,886,845 | \$ | 3,682,606,533 | \$ | 1,547,787,635 | Calculation |  |  |
| 21 | 23-24 Tax Impact | \$ | $(114,868,020)$ | \$ | $(64,445,614)$ | \$ | $(27,086,284)$ | Calculation |  |  |
| 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | Total Impact |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 |  | High |  |  |  |  | Middle |  | Low |  |
| 25 |  |  | Cash |  | Recurring |  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| 27 | 2024-25 |  | \$(122.4 M) |  | \$(122.4 M) |  | \$(68.7 M) | \$(68.7 M) | \$(28.9 M) | \$(28.9 M) |
| 28 | 2025-26 |  | \$(127.4 M) |  | \$(127.4 M) |  | \$(71.5 M) | \$(71.5 M) | \$(30.0 M) | \$(30.0 M) |
| 29 | 2026-27 |  | \$(133.9 M) |  | \$(133.9 M) |  | \$(75.1 M) | \$(75.1 M) | \$(31.6 M) | \$(31.6 M) |
| 30 | 2027-28 |  | \$(140.6 M) |  | \$(140.6 M) |  | \$(78.9 M) | \$(78.9 M) | \$(33.2 M) | \$(33.2 M) |
| 31 | 2028-29 |  | \$(147.8 M) |  | \$(147.8 M) |  | \$(82.9 M) | \$(82.9 M) | \$(34.8 M) | \$(34.8 M) |

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Freedom Summer
Bill Number(s): Governor's Proposed Language - Section 10
Entire Bill
Partial Bill: Section 10
Sponsor(s):
Month/Year Impact Begins: Sales Tax Holiday Dates: 5/27/2024 to 9/2/2024, Collections Affected: June 2024-October 2024
Date Conference Reviewed: 12/15/2023

## Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Chapter 212, F.S. authorizes the collection of sales and use tax on admissions to ticketed events, gym memberships, museum tickets and memberships, and retail sales of the listed items.
b. Proposed Change: During the period of May 27, 2024 to September 2, 2024, the following items are exempt from sales and use tax: sales of tickets to live music events, state parks, live sporting events, festivals (including ballets, plays and musical performances), movie tickets, and museum tickets that are scheduled to be held between May 27, 2024 and December 31, 2024; use of or access to clubs providing physical fitness facilities between May 27, 2024 and December 31, 2024; the retail sale of specified boating and water activity supplies, camping supplies, fishing supplies, general outdoor supplies, residential pool supplies, children's athletic equipment, and children's toys between May 27, 2024 and September 2, 2024.

The retail sales exemption is valid only for the listed items and subject to the following price conditions. The retail exemption is not valid for commercial fishing supplies.

| Expenditure Type | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| Boating and water activity supplies | - Life jackets, coolers (first \$75) <br> - Recreational pool tubes, pool floats, inflatable chairs, and pool toys (first \$35) <br> - Safety flares (first \$50) <br> - Water skis, wakeboards, and kneeboards and recreational inflatable water tubes or floats capable of being towed (first \$150) <br> - Paddleboards and surfboards (first \$300) <br> - Canoes \& kayaks (first \$500) <br> - Paddles, and oars (\$75) <br> - Snorkels, goggles, and swimming masks (\$25) |
| Camping supplies | - Tents (first \$200) <br> - Sleeping bags, portable hammocks, and camping stoves and collapsible camping chairs (first \$50) <br> - Camping lanterns and flashlights (first \$30) |
| Fishing supplies | - Rods and reels (first $\$ 75$ if sold individually or (first $\$ 150$ if sold as a set) <br> - Tackle boxes or bags (first \$30) <br> - Bait or fishing tackle (first $\$ 5$ if sold individually or (first $\$ 10$ if sold as a set) |
| General outdoor supplies | - Sunscreen or insect repellant (first \$15) <br> - Sunglasses (first \$100) <br> - Binoculars (first \$200) <br> - Water bottles (first \$30) <br> - Hydration packs (first \$50) <br> - Outdoor Gas or Charcoal Grills (first \$250) <br> - Bicycle Helmets (first \$50) <br> - Bicycles (first \$250) |
| Residential pool supplies | - Individual residential pool and spa replacement parts, nets, filters, lights, and cover (first \$100) <br> - Residential pool and spa chemicals purchased by an individual (first \$150) |
| Children's athletic equipment | A consumer product designed or intended by the manufacturer for use by a child 12 years of age or younger when the child engages in an athletic activity (\$100 or less) |
| Children's toys | A consumer product designed or intended by the manufacturer for a child 12 years of age or younger for use by the child when the child plays (\$75 or less) |

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Freedom Summer
Bill Number(s): Governor's Proposed Language - Section 10

For Children's athletic equipment and children's toys, the bill adds the following to the definition:
"In determining whether consumer products are designed or intended for use by a child 12 years of age or younger, the following factors shall be considered:
a. A statement by a manufacturer about the intended use of such product, including a label on such product if such statement is reasonable.
b. Whether the product is represented in its packaging, display, promotion, or advertising as appropriate for use by children 12 years of age or younger."

The tax exemptions do not apply to sales within a theme park or entertainment complex as defined in s. 509.013(9), Florida Statutes, within a public lodging establishment as defined in s. 509.013(4), Florida Statutes, or within an airport as defined in s. 330.27(2), Florida Statutes.

## Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- REC Impact, HB7063 Enrolled - Section 43, Freedom Summer, adopted on 4/14/2023
http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2023/ pdf/page460-480.pdf
- REC Impact, Governor's Proposed Language - Section 13, Freedom Summer, adopted on 2/17/2023, http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2023/_pdf/page116-133.pdf
- REC Impact, Governor's Proposed Language - Section 7, Children's Toys, 3/10/2023, http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2023/ pdf/page238-242.pdf
- REC Impact, Proposed Language - Freedom Week, 02/18/2022, http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2022/_pdf/page414-429.pdf
- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, July 2023.
- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, December 2023.
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditures Survey, Average annual expenditures and characteristics, Table 1800, 2022.
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Table R-1. All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, standard errors, coefficients of variation, and weekly or quarterly percents reporting, Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 2022.
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditures Survey, Annual expenditure means and characteristics, Florida: Quintiles of income before taxes, 2020-2021.
- US Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and the District of Columbia: April 1, 2022 to July 1, 2023.
- IBIS World INDUSTRY REPORT OD4853, Swimming Pool Equipment Stores, September 2023.
- Source: IBISWorld, US INDUSTRY (SPECIALIZED) REPORT OD4244, Sunscreen Manufacturing Sunny outlook: A return to outdoor gatherings and activities will drive demand for sunscreen, September 2023.
- Source: IBISWorld Reports, US INDUSTRY (SPECIALIZED) REPORT OD4948, Insect Repellent Manufacturing, Constant buzz: Eco-conscious, natural products will be the industry's saving grace going forward, January 2022.
- Source: IBISWorld, US INDUSTRY (SPECIALIZED) REPORT OD4229, Sunglasses Stores, Bright lights: Industry revenue is expected to grow as the economy rebounds from the pandemic, February 2021.


## Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The analysis was split into multiple components, each using a separate methodology. The first methodology was used to estimate the sales and use tax impact on ticket sales and memberships. This methodology relied on IBISWorld Industry Reports to estimate the amount of ticket and membership revenue generated by the qualified industries in Florida. Next, the analysis led to an estimate of the portion of annual ticket and membership revenue that will be purchased during the sales tax holiday. Underlying the analysis is an expectation that the tax holiday will shift ticket and membership sales from later periods into the qualified week. The analysis also assumed that a large majority of museum ticket sales (83\%) are already tax exempt because these museums are operated by a 501(c)(3) (Florida Statute 212.042(a), F.S.. The estimates were grown by a CPI estimate of $5.4 \%$ which is the 2023 CPI estimate for admissions.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Freedom Summer
Bill Number(s): Governor's Proposed Language - Section 10
Second, the estimate for sales tax on State Park entrance fees was based on FY 2022-23 annual pass and day pass fees and assumptions made on the number of months' worth of annual passes and number of weeks' worth of single-day passes that would be sold during the tax exemption period.

Third, the estimates for retail sales for boating and water activities, camping supplies, fishing supplies, sports equipment, and partially for outdoor supplies used average annual expenditures by consumer unit by category from the Consumer Expenditures Survey for the United States and applied their respective shares of total expenditures to Florida average annual expenditures for the last year for which actual survey data was published. The expenditures were then grown by Florida personal income growth (FEEC) to the impact year.

## Boating and Water Activity Supplies

Expenditures for canoes, kayaks, wakeboards, and kneeboards and recreational inflatable water tubes or floats, paddleboards and surfboards are included in the CE category, "Un-motored recreational vehicles/ Boats without motor and boat trailers."

## General outdoor supplies

The current estimate reflects updated IBIS World reports, some of which have significant revisions based on significant revisions in US Census economic data. The estimate for outdoor supplies used IBISWorld reports for the US market size for sunscreen, insect repellent, and sunglasses and assumed Florida's market for these items was proportional to Florida's share of the US population. Other sports equipment expenditures from the Consumer Expenditures Survey were used as an estimate for spending on water bottles, hydration packs, and binoculars. It appears that IBIS World may have discontinued the insect repellent and sunglasses reports. The most recent reports are two-three years old.

## Residential pool supplies

Expenditures for recreational recreational pool tubes, pool floats, inflatable chairs, and pool toys, Individual residential pool and spa replacement parts, nets, filters, lights, and covers, and pool and spa chemicals were developed using an IBIS World report on Swimming Pool Equipment Stores revenues. Since these items are also sold by general merchandise stores, online retailers, and other specialty stores, this approach might underestimate the expenditures in this category. As a result, the REC 2/18/2022 doubled the estimate for specialized pool stores to account for sales occurring on other retail locations.

## Children's Toys

The age eligibility is for toys for children up to 12 years and younger.

## Price caps

The bill proposes each item to have a price cap "first of $\$ x x x$ " instead of the "\$xxx or less" price exemption as scored in HB7063 Enrolled - Section 43, Freedom Summer. The incremental impact from the "first of" is added.

## Bicycles

Children's bicycles and helmets (the latter always tax exempt in Florida) were excluded from the impact for Children's toys and for Children's athletic equipment. The estimates for bicycles and helmets in the latter two impacts were reduced to zero to eliminate the duplication with bicycles and helmets in "General Outdoor Supplies," which exempts the first \$250 of the selling price of bicycles. Since the category helmets is already included in bicycles, this analysis proposes removing the add-on estimate for helmets.

The bicycle estimate has not yet been reduced for the permanent exemption of baby bicycle seats.

## Pool toys

Pool toys are explicitly exempt in "Boating and water activity supplies." These items were not specifically eliminated in "Children's toys" since not all of the outdoor toys category is included in the estimate and they are not specifically mentioned as eligible for the exemption.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Freedom Summer
Bill Number(s): Governor's Proposed Language - Section 10

## Sunscreen

Sunscreen is also proposed to be exempted in the proposed "Disaster Preparedness." The item is included in the impact here since the duration of the holiday is longer and excluded in the former.

## Amusements parks and other tourist-related establishments

As discussed at the $2 / 17 / 2023$ REC, impact from the bill language excluding amusement parks, lodging establishments, and airports from the sales tax exemption is not included regardless of whether the bill language contains it. Whether these establishments are required to comply or exempted from complying with the sales tax holiday is not considered in this analysis.

## Comparison to prior impacts

This language differs from HB7063 Enrolled - Section 43, Freedom Summer in the following aspects.

- $\quad$ First of $\$ \$$ instead of $\$ \$$ or less for four categories.
- Bicycles price cap is $\$ 250$ instead of $\$ 500$.
- Validity dates for admissions differ.

The table below shows the estimated impacts.

Estimated Sales Tax Exemptions (Millions of Dollars)

| EXEMPTION TYPE |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Admissions | -99.6 |
| Retail sales | -136.7 |
| Total | -236.3 |

## Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

## Revenue Distribution:

|  | High |  | Middle |  | Low |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
|  |  |  | $(\$ 236.3 \mathrm{~m})$ |  |  |  |
| $2025-26$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2026-27$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2027-28$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2024-25$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Freedom Summer
Bill Number(s): Governor's Proposed Language - Section 10
List of affected Trust Funds: Sales and Use Tax
Section 5:
Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 12/15/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate with an adjustment to the retail sales of General Outdoor Supplies.

|  | GR |  | Trust |  | Revenue Sharing |  | Local Half Cent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2023-24$ | $(207.0)$ | 0.0 | (Insignificant) | 0.0 | $(7.0)$ | 0.0 | $(19.9)$ | 0.0 |
| $2024-25$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2025-26$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2026-27$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2027-28$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |


|  | 6\% Sub-Total |  | Add: Local Option |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2023-24$ | $(233.9)$ | 0.0 | $(28.3)$ | 0.0 | $(262.2)$ | 0.0 |
| $2024-25$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2025-26$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2026-27$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2027-28$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |






|  | A | B |  | C |  | D |  | E |  | F | G | H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 49 <br> 50 |  | 5. Spending behavior (number of weeks of shopping induced) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 51 |  | Spending Behavior |  | Low (LAW) |  | Middle |  | High |  | Adopted Expenditures | Adopted Weeks | Adopted Expenditures |
| 52 |  | \# weeks |  | 14 |  | 21 |  | 28 |  |  | 24 |  |
| 53 |  | Boating and water activity supplies | \$ | 52.5 | \$ | 78.7 |  | 105.0 | \$ | 90.0 | 24 |  |
| 54 |  | Camping supplies | \$ | 34.0 | \$ | 51.0 | \$ | 68.0 | \$ | 58.3 | 24 |  |
| 55 |  | Fishing supplies | \$ | 51.6 | \$ | 77.3 | \$ | 103.1 | \$ | 88.4 | 24 |  |
| 56 |  | General outdoor supplies | \$ | 131.8 | \$ | 197.8 | \$ | 263.7 | \$ | 226.0 | 24 |  |
| 57 |  | Sports equipment | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | 24 |  |
| 58 |  | Residential pool supplies | \$ | 165.9 | \$ | 248.8 | \$ | 331.7 | \$ | 284.3 | 24 |  |
| 59 |  | Florida Expenditures | \$ | 435.7 | \$ | 653.6 | \$ | 871.5 | \$ | 747.0 |  | - |
| 60 <br> 61 <br> 62 |  | 6. Sales tax collections. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63 |  | Sales Tax |  | Low |  | Middle |  | High |  | Adopted <br> UNDER CAP <br> Sales Tax |  |  |
| 64 |  | \# weeks |  | 14 |  | 21 |  | 28 |  | 24 |  |  |
| 65 |  | Boating and water activity supplies | \$ | 3.1 | \$ | 4.7 | \$ | 6.3 | \$ | 5.4 |  |  |
| 66 |  | Camping supplies | \$ | 2.0 | \$ | 3.1 | \$ | 4.1 | \$ | 3.5 |  |  |
| 67 |  | Fishing supplies | \$ | 3.1 | \$ | 4.6 | \$ | 6.2 |  | 5.3 |  |  |
| 68 |  | General outdoor supplies | \$ | 7.9 | \$ | 11.9 | \$ | 15.8 |  | 13.6 |  |  |
| 69 |  | Sports equipment | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | - | \$ | $\square$ |  |  |
| 70 |  | Residential pool supplies | \$ | 10.0 | \$ | 14.9 | \$ | 19.9 | \$ | 17.1 |  |  |
| 71 |  | Florida Expenditures | \$ | 26.1 | \$ | 39.2 | \$ | 52.3 | \$ | 44.8 |  |  |













## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Over the Counter Pet Medications - Permanent Exemption
Bill Number(s): Governor's Proposed Language
Entire Bill
Partial Bill: Section 1
Sponsor(s):
Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2024
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 12/15/2023

## Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Medical products and supplies used in the cure, mitigation, alleviation, prevention, or treatment of injury, disease, or incapacity that are temporarily or permanently incorporated into a patient or client or an animal by a licensed practitioner or a licensed veterinarian are exempt. Current law does not exempt other the counter pet medication from sales tax. Statute defines "domestic animal" as a dog, cat or another animal that is domesticated and may be kept as a household pet. The term does not include livestock or other farm animal (s. 768.139, F.S.) There are also requirements for personal possession of wildlife and what can be possessed as a personal pet (s. 379.3762).
b. Proposed Change: The proposed language adds over-the-counter pet medications to the list of permanent exemptions under s. 212.08(7), F.S. as exemption (vvv).

The proposed language does not have a price cap. It does not contain a definition of the term pet.

## Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) - Consumer Expenditure Survey
Florida Economic Estimating Conference - 7/23
National Economic Estimating Conference - 7/23
Florida Demographic Estimating Conference 7/23

## Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

For purposes of this analysis, a pet is considered to be the commonly domesticated animals including: dogs, cats, and certain types of fish, birds, rodents (or similar small mammals), reptiles and amphibians.

The American Pet Products Association considers the following animals pets:

- Dogs
- Cats
- Fish
- Birds
- Small Animals
- Reptiles
- Horses

The Consumer Expenditure Survey provides an estimate of the percentage of expenditures spent on pet supplies. Products in this segment include over-the-counter medicines, food bowls, collars and leashes, pet clothing, brushes and combs, shovels and scoopers, cat litter, cages birds and reptiles, travel carriers and other various accessories for pets. The analysis estimates a third of the category is made up by OTC medicines. As veterinary offices may also sell OTC medications, a part of consumer expenditure on pet veterinary services is also included.

Other adjustments include business and visitor purchases. Bill language conditions \& exclusions were also factored in. These includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.

The impact is grown by the personal income growth rate from the FEEC.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Over the Counter Pet Medications - Permanent Exemption
Bill Number(s): Governor's Proposed Language

## Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

|  | High |  | Middle |  | Low |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ |  |  | $(\$ 29.2)$ | $(\$ 31.8)$ |  |  |
| $2025-26$ |  |  | $(\$ 33.4)$ | $(\$ 33.4)$ |  |  |
| $2026-27$ |  |  | $(\$ 35.0)$ | $(\$ 35.0)$ |  |  |
| $2027-28$ |  |  | $(\$ 36.7)$ | $(\$ 36.7)$ |  |  |
| $2028-29$ |  |  | $(\$ 38.3)$ | $(\$ 38.3)$ |  |  |

Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax
Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 12/15/2023) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate with an adjustment to items excluded.

|  | GR |  | Trust |  | Revenue Sharing |  | Local Half Cent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | $(23.5)$ | $(25.6)$ | (Insignificant) | (Insignificant) | $(0.8)$ | $(0.9)$ | $(2.2)$ | $(2.4)$ |
| $2025-26$ | $(26.8)$ | $(26.8)$ | (Insignificant) | (Insignificant) | $(0.9)$ | $(0.9)$ | $(2.6)$ | $(2.6)$ |
| $2026-27$ | $(28.2)$ | $(28.2)$ | (Insignificant) | (Insignificant) | $(0.9)$ | $(0.9)$ | $(2.7)$ | $(2.7)$ |
| $2027-28$ | $(29.5)$ | $(29.5)$ | (Insignificant) | (Insignificant) | $(1.0)$ | $(1.0)$ | $(2.8)$ | $(2.8)$ |
| $2028-29$ | $(30.8)$ | $(30.8)$ | (Insignificant) | (Insignificant) | $(1.0)$ | $(1.0)$ | $(3.0)$ | $(3.0)$ |


|  | $6 \%$ Sub-Total |  | Add: Local Option |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | $(26.5)$ | $(28.9)$ | $(3.2)$ | $(3.5)$ | $(29.7)$ | $(32.4)$ |
| $2025-26$ | $(30.3)$ | $(30.3)$ | $(3.7)$ | $(3.7)$ | $(34.0)$ | $(34.0)$ |
| $2026-27$ | $(31.8)$ | $(31.8)$ | $(3.8)$ | $(3.8)$ | $(35.6)$ | $(35.6)$ |
| $2027-28$ | $(33.3)$ | $(33.3)$ | $(4.0)$ | $(4.0)$ | $(37.3)$ | $(37.3)$ |
| $2028-29$ | $(34.8)$ | $(34.8)$ | $(4.2)$ | $(4.2)$ | $(39.0)$ | $(39.0)$ |





## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Back-to-School Holiday, $2 \times 14$ Days, $\$ 100$ Clothing $/ \$ 50$ Supplies $/ \$ 1,500$ or less Computers $/ \$ 150$ or less graphing calculators Bill Number(s): Governor - Section 8
$\square$ Entire Bill
Partial Bill: Section 8
Sponsor(s): Governor
Month/Year Impact Begins: The sales tax holiday will affect July and August 2024 activity and, subsequently, August and September collections.
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 12/15/2023

## Section 1: Narrative

## a. Current Law:

Under current law in Ch. 212, F.S., clothing, school supplies, learning aides and jigsaw puzzles, and computers and related accessories purchased in store or online are subject to the 6\% Sales and Use Tax.

## b. Proposed Change:

Duration: The sales tax holiday is proposed for a 14-day period beginning on July 22 through August 4, 2024 and for a 14-day period beginning on January 1 through January 14, 2025.

Clothing: The bill exempts sales of "clothing, wallets, or bags, including handbags, backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags, but excluding briefcases, suitcases, and other garment bags" from the Sales and Use Tax as long as the sales price of the item does not exceed $\$ 100$. Clothing is defined as "any article of wearing apparel intended to be worn on or about the human body, excluding watches, watchbands, jewelry, umbrellas, and handkerchiefs," and including all footwear except for "skis, swim fins, roller blades, and skates."

School Supplies: During this same period, sales of school supplies having a sales price of $\$ 50$ or less per item are exempt from the Sales and Use Tax. School supplies are defined as "pens, pencils, erasers, crayons, notebooks, notebook filler paper, legal pads, binders, lunch boxes, construction paper, markers, folders, poster board, composition books, poster paper, scissors, cellophane tape, glue or paste, rulers, computer disks, staplers and staples used to secure paper products, protractors, compasses, and calculators."

Learning aids and jigsaw puzzles: Also exempt are learning aids and jigsaw puzzles having a sales price of $\$ 30$ or less. The term "learning aids" means "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."

NEW ITEM: Graphing calculators: Graphing calculators of $\$ 150$ or less per item are also exempt. The terms means a handheld computer that is capable of plotting graphs, solving simultaneous equations, and performing other tasks with variables.

Computers: Also exempt are personal computers or personal computer-related accessories purchased for noncommercial home or personal use, selling for less than $\$ 1,500$ per item. Exempted items include "electronic book readers, laptops, desktops, handhelds, tablets, and tower computers" and related accessories including "keyboards, mice, personal digital assistants, monitors (not including devices with a television tuner), other peripheral devices, modems, routers, and nonrecreational software, regardless of whether the accessories are used in association with a personal computer base unit." The exemption does not apply to "cellular telephones, video game consoles, digital media receivers, or devices that are not primarily designed to process data." Related accessories do not include "furniture or systems, devices, software, monitors with a television tuner, or peripherals designed or intended primarily for recreational use."

The tax exemptions do not apply to sales within a theme park or entertainment complex, as defined in 509.013(9), Florida Statutes, within a public lodging establishment, as defined in 509.013(4), Florida Statutes or within an airport, as defined in $330.27(2)$, Florida Statutes.

The bill allows a dealer to "opt out" of the sales tax holiday 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 would be exempt" under the legislation. If the qualifying dealer chooses not to participate in the tax holiday, the dealer must notify the Department of Revenue in writing and post a copy of that notice in a conspicuous location at the place of business.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Back-to-School Holiday, $2 \times 14$ Days, $\$ 100$ Clothing $/ \$ 50$ Supplies $/ \$ 1,500$ or less Computers $/ \$ 150$ or less graphing calculators Bill Number(s): Governor - Section 8

## Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- REC Impact for Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday - 2 * 2 Weeks, Governor's Proposed Language - Section 11, 4/14/2023, http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2023/ pdf/page448-456.pdf
- REC Impact for Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday - 2 * 2 Weeks, Governor's Proposed Language - Section 11, 2/17/2023, http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2023/ pdf/page134-142.pdf,
- REC Impact for CS/HB 7071, Section 43, School Sales Tax Holiday, 14 Days, $\$ 100$ Clothing/ $\$ 50$ Supplies/ $\$ 1,500$ or Less Computers, Revenue Estimating Impact Conference, 6/3/2022, http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2022/ pdf/page726-733.pdf
- Clothing and Shoes expenditures forecast, December 2023 National Economic Estimating Conference.
- Consumer Computer expenditures forecast, December 2023 National Economic Estimating Conference.
- U.S. Population (total and 65+), 3rd Quarter estimates, December 2023 National Economic Estimating Conference.
- Florida Population (total and 65+), 3rd Quarter estimates, November 2023 Demographic Estimating Conference.
- Estimates of Florida public school enrollment, August 2023 K-12 Enrollment Estimating Conference.
- Estimates of Florida private school enrollment, Private School Annual Report 2022-2023 (Florida Department of Education). Available at http://www.fldoe.org/schools/school-choice/private-schools/annual-reports.stml.
- Estimates of Florida public and private college/university fall enrollment, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (National Center for Education Statistics). Available at www.nces.ed.gov/ipeds. Estimates include Florida College System institutions, State Universities, career centers, and private institutions eligible to participate in the EASE or ABLE tuition assistance programs. Last accessed 12/13/2023.


## Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

## NOTE: The methodology below offers some incremental modifications to deriving taxable expenditures from consumer expenditure estimates.

Clothing/Shoes/Backpacks: Florida expenditures for clothing and shoes are derived from total national expenditures for clothing and shoes using Florida population (adjusted for ages 65+). The total Florida annual expenditures are converted to a 1-day amount and assume that $55 \%$ of the expenditures would be under the $\$ 100$ limit. Backpacks are assumed to be included in clothing. Backpacks are included in the clothing total. An advantage buying factor is also applied.

This impact is built to eliminate the overlap with other sales tax holidays. The overlap between HB 7063 Section 17, baby \& toddler clothing and baby diapers (permanent) and Back-to-School clothing ( $2 \times 2$ weeks) is eliminated here for the July - August period and the January period since the two holidays will overlap. The clothing estimate in Back-to-School is reduced to exclude baby and toddler clothing and baby diapers for all four weeks of the holiday. Baby diapers are considered clothing in the DOR TIP and in the Consumer Expenditure Survey. Adult diapers are not considered clothing in the Consumer Expenditure Survey. Adult diapers are included under medical supplies.

School Supplies: For school supplies (including staplers), an amount of expenditures is assumed per student, by grade level. The per student expenditure is multiplied by the estimated number of students enrolled in public or private elementary and secondary schools, Florida Colleges, State Universities, public technical colleges/career centers, and private colleges/universities. The estimated total expenditure by students is increased for advantage business spending by $20 \%$ and an additional $10 \%$ is added for the extended list. It is assumed that $90 \%$ of expenditures would be under the $\$ 50$ limit.

There may potentially exist an overlap between children's toys, as part of Freedom Summer, and school supplies, specifically pencils, markers, crayons, pencil sharpeners. There is no overlap in the second period in January 2024, so the Back-to-School impact for this category remains. The overlap may be minimal and smaller than estimated here since items used for arts and crafts and items required on school supply lists are not necessarily the same type. The original Governor's proposed language in the 2023 session included certain school supplies in children's toys, specifically art supplies. The Toy Industry Association's definitions and categorization also include such items in "toys." The REC 4/14/2023 agreed not to reduce the Back-to-School holiday impact for any potential overlap in these items.

Learning Aids \& Jigsaw Puzzles: Florida expenditures for games, toys, and hobbies are derived from total national expenditures for games, toys, and hobbies using Florida population. It is assumed that learning aids and jigsaw puzzles as defined represent $10 \%$ of the category. The total Florida annual expenditures are converted to a 1-day amount and assume that $40 \%$ of the

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

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expenditures in the category would be under the $\$ 30$ limit. An advantage buying factor to account for additional purchasing is used.

Computers: Florida expenditures are derived from total national expenditures for computers and peripherals using Florida population. In addition to hardware expenditures, expenditures for computer software and accessories are added. Expenditures for Calculators, Typewriters \& Other are used to estimate expenditures for graphing calculators. Since only certain modes of software sales are subject to sales tax (if the software is purchased in a Florida store), only a share of expenditures on software are included. The total Florida expenditures are adjusted for the percentage of total expenditures assumed to be exempt. An advantage buy factor is added for additional purchases by the general public. Purchases for commercial use are not exempt.

*Estimates in millions of dollars
Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact: The impact is nonrecurring for FY 2023-24 only.

|  | High |  | Middle |  | Low |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
|  |  |  | $(\$ 163.2 \mathrm{~m})$ |  |  |  |
| $2025-26$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2026-27$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2027-28$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2028-29$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

List of affected Trust Funds: Sales and Use Tax Grouping
Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 12/15/2023) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

|  | GR |  | Trust |  | Revenue Sharing |  | Local Half Cent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | $(144.5)$ | 0.0 | (Insignificant) | 0.0 | $(4.9)$ | 0.0 | $(13.8)$ | 0.0 |
| $2025-26$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2026-27$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2027-28$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2028-29$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |


|  | 6\% Sub-Total |  | Add: Local Option |  | Total |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring | Cash | Recurring |
| $2024-25$ | $(163.2)$ | 0.0 | $(19.7)$ | 0.0 | $(182.9)$ | 0.0 |
| $2025-26$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2026-27$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2027-28$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $2028-29$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |







