

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Agricultural Classification Extension for Citrus Farms

Bill Number(s): SB 7034 – Sections 4 and 5

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Sections 4 and 5

Sponsor(s):

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 2025

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 18th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Lands classified for assessment purposes as agricultural lands which are taken out of production by a state or federal eradication or quarantine program, including the Citrus Health Response Program, shall continue to be classified as agricultural lands for 5 years after the date of execution of a compliance agreement between the landowner and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, or a federal agency, as applicable, pursuant to such program or successor programs.
- b. **Proposed Change:** Increases the duration of the classified use assessment to 10 years.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Department of Citrus Contact

Abandoned Grove Compliance Agreement List – Citrus Health Response Program Contact

Aggregate Millage based on Proposed Millages from Each Taxing Authority Provided in December 2024

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The taxable value was calculated by applying the average citrus value of \$1350 and the de minimis value of up to \$50 per acre to the 7 impacted groves participating in the Citrus Health Response Program. School and Non-School millage rates were applied to arrive at an impact. Discussions with the Department of Citrus and the new bill language indicate that the language would not apply retroactively. This impact was previously presented to the conference on March 21st, 2025, and further on March 28th, 2025, where the conference adopted the proposed below estimate.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$0	\$(0.1 M)		
2026-27			(*)	\$(0.1 M)		
2027-28			(*)	\$(0.1 M)		
2028-29			\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)		
2029-30			\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)		

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed impact.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(*)	(0.1)	(*)	(0.1)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(*)	(0.1)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)

2025 Aggregate Millage Rates							
School	5.9037						
Non-School	10.4586						
Year	TPP Growth	TV Impact	School	Non-School	Total: Middle	Recurring	
2025	4.02%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2026	4.02%	\$ (260,208.00)	\$ (1,536.19)	\$ (2,721.41)	\$ (4,257.60)	\$ (144,570.41)	
2027	4.02%	\$ (2,798,510.00)	\$ (16,521.56)	\$ (29,268.50)	\$ (45,790.06)	\$ (144,570.41)	
2028	4.02%	\$ (6,450,769.00)	\$ (38,083.40)	\$ (67,466.01)	\$ (105,549.42)	\$ (144,570.41)	
2029	4.01%	\$ (8,835,580.00)	\$ (52,162.61)	\$ (92,407.80)	\$ (144,570.41)	\$ (144,570.41)	
Total Impact							
	High		Middle		Low		
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	
2025-26	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$(0.1 M)	\$0	\$0	
2026-27	\$0	\$0	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$0	\$0	
2027-28	\$0	\$0	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$0	\$0	
2028-29	\$0	\$0	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$0	\$0	
2029-30	\$0	\$0	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$0	\$0	

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Communications Services Tax

Issue: CST Local Rate Limitation

Bill Number(s): SB 7034/ HB 7033

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Sections 14/Section15

Sponsor(s): Senate Finance and Tax Committee/ Representative Duggan

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1st, 2025

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 18th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Local Governments may not raise their local communications services tax rate until January 1st, 2026.

b. Proposed Change: The local CST rate is now frozen through January 1st, 2031.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

DOR Single Revenue Source Report on Communications Services Tax

DOR Address/Jurisdiction Database

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The local CST rate only affects local CST collections. The Local CST collections forecast adopted by the REC assumes that the effective rate of local CST collections remains constant over the 10-year forecast horizon. Therefore, this language has no impact on state tax collections. However, 3 counties have levied additional Discretionary Sales Surtax rates since the passage of the original Local Rate Freeze. If the original freeze was allowed to expire in January of 2026, the CST County Surtax Conversion Rate for these three counties would increase to the level corresponding to their new discretionary surtax rate, as prescribed in F.S. 202.20(3). Continuing the freeze therefore has an impact to local government revenues in the amount of collections that would have been generated by allowing the conversion rates to reset. See the below table for an estimate of the local impact of allowing Hamilton, Martin, and Marion Counties Surtax Conversion Rates to increase. Note: FY2025-26 is 4/12ths of the total impact for that year, as the rate would reset in January 2026, and the locals would receive the first distribution from collections at the new rate in March 2026.

Fiscal Year	Local Impact
2025-26	\$(0.34) M
2026-27	\$(1.04) M
2027-28	\$(1.07) M
2028-29	\$(1.09) M
2029-30	\$(1.11) M

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

State Impact	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$0	\$0		
2026-27			\$0	\$0		
2027-28			\$0	\$0		
2028-29			\$0	\$0		
2029-30			\$0	\$0		

Local Impact	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$(0.34) M	\$(1.01) M		
2026-27			\$(1.04) M	\$(1.04) M		
2027-28			\$(1.07) M	\$(1.07) M		
2028-29			\$(1.09) M	\$(1.09) M		
2029-30			\$(1.11) M	\$(1.11) M		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Communications Services Tax

Issue: CST Local Rate Limitation

Bill Number(s): SB 7034/HB 7033

Revenue Distribution: Communications Services Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.3)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(1.0)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		Hamilton County	Marion County	Martin County		
2	Old DSS Rate	1.00%	1.00%	0.50%		
3	New DSS Rate	2.00%	1.50%	1.00%		
4	Effective Date of New DSS Rate	1/1/2025	1/1/2025	1/1/2025		
5						
6	DSS Conversion Rate	0.60%	0.50%	0.30%		
7	"Would-Be" DSS Conversion Rate	0.80%	0.80%	0.60%		
8	Additional Conversion Rate	0.20%	0.30%	0.30%		
9						
10	Jurisdiction	County	FY2023-24 Local CST Liabilities	Local CST Rate	Local CST Base	Impact of Additional Conversion Rate
11	Unincorporated Hamilton County	Hamilton	19,429	0.90%	2,158,759	4,318
12	Jasper	Hamilton	86,255	5.40%	1,597,321	3,195
13	Jennings	Hamilton	34,211	5.70%	600,190	1,200
14	White Springs	Hamilton	40,188	5.60%	717,638	1,435
15	Unincorporated Marion County	Marion	2,743,153	2.24%	122,736,168	368,209
16	Belleview	Marion	261,586	5.62%	4,654,561	13,964
17	Dunnellon	Marion	215,656	5.72%	3,770,217	11,311
18	McIntosh	Marion	27,285	5.72%	477,014	1,431
19	Ocala	Marion	3,601,211	5.72%	62,958,226	188,875
20	Reddick	Marion	5,643	1.80%	313,503	941
21	Unincorporated Martin County	Martin	1,847,432	2.14%	86,328,621	258,986
22	Jupiter Island	Martin	134,573	5.52%	2,437,909	7,314
23	Ocean Breeze	Martin	6,755	2.50%	270,189	811
24	Sewalls Point	Martin	58,137	3.42%	1,699,901	5,100
25	Stuart	Martin	1,377,855	5.52%	24,961,143	74,883
26	Indiantown	Martin	82,516	5.52%	1,494,854	4,485
27	Total Impact on FY2023-24					946,455
28						
29				Fiscal Year	Growth Rate	Local Impact
30				2023-24	1.63%	946,455
31				2024-25	2.99%	974,754
32				2025-26	3.65%	1,010,332
33				2026-27	2.92%	1,039,834
34				2027-28	2.78%	1,068,741
35				2028-29	2.04%	1,090,544
36				2029-30	1.48%	1,106,684

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Clothing and Shoes Sales Tax Exemption - PERMANENT

Bill Number(s): [Senate Proposed Language](#)

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): Senate Finance and Tax Committee

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2025 (effective date), August 2025 (first month of collections)

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 4/18/2025

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Currently, clothing and shoes are subject to sales tax.

b. Proposed Change: Senate Proposed Language, Section 2 adds subsection (20) to Section 212.08 to permanently exempt from sales tax clothing and shoes with a sale price of \$75 or less per item. Clothing and shoes are defined as follows:

“... the term “clothing” means any apparel or shoes intended to be worn on or about a person for general use or everyday wear.”

The term excludes:

- Accessories, such as bags, backpacks, girl’s bows, bowties, ties, handkerchiefs, jewelry, watches, etc.;
- Protective equipment;
- Sports or recreational equipment;
- Materials that become part of clothing, such as fabric.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "SAPCE3 Personal consumption expenditures (PCE) by state by type of product" (accessed Monday, April 14, 2025).
- U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Table 2.4.5U. Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Product, [Millions of dollars; quarters and months are seasonally adjusted at annual rates], Annual data from 1959 to 2024, Data published March 27, 2025 (accessed Monday, April 14, 2025).
- DOR Sales Tax Data by kind code
- Statista, Fast Fashion Retailer Prices, 2022, <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1342904/fast-fashion-retailers-prices-united-states/>
- JFAppearl, What is the typical price range for clothing in the USA?, <https://jinfengapparel.com/what-is-the-typical-price-range-for-clothing-in-the-usa/>

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

This analysis proposes two methods, each developed by using a different source data.

Method I "Taxable Sales by Kind Code"

Method I uses historical data on kind codes 10, “Clothing and Alterations,” and 11, “Shoe Stores,” from DOR-reported taxable sales. The two kind codes were assumed to grow at the same rate as the upper bound. This provided the lower bound estimate of taxable sales for the analysis.

Method II "Disposable Income - Personal Consumption Expenditures"

Method II uses consumer expenditures on “clothing and footwear” in Florida, as reported by U.S. BEA, in “Table SAPCE3: Personal Consumption Expenditures by State and Type of Product.” BEA publishes data for clothing and shoes goods and excludes related services. Expenditures on clothing and footwear include men’s, boys’, women’s, girls’, and baby items.

Growth in this category has historically grown about 1% slower than disposable personal income growth in Florida and about 0.2% faster than the U.S. (on a per capita basis). These two relationships were used to project expenditures forward through the analysis period using the forecasts of population, disposable income, and U.S. consumption of clothing and footwear from the recent demographic and economic estimating conferences.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Clothing and Shoes Sales Tax Exemption - PERMANENT

Bill Number(s): [Senate Proposed Language](#)

To arrive at a “clothing only” estimate the expenditures on “garments” from the same BEA table was used. The estimate for clothing and shoes is derived from the table aggregate line “Clothing and footwear.” For purposes of projecting forward it was assumed that these expenditures grew at the same rate as “clothing and footwear.” This provided the upper bound estimate of taxable sales for the analysis.

Method I “Taxable Sales by Kind Code” includes spending by tourists in Florida. Method II “Personal Consumption Expenditures” includes spending by Floridians in other states, which serves as a proxy for spending by non-residents in Florida.

Baby and toddler clothing and footwear are exempt from sales tax. Expenditures on such items, estimated using the BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey, are deducted from the total expenditures in each of the two methods above to arrive at taxable sales.

Methods I and II are averaged to generate a middle proposed estimate.

Based on various research, it is estimated that between 40 percent and 60 percent of clothing may fall under the proposed price cap of \$75 per item. According to BLS, in 2023, annual household spending on women's apparel averaged \$655, compared with \$406 for men's apparel, \$87 for girls' and \$96 for boys. Households spent an average of \$208 for women's footwear, \$147 for men's, \$47 for boys', and \$42 for girls' footwear annually. According to Statista, average prices in March 2022 ranged from \$15.74 (on Shein) to \$48.19 for dresses in fast-fashion stores (the same product), while outerwear items (same product) ranged from \$19.72 (on Shein) to \$51.22 to \$78.27 in fast fashion stores. According to JFA Apparel, the typical price in the US is \$20–\$50 for casual apparel to over \$100 for premium or designer pieces.

An advantage buying assumption (lever) is included.

The FY 25-26 estimate is grown by a Florida-specific growth rate for clothing and footwear from Method II. The growth rate for "Florida Clothing and Footwear" was based on a regression of "Florida Clothing and Footwear as a Share of Florida Disposable Income" on "U.S. Clothing and Footwear as a Share of U.S. Disposable Income." The NEEC and FEEC forecasts of U.S. disposable income and clothing and footwear expenditures (NEEC) and Florida disposable income (FEEC) were used to project Florida clothing and footwear through the analysis period.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

The first month of collections will be August 2025.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(749.7)	(785.1)		
2026-27			(817.9)	(817.9)		
2027-28			(859.7)	(859.7)		
2028-29			(900.1)	(900.1)		
2029-30			(931.1)	(931.1)		

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate adjusted to have a 75% weight to the estimate based on consumer expenditures and a 25% weight to the estimate based on taxable sales by kind code.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Clothing and Shoes Sales Tax Exemption - PERMANENT

Bill Number(s): [Senate Proposed Language](#)

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(723.4)	(757.6)	(*)	(*)	(24.3)	(25.5)	(55.4)	(58.1)
2026-27	(789.1)	(789.1)	((*)	(*)	(26.5)	(26.5)	(60.6)	(60.6)
2027-28	(829.3)	(829.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(27.9)	(27.9)	(63.7)	(63.7)
2028-29	(868.4)	(868.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(29.2)	(29.2)	(66.6)	(66.6)
2029-30	(898.2)	(898.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(30.2)	(30.2)	(69.0)	(69.0)

	6% SubTotal		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(803.1)	(841.1)	(115.8)	(121.3)	(918.9)	(962.5)
2026-27	(876.2)	(876.2)	(126.4)	(126.4)	(1,002.5)	(1,002.5)
2027-28	(921.0)	(921.0)	(132.8)	(132.8)	(1,053.8)	(1,053.8)
2028-29	(964.3)	(964.3)	(139.1)	(139.1)	(1,103.4)	(1,103.4)
2029-30	(997.5)	(997.5)	(143.9)	(143.9)	(1,141.4)	(1,141.4)

Senate Proposed Language 4-16-2025

Clothing (Apparel and Shoes) with a Price of \$75 or Less Permanent Sales Tax Exemption

4/18/2025

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(803.1)	(841.1)		
2026-27			(876.2)	(876.2)		
2027-28			(921.0)	(921.0)		
2028-29			(964.3)	(964.3)		
2029-30			(997.5)	(997.5)		

A	B	C	D	E								
1	Senate Proposed Language 4-16-2025											
2	Clothing (Apparel and Shoes) with a Price of \$75 or Less Permanent Sales Tax Exemption											
3	With certain exclusions											
4	4/18/2025											
5												
6												
7	SALES TAX HOLIDAY - CLOTHING											
8	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;">7/1/2025</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Start</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>End</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					7/1/2025	Start				End	
					7/1/2025	Start						
						End						
9												
10												
11												
12	FY 2025-26											
18												
19	<u>Estimate</u>											
20	1 Exempt baby and toddler clothing and footwear to size 5T											
21												
22				Adopted Share of Boys & Girls								
23				ages 2-5 in ages 2-15 clothing &								
24				included in Baby & Toddler								
25				Sales Tax Holiday								
26												
27												
28												
29												
30												
31												
32												
33												
34												
35												
36												
37												
38												
39	2 Florida Personal Consumption Expenditures on Clothing & Footwear - Reductions for Exempt Items											
40			Taxable sales (kind code) (Millions of Dollars)	Disposable Income - Personal Consumption Expenditures (Millions of Dollars)								
41			Method I	Method II								
42	FY 2025-26											
43	Florida Personal Consumption Expenditures on											
44	Clothing & Footwear (Mln. \$)		24,644.8	32,838.8								
45	<i>Exempt baby & toddler clothing & footwear, %</i>											
46	<i>of apparel</i>		8.95%	8.95%								
47	<i>Baby & Toddler Clothing & Footwear)</i>		2,205.1	2,938.2								
48												
49	Florida Personal Consumption Expenditures on											
50	Clothing & Footwear (Mln. \$),											
51	Less Exempt Baby & Toddler Clothing &											
52	Footwear)		22,439.7	29,900.6								
53	3 Sales Tax Collections											
54			Taxable sales (kind code) (Millions of Dollars)	Disposable Income - Personal Consumption Expenditures (Millions of Dollars)								
55			Method I	Method II								
	FY 2025-26											
	Sales Tax at 6%		6.0% 1,346.4	1,794.0								

	A	B	C	D	E
56		4 Price Caps, Advantage Buying		All clothing (except exempt baby&toddler) at price \$75 or less (Millions of Dollars)	
57				Low	High
58				Method I	Method II
59		Exempted amount of sales tax collections		673.2	897.0
60		<i>Assumption for % of clothing & footwear falling under the price cap (LEVER)</i>			50.0%
61		<i>(LEVER)</i>	0%	673.2	897.0
62		<i>Advantage buying (LEVER)</i>	0.04	701.2	934.4
63			2 weeks	Average of Methods I and II	
64					Adopted
65		5 Final Impact first year (recurring)		(785.1)	(841.1)
66		Final impact - first year (partial cash basis)		(817.8)	(876.1)
67					
68					
69					
70		6 Annual growth rate (Derived from Method II)		Average of Methods I and II	
71					
72			FY		
73			2025-26	4.7%	(841.06)
74			2026-27	4.2%	(876.20)
75			2027-28	5.1%	(921.00)
76			2028-29	4.7%	(964.30)
77			2029-30	3.4%	(997.50)
78					
79					
80					
81					
82					
83					

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Affordable Housing Exemption – State-owned Lands

Bill Number(s): HB 7033

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Sections 13 & 14

Sponsor(s): Representative Duggan

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 1st, 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 18th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** There currently is no exemption specifically for state-owned land leased to non-governmental entities that provide affordable housing on that land.
- b. **Proposed Change:** The bill creates Section 196.19781, Florida Statutes, which provides an exemption for properties with more than 70 units rented out to persons or families with an adjusted gross household income of less than 120 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income if the land is entirely owned by the state and the property is subject to a lease or restrictive use agreement to provide affordable housing for at least 60 years.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2024 Final NAL Real Property Tax Roll

Aggregate Millage based on Proposed Millages from Each Taxing Authority Provided in December 2024

Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, March 5, 2025

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The property tax roll was analyzed in a number of ways in an effort to identify one of these properties. Properties receiving some amount of exemption 20 (government property exemption) could be candidates as a portion of the property may receive an exemption as government owned, while the remaining would be taxable today and potentially providing affordable housing. Of those with taxable value remaining and 71 or more residential units, none were owned by the state.

Use code 90, government leaseholds, was analyzed and properties owned by the state were identified. Of those, one property had 71 or more units, a hotel at the Boca Raton Airport. Although the language does not have rental rate nor rental duration requirements, a hotel would likely not qualify as it would have to verify and limit guests' income and would still need the 60 year agreement to provide affordable housing.

Other methods of searching state-owned land for lessee's providing affordable housing were fruitless. As such, the low of zero is presented. Under the assumption that the bill has a purpose and will be of benefit to someone, the high of negative indeterminant is presented. The middle considers the average school and non-school taxable value of multi-family properties with at least 71 units and some taxable value remaining. It assumes 1 property of that average size, 100 percent of the units of which are used to provide affordable housing. The bill first impacts the 2026 tax roll.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$0	(**)	\$0	\$(0.8 M)	\$0	\$0
2026-27	(**)	(**)	\$(0.7 M)	\$(0.8 M)	\$0	\$0
2027-28	(**)	(**)	\$(0.7 M)	\$(0.8 M)	\$0	\$0
2028-29	(**)	(**)	\$(0.7 M)	\$(0.8 M)	\$0	\$0
2029-30	(**)	(**)	\$(0.8 M)	\$(0.8 M)	\$0	\$0

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Affordable Housing Exemption – State-owned Lands

Bill Number(s): HB 7033

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted an adjusted middle estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.3)	0.0	(2.3)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.9)	(2.3)	(1.9)	(2.3)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.1)	(2.3)	(2.1)	(2.3)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(2.3)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	(0.8)	0.0	(1.5)	0.0	(2.3)
2026-27	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(1.9)	(2.3)
2027-28	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(2.1)	(2.3)
2028-29	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(2.2)	(2.3)
2029-30	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(2.3)	(2.3)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	2025 Aggregate Millage Rates							
2	School	5.9037						
3	Non-School	10.4586						
4								
5	Average 71+ Unit Property							
6	Just Value	\$ 37,627,068						
7	School Taxable Value	\$ 36,466,952						
8	Non-school Taxable Value	\$ 34,415,406						
9								
10	Assumptions							
11	Number of Average Sized Properties	3						
12	Share of Units Rented to Persons/Families Earning <120% Median Income	100%						
13								
14	Roll Year	School TV Growth Rate	Non-School TV Growth Rate	School Impact	Non-School Impact			
15	2024	7.9%	10.5%	\$ 645,870	\$ 1,079,811			
16	2025	5.5%	7.8%	\$ 681,698	\$ 1,163,950			
17	2026	5.9%	7.3%	\$ 721,987	\$ 1,249,078			
18	2027	5.7%	6.5%	\$ 763,435	\$ 1,330,786			
19	2028	5.3%	5.9%	\$ 804,193	\$ 1,408,932			
20	2029	5.4%	5.7%	\$ 847,482	\$ 1,489,723			
21								
22	School Impact							
23		High		Middle		Low		
24		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	
25	2025-26	\$0	(**)	\$0	\$(0.8 M)	\$0	\$0	
26	2026-27	(**)	(**)	\$(0.7 M)	\$(0.8 M)	\$0	\$0	
27	2027-28	(**)	(**)	\$(0.8 M)	\$(0.8 M)	\$0	\$0	
28	2028-29	(**)	(**)	\$(0.8 M)	\$(0.8 M)	\$0	\$0	
29	2029-30	(**)	(**)	\$(0.8 M)	\$(0.8 M)	\$0	\$0	
30								
31	Non-School Impact							
32		High		Middle		Low		
33		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	
34	2025-26	\$0	(**)	\$0	\$(1.5 M)	\$0	\$0	
35	2026-27	(**)	(**)	\$(1.2 M)	\$(1.5 M)	\$0	\$0	
36	2027-28	(**)	(**)	\$(1.3 M)	\$(1.5 M)	\$0	\$0	
37	2028-29	(**)	(**)	\$(1.4 M)	\$(1.5 M)	\$0	\$0	
38	2029-30	(**)	(**)	\$(1.5 M)	\$(1.5 M)	\$0	\$0	
39								
40	Total Impact							
41		High		Middle		Low		
42		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	
43	2025-26	\$0	(**)	\$0	\$(2.3 M)	\$0	\$0	
44	2026-27	(**)	(**)	\$(2.0 M)	\$(2.3 M)	\$0	\$0	
45	2027-28	(**)	(**)	\$(2.1 M)	\$(2.3 M)	\$0	\$0	
46	2028-29	(**)	(**)	\$(2.2 M)	\$(2.3 M)	\$0	\$0	
47	2029-30	(**)	(**)	\$(2.3 M)	\$(2.3 M)	\$0	\$0	

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem
Issue: Agricultural TPP Exemption
Bill Number(s): CS/SJR 318

- Entire Bill**
- Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Senator Truenow
Month/Year Impact Begins: January 1st, 2027
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 28th, 2025; April 18th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Section 3 , Article VII of the Florida Constitution provides ad valorem tax exemption criteria.
- b. Proposed Change:** Adds an additional criterion which provides an ad valorem exemption to Tangible Personal Property that is located on property designated as agricultural, used in agriculture production or agrotourism, and owned by the land/leaseholder of the property.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Aggregate Millage based on Proposed Millages from Each Taxing Authority Provided in August 2025
 Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, March 5th, 2025
 2024 Final NAP Tangible Personal Property Tax Roll

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

All agricultural equipment on property designated as classified use was identified using the NAICS codes beginning with ‘11’ for Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting activity. Activity for fishing, hunting, and trapping (114) were excluded. The total taxable value of these items was calculated and then multiplied by the aggregate statewide millage rates before being forecasted using the TPP growth rates from the 2025 Ad Valorem Estimating Conference. Furthermore, since agrotourism is typically conducted on land used for agriculture, these TPP items are already being classified as agricultural since the listed code represents the primary activity of the account.

The joint resolution goes into effect in 2027. The impact is zero/negative indeterminant due to the requirement for a statewide referendum. The impact is zero if the constitutional amendment fails to pass and the below table if it passes:

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$0	\$0		
2026-27			\$0	\$0		
2027-28			\$(31.0 M)	\$(31.0 M)		
2028-29			\$(32.3 M)	\$(32.3 M)		
2029-30			\$(33.6 M)	\$(33.6 M)		

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(0/**)	(0/**)		
2026-27			(0/**)	(0/**)		
2027-28			(0/**)	(0/**)		
2028-29			(0/**)	(0/**)		
2029-30			(0/**)	(0/**)		

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem
Issue: Agricultural TPP Exemption
Bill Number(s): CS/SJR 318

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The impact is zero/negative indeterminate due to the requirement for a statewide referendum.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	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/**)
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/**)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0/**)	(0/**)	(0/**)	(0/**)

The impact is zero if the constitutional amendment fails to pass and the below table if it passes:

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	(10.4)	0.0	(18.3)	0.0	(28.7)
2026-27	0.0	(10.8)	0.0	(19.1)	0.0	(29.9)
2027-28	(11.2)	(11.2)	(19.8)	(19.8)	(31.0)	(31.0)
2028-29	(11.6)	(11.6)	(20.6)	(20.6)	(32.2)	(32.2)
2029-30	(12.1)	(12.1)	(21.5)	(21.5)	(33.6)	(33.6)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2	2025 Aggregate Millage Rates						
3	School		5.904				
4	Non-School		10.459				
5							
6	TPP Growth Rates						
7	2024	5.31%					
8	2025	4.02%					
9	2026	4.02%					
10	2027	4.02%					
11	2028	4.02%					
12	2029	4.01%					
13	2030	4.01%					
14	3/25 Ad Valorem Estimating Conference						
15							
16	Ag TPP	Parcels	Total TV				
17	Parcels	18,914	\$ 1,685,446,036				
18							
19	Impact on School						
20		High		Middle		Low	
21		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
22	2025-26			\$(10.4 M)	\$(10.4 M)		
23	2026-27			\$(10.8 M)	\$(10.8 M)		
24	2027-28			\$(11.2 M)	\$(11.2 M)		
25	2028-29			\$(11.6 M)	\$(11.6 M)		
26	2029-30			\$(12.1 M)	\$(12.1 M)		
27							
28	Impact on Non-School						
29		High		Middle		Low	
30		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
31	2025-26			\$(18.3 M)	\$(18.3 M)		
32	2026-27			\$(19.1 M)	\$(19.1 M)		
33	2027-28			\$(19.8 M)	\$(19.8 M)		
34	2028-29			\$(20.6 M)	\$(20.6 M)		
35	2029-30			\$(21.5 M)	\$(21.5 M)		
36							
37	Total Impact						
38		High		Middle		Low	
39		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
40	2025-26			\$(28.7 M)	\$(28.7 M)		
41	2026-27			\$(29.8 M)	\$(29.8 M)		
42	2027-28			\$(31.0 M)	\$(31.0 M)		
43	2028-29			\$(32.3 M)	\$(32.3 M)		
44	2029-30			\$(33.6 M)	\$(33.6 M)		
45							

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Citrus Processing and Packinghouse Tangible Personal Property

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Sections 2 & 3

Sponsor(s): Finance and Tax

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 2025

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 18, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Section 193.4516 F.S. is related to the assessment of citrus fruit packing and processing equipment rendered unused due to Hurricane Irma or citrus greening. For purposes of ad valorem taxation, applying to the 2018 tax roll only, tangible personal property owned and operated by a citrus fruit packing or processing facility is deemed to have a market value no greater than its value for salvage, provided the tangible personal property is no longer used in the operation of the facility due to the effects of natural disasters Hurricane Irma or to citrus greening.
- b. **Proposed Change:** Revises the language to read “packinghouse and processor” equipment and the salvage value reduction now applies to the 2025 tax roll only for equipment no longer used due to citrus greening. Packinghouse has the same meaning as provided in s. 601.03 (29): “Any building, structure, or place where citrus fruit is packed or otherwise prepared for market or shipment in fresh form.” Processor has the same meaning as provided in s. 601.03 (32): “Any person engaged within this state in the business of canning, concentrating, or otherwise processing citrus fruit for market other than for shipment in fresh fruit form.”

Language is included to indicate property owners have until August 1, 2025 to submit applications, and denied applications may be challenged with the VABs within 25 days after TRIM notices are sent.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

TPP 2024 Final Roll

Florida Department of Citrus Contact

Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, March 5, 2025

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Data was provided by the Department of Citrus identifying commercial citrus packing houses and shippers as well as processors. There were 26 packinghouses and 39 processors on the list and 10 and 16, respectively, were matched to the TPP roll. For the matched businesses, a salvage value is calculated as 10 percent of the just value minus any exemptions. The taxable value is subtracted from that to arrive at an impact had the bill been in effect in 2024.

Low: When 193.4516 was in place for Irma and Citrus Greening in 2018, there were 3 total claims. 3 were for Irma damage, 0 were for citrus greening. The low assumes \$0.

Middle: For the matched businesses, the impact is grown out to 2026 using the TPP growth rates from the most recent Ad Valorem Forecast.

High: The packing house impact is multiplied by 2.6 (26 businesses, 10 matched) and the processor impact is multiplied by 2.4 (39 businesses, 16 matched) to estimate the missing packers and processors, then the impact is grown out to 2026 using the TPP growth rates from the most recent Ad Valorem Forecast.

It is assumed that packinghouses will be impacted to a greater degree than processors. Processors can switch to importing fruit. For the middle and high it is assumed that 50 percent of packinghouses and 10 percent of processors will be unusable due to citrus greening in 2025. Statewide aggregate millage rates are then applied. The bill only impacts the 2025 roll.

Effectively identical language was scored by the conference on [3/28/2025](#). At that time, the middle estimate was adopted.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Citrus Processing and Packinghouse Tangible Personal Property

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$(2.0 M)	\$0	\$(0.8 M)	\$0	\$0	\$0
2026-27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2027-28	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2028-29	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2029-30	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the middle estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.8)	0.0	(0.8)	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
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	2025 Statewide Aggregate Millage						
2	School	5.9037					
3	Non-School	10.4586					
4							
5			Found	Expected			
6	Total in NAICS	(701,300,880)	172	172			
7	Packing	(7,634,263)	10	26			
8	Processing	(449,026,148)	16	39			
9							
10				Middle		High	
11	Roll Year	TPP	Growth	Packing	Processing	Packing	Processing
12	2024	180,320.82		(7,634,263)	(449,026,148)	(19,849,084)	(1,094,501,236)
13	2025	187,578.66	4.0%	(7,941,539)	(467,099,280)	(20,648,002)	(1,138,554,494)
14							
15	Share of Packing Unusable Due to Greening	50%					
16	Share of Processing Unusable Due to Greening	10%					
17							
18	Total Impact						
19		High		Middle		Low	
20		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
21	2025-26	\$(2.0 M)	\$0	\$(0.8 M)	\$0	\$0	\$0
22	2026-27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
23	2027-28	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
24	2028-29	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
25	2029-30	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Exemption Application Denial Requirements

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 10 and 11

Sponsor(s): Senate Finance and Tax Committee

Month/Year Impact Begins: Upon becoming law

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 18th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** F.S. 196.151 details the homestead exemption process. If the Property Appraiser finds that an applicant qualifies for the exemption, then appropriate changes are made to the property tax roll. In the event that the PA determines that applicant is not entitled to the exemption then they must make note of the disapproval and their reasoning, a copy of which must be forwarded to the applicant personally or through registered mail.

- b. **Proposed Change:** Language clarifies that notice of disapproval must now be sent to the applicant in pursuant to s.196.193(5)—notice must be in unambiguous language that clearly cites reason for denial and also informs the applicant that appeals may be made to the VAB.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

This is clarifying language and has a \$0 impact since it points to requirements currently existing in statute rather than providing additional language for denial notifications.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$0	\$0		
2026-27			\$0	\$0		
2027-28			\$0	\$0		
2028-29			\$0	\$0		
2029-30			\$0	\$0		

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed impact because it believes the change will not result in a direct revenue impact.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
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
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Gold Seal Child Care Facilities Property Tax Exemption

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 12, 13, and 36

Sponsor(s): Senate Finance and Tax Committee

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 1st, 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 18th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Section 196.198 of the F.S. lays out provisions regarding ad valorem taxation of educational property. Gold Seal care facilities are exempt from ad valorem taxation if the facility owns the property.
- b. **Proposed Change:** Amends the Statutes to exempt the portion of properties that are Gold Seal Quality childcare facilities from ad valorem taxation, regardless of whether the property is owned or leased. If leased, this applies only to properties where the operator of the facility is responsible for the ad valorem tax payment.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Gold Seal Quality Data, *The Children’s Forum*

2025 Aggregate Statewide Millage Rates

2024 Final NAL Property Roll

2025 Ad Valorem Revenue Estimating Conference

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The Gold Seal Quality Care (Gold Seal) program was established in 1996 to acknowledge childcare facilities and family day care homes that have gone above the required minimum licensing standards to become accredited by recognized agencies whose standards reflect quality in the level of care and supervision provided to children.

Under section 1002.945 of F.S., the portion of the parcel owned and used as childcare facilities that have achieved Gold Seal Quality Status are exempt from ad valorem taxation. This language extends this exemption to facilities that are leased.

A list of 1,914 Gold Seal facilities was used to match the address of these facilities to the 2024 NAL Property Roll by address. Of which, 956 were matched and the median amount claimed under this exemption was \$948,235. Only 242 of these parcels had not claimed this exemption but also had taxable value greater than zero. The greater of the remaining taxable value and the median exemption amount of the parcels was totaled for school and non-school to arrive at an impact amount. This was then multiplied by the aggregate millage rates and forecasted using the non-residential taxable value growth rates from the 2025 Ad Valorem Estimating conference.

It is important to note that the report is updated daily and that out of the 1,914 Gold Seal facilities, 155 of them were family day cares without an address listed and thus could not be included in the match. Thus, the low only encompasses the impact amount of the matched parcels while the high uses a gross-up factor to account for the unmatched parcels.

A similar impact was scored at the 4/4/2025 impact conference where the middle was adopted.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$(5.5 M)	\$(5.5 M)	\$(4.2 M)	\$(4.2 M)	\$(2.8 M)	\$(2.8 M)
2026-27	\$(5.9 M)	\$(5.9 M)	\$(4.4 M)	\$(4.4 M)	\$(2.9 M)	\$(2.9 M)
2027-28	\$(6.1 M)	\$(6.1 M)	\$(4.6 M)	\$(4.6 M)	\$(3.1 M)	\$(3.1 M)
2028-29	\$(6.4 M)	\$(6.4 M)	\$(4.8 M)	\$(4.8 M)	\$(3.2 M)	\$(3.2 M)
2029-30	\$(6.8 M)	\$(6.8 M)	\$(5.1 M)	\$(5.1 M)	\$(3.4 M)	\$(3.4 M)

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Gold Seal Child Care Facilities Property Tax Exemption

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the middle estimate with zero for the FY 2025-26 cash.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.2)	0.0	(4.2)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.4)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(4.4)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.6)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(4.6)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.8)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(4.8)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.1)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(5.1)

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	(1.5)	0.0	(2.7)	0.0	(4.2)
2026-27	(1.6)	(1.6)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(4.4)	(4.4)
2027-28	(1.6)	(1.6)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(4.6)	(4.6)
2028-29	(1.7)	(1.7)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(4.8)	(4.8)
2029-30	(1.8)	(1.8)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(5.1)	(5.1)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2	<i>2025 Aggregate Millage Rates</i>						
3	School		5.904				
4	Non-School		10.459				
5							
6	<i>Gold Quality Seal</i>						
7	Count	Matched	Without Exemption	Total Taxable SD	Total Taxable NSD	Median Exemption	
8	1,914	956	242	\$ 163,320,722	\$ 157,980,042	\$ 948,235	
9							
10	<i>Non-Residential Taxable Value Growth Rates</i>						
11	Year	School	Non-School		Gross-Up Factor		
12	2024	6.41%	8.27%		100.2%		
13	2025	3.98%	6.68%				
14	2026	4.41%	6.40%				
15	2027	4.32%	5.34%				
16	2028	4.54%	5.19%				
17	2029	4.53%	4.94%				
18	2030	4.55%	4.83%				
19	<i>3/25 Ad Valorem Estimating Conference</i>						
20							
21	<i>Impact on School</i>						
22		<i>High</i>		<i>Middle</i>		<i>Low</i>	
23		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
24	2025-26	\$(2.0 M)	\$(2.0 M)	\$(1.5 M)	\$(1.5 M)	\$(1.0 M)	\$(1.0 M)
25	2026-27	\$(2.1 M)	\$(2.1 M)	\$(1.6 M)	\$(1.6 M)	\$(1.0 M)	\$(1.0 M)
26	2027-28	\$(2.2 M)	\$(2.2 M)	\$(1.6 M)	\$(1.6 M)	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)
27	2028-29	\$(2.3 M)	\$(2.3 M)	\$(1.7 M)	\$(1.7 M)	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)
28	2029-30	\$(2.4 M)	\$(2.4 M)	\$(1.8 M)	\$(1.8 M)	\$(1.2 M)	\$(1.2 M)
29							
30	<i>Impact on Non-School</i>						
31		<i>High</i>		<i>Middle</i>		<i>Low</i>	
32		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
33	2025-26	\$(3.5 M)	\$(3.5 M)	\$(2.6 M)	\$(2.6 M)	\$(1.8 M)	\$(1.8 M)
34	2026-27	\$(3.8 M)	\$(3.8 M)	\$(2.8 M)	\$(2.8 M)	\$(1.9 M)	\$(1.9 M)
35	2027-28	\$(4.0 M)	\$(4.0 M)	\$(3.0 M)	\$(3.0 M)	\$(2.0 M)	\$(2.0 M)
36	2028-29	\$(4.2 M)	\$(4.2 M)	\$(3.1 M)	\$(3.1 M)	\$(2.1 M)	\$(2.1 M)
37	2029-30	\$(4.4 M)	\$(4.4 M)	\$(3.3 M)	\$(3.3 M)	\$(2.2 M)	\$(2.2 M)
38							
39	<i>Total Impact</i>						
40		<i>High</i>		<i>Middle</i>		<i>Low</i>	
41		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
42	2025-26	\$(5.5 M)	\$(5.5 M)	\$(4.2 M)	\$(4.2 M)	\$(2.8 M)	\$(2.8 M)
43	2026-27	\$(5.9 M)	\$(5.9 M)	\$(4.4 M)	\$(4.4 M)	\$(2.9 M)	\$(2.9 M)
44	2027-28	\$(6.1 M)	\$(6.1 M)	\$(4.6 M)	\$(4.6 M)	\$(3.1 M)	\$(3.1 M)
45	2028-29	\$(6.4 M)	\$(6.4 M)	\$(4.8 M)	\$(4.8 M)	\$(3.2 M)	\$(3.2 M)
46	2029-30	\$(6.8 M)	\$(6.8 M)	\$(5.1 M)	\$(5.1 M)	\$(3.4 M)	\$(3.4 M)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Modifications to Nonprofit Land Lease Exemption

Bill Number(s): HB 7033

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Sections 9 (lines 429-448) & 11

Sponsor(s): Representative Duggan

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 1st, 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 18th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** 196.1978(1)(b) provides a property tax exemption for the land value of a property owned by a corporation not for profit that leases the property for at least ninety-nine years to provide housing on more than fifty percent of the improved square footage to persons earning less than one hundred and twenty percent of the median annual adjusted gross income in the state or metropolitan statistical area (or county if no such area exists).
- b. **Proposed Change:** 196.1978(1)(b) is modified to exempt the whole property, rather than just the land value, and the land can also be owned by a housing finance authority.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2024 Final NAL Real Property Tax Roll

Aggregate Millage based on Proposed Millages from Each Taxing Authority Provided in December 2024

Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, July 31, 2024

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The existing land exemption totals \$4.9m over 32 properties. On those properties, there remains \$4.3m in school and \$3.6m in non-school taxable value. This bill would exempt a significant amount of that. Further, the addition of housing finance authority owned land may add new applicants. The low assumes that 75 percent of the remaining taxable value will become exempt. The middle assumes that 90 percent of the remaining taxable value will become exempt, and that an amount equal to 2.5 percent of the additional taxable value exempted will further be exempt as owned by a housing finance authority. The high assumes that 100 percent of the remaining taxable value will become exempt, and that an amount equal to 12.5 percent of the additional taxable value exempted will further be exempt as owned by a housing finance authority. The taxable value is grown using the non-homestead residential taxable value growth rate from the latest ad valorem conference. The bill first impacts the 2026 roll year.

A similar bill was scored by the conference on [3/28/2025](#). At the time, a methodology similar to the high was adopted, and based on a lengthy discussion, the projected loss was increased an additional \$1m per year for community land trusts. The high presented here makes this adjustment, reduces the assumption on leased property by half (as it is now only housing finance authority rather than broadly government owned), and does not make the adjustment for lease duration.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$0	\$(1.1 M)	\$0	(*)	\$0	(*)
2026-27	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2027-28	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2028-29	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2029-30	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Modifications to Nonprofit Land Lease Exemption

Bill Number(s): HB 7033

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the high estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	0.0	(1.1)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	(0.4)	0.0	(0.7)	0.0	(1.1)
2026-27	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.1)
2027-28	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.1)
2028-29	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.1)
2029-30	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.1)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	2025 Statewide Aggregate Millage Rates						
2	School	5.9037					
3	Non-School	10.4586					
4							
5	Exemption Amount 24	\$ 4,900,725					
6	Remaining School TV	\$ 4,339,408					
7	Remaining Non-School TV	\$ 3,630,808					
8							
9	Assumption	High	Middle	Low			
10	Share of Remaining TV to Exempt	100%	90%	75%			
11	Share Up for Housing Finance Authority Owned Land:	12.5%	2.5%	0.0%			
12	Share Up for 99 -> 90 Year Lease:	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
13							
14	Roll Year	Non-HX Res TV	Growth	School Exempt	Non-School Exempt	Add to High for Community Land Trusts	
15	2024	\$ 1,131,260,834,962		\$ (4,339,408)	\$ (3,630,808)	\$ (1,000,000)	
16	2025	\$ 1,228,347,905,354	9%	\$ (4,711,825)	\$ (3,942,411)	\$ (1,000,000)	
17	2026	\$ 1,320,387,320,723	7%	\$ (5,064,879)	\$ (4,237,814)	\$ (1,000,000)	
18	2027	\$ 1,401,963,841,291	6%	\$ (5,377,799)	\$ (4,499,636)	\$ (1,000,000)	
19	2028	\$ 1,481,156,083,893	6%	\$ (5,681,573)	\$ (4,753,805)	\$ (1,000,000)	
20	2029	\$ 1,560,873,222,239	5%	\$ (5,987,360)	\$ (5,009,659)	\$ (1,000,000)	
21	2030	\$ 1,643,259,487,764	5%	\$ (6,303,386)	\$ (5,274,080)	\$ (1,000,000)	
22							
23	Impact on School						
24		High		Middle		Low	
25		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
26	2025-26	\$0.00	\$(0.392 M)	\$0.00	\$(0.026 M)	\$0.00	\$(0.021 M)
27	2026-27	\$(0.394 M)	\$(0.394 M)	\$(0.028 M)	\$(0.028 M)	\$(0.022 M)	\$(0.022 M)
28	2027-28	\$(0.397 M)	\$(0.397 M)	\$(0.029 M)	\$(0.029 M)	\$(0.024 M)	\$(0.024 M)
29	2028-29	\$(0.399 M)	\$(0.399 M)	\$(0.031 M)	\$(0.031 M)	\$(0.025 M)	\$(0.025 M)
30	2029-30	\$(0.401 M)	\$(0.401 M)	\$(0.033 M)	\$(0.033 M)	\$(0.027 M)	\$(0.027 M)
31							
32	Impact on Non-School						
33		High		Middle		Low	
34		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
35	2025-26	\$0.000	\$(0.686 M)	\$0.000	\$(0.038 M)	\$0.000	\$(0.031 M)
36	2026-27	\$(0.689 M)	\$(0.689 M)	\$(0.041 M)	\$(0.041 M)	\$(0.033 M)	\$(0.033 M)
37	2027-28	\$(0.692 M)	\$(0.692 M)	\$(0.043 M)	\$(0.043 M)	\$(0.035 M)	\$(0.035 M)
38	2028-29	\$(0.695 M)	\$(0.695 M)	\$(0.046 M)	\$(0.046 M)	\$(0.037 M)	\$(0.037 M)
39	2029-30	\$(0.698 M)	\$(0.698 M)	\$(0.048 M)	\$(0.048 M)	\$(0.039 M)	\$(0.039 M)
40							
41	Total Impact						
42		High		Middle		Low	
43		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
44	2025-26	\$0	\$(1.1 M)	\$0.00	\$(0.064 M)	\$0.00	\$(0.052 M)
45	2026-27	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)	\$(0.068 M)	\$(0.068 M)	\$(0.056 M)	\$(0.056 M)
46	2027-28	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)	\$(0.073 M)	\$(0.073 M)	\$(0.059 M)	\$(0.059 M)
47	2028-29	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)	\$(0.077 M)	\$(0.077 M)	\$(0.062 M)	\$(0.062 M)
48	2029-30	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)	\$(0.081 M)	\$(0.081 M)	\$(0.066 M)	\$(0.066 M)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Remote Hearings and Value Adjustment Board Proceedings

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 7

Sponsor(s): Senate Finance and Tax Committee

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 1st, 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 18th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** The clerk of the governing county must schedule appearances before the board and notify the petitioner of their appearance time at least 25 days prior to the hearing. Upon receiving notice of the hearing, the Property Appraiser must provide the petitioner with the property report card. Hearings may be rescheduled in the circumstance that either party is unable to have adequate representation at the hearing and the petitioner will subsequently be notified of the rescheduled time at least 15 days prior to the hearing.

- b. **Proposed Change:** (1) If a petitioner submits a written request for a hearing to be conducted electronically at least 10 calendar days prior to the hearing, then the Value Adjustment must allow it; (2) the board must ensure that their equipment is both functional and adequate to create legally required records as well as accessible to members of the general public. The board must also create a uniform method to swear in witnesses, receive and present evidence provided by the petitioner, and place testimony on record; (3) the petitioner must provide evidence in a format appropriate for viewing, processing, printing, and archiving; (4) counties with a population of less than 75,000 may opt out of this electronic hearing provision.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Property Tax Oversight, Department of Revenue

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Provisions allowing for Value Adjustment Board hearings to take place electronically expands access to the petition process. Thus, the impact is negative indeterminant since more hearings can now take place; however, it is important to note that creating more hearings does not necessarily create more successful petitions.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(**)	(**)			\$0	\$0
2026-27	(**)	(**)			\$0	\$0
2027-28	(**)	(**)			\$0	\$0
2028-29	(**)	(**)			\$0	\$0
2029-30	(**)	(**)			\$0	\$0

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted a cash impact of zero in FY 2025-26 and zero/negative indeterminate for the subsequent years and a recurring impact of negative indeterminate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
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/(**)	(**)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	(**)	0/(**)	(**)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	(**)	0/(**)	(**)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	(**)	0/(**)	(**)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Repeal Missing Middle Opt-Out

Bill Number(s): HB 7033

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Sections 9 (lines 449-489), 10, & 12

Sponsor(s): Representative Duggan

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1st, 2025

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 18th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** 196.1978(3)(o) allows local taxing authorities to opt out of the 75% exemption for those taxing authorities which the report required by 420.6075 identifies as having more units available at the 120% income level than renters.
- b. **Proposed Change:** 196.1978(3)(o) is eliminated in section 9 of the bill.

Section 10 of the bill grants the Department of Revenue emergency rule making authority for the purpose of implementing the section 9 change.

Section 12 of the bill indicates that any local taxing authority that opts out under 196.1978(3)(o) prior to July 1, 2025, will remain in effect for its original term or January 1, 2028, whichever is earlier.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2024 Final NAL Real Property Tax Roll
Aggregate Millage based on Proposed Millages from Each Taxing Authority Provided in December 2024
Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, March 5, 2025

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The future eligibility of opting out for each local taxing authority is unknowable. Removing the ability for local taxing authorities to opt out of the exemption will result in more properties receiving the exemption and a negative indeterminant impact.

Based on the currently eligible counties, an estimated “maximum impact” is calculated based on their current exemption amount, the growth pattern from the original impact on the missing middle exemption, and the adopted school and non-school taxable value growth rates from the ad valorem conference. This may not represent a true maximum as the currently eligible counties changes each year, and in 2024, Okeechobee County was not included in the necessary table in the 420.6075 report.

	Maximum Impact	
	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$(16.0 M)	\$(47.8 M)
2026-27	\$(20.8 M)	\$(47.8 M)
2027-28	\$(26.4 M)	\$(47.8 M)
2028-29	\$(32.6 M)	\$(47.8 M)
2029-30	\$(39.7 M)	\$(47.8 M)

A list was provided of local taxing authorities that currently opt out, which included at least one entity that does not appear to be eligible to opt out in either 2023 or 2024. Section 12 of the bill allows those currently opting out to continue opting out through the term of the ordinance. Using the provided list, specific taxing authorities, and millage information available, these local taxing authorities generated \$587,159 in school taxes collected and \$5,139,394 in non-school taxes collected by opting out in 2024. This is not accounted for in the above maximum impact because adding a value back for a taxing authority that is not eligible to opt out would be negating the impact of a value that was not considered to be part of the impact in the first place.

Assuming that, absent the bill, an ordinance that goes into place on July 2, 2025, could opt out of the exemption for the 2025 roll year, the impact starts in the 2025-26 fiscal year.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Repeal Missing Middle Opt-Out

Bill Number(s): HB 7033

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(**)	(**)		
2026-27			(**)	(**)		
2027-28			(**)	(**)		
2028-29			(**)	(**)		
2029-30			(**)	(**)		

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference notes that there are several layers of indeterminacy in the adopted estimate. These include the eligibility to opt out in the future being contingent on criteria that can change annually based on the Shimberg Study. In addition, it is unknown which taxing authorities would make this election in the future for a variety of reasons. However, the Conference expects that the negative revenue impact will be in the tens of millions of dollars statewide.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	(**)	0/(**)	(**)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	(**)	0/(**)	(**)

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	2025 Statewide Aggregate Millage						
2	School	5.9037					
3	Non-School	10.4586					
4							
5	County	Eligible to Opt-Out	School Impact	Non-School Impact	Total		
6	Alachua	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
7	Baker	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
8	Bay	1	\$ 310,291	\$ 549,690	\$ 859,981		
9	Bradford	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
10	Brevard	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
11	Broward	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
12	Calhoun	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
13	Charlotte	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
14	Citrus	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
15	Clay	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
16	Collier	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
17	Columbia	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
18	Miami-Dade	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
19	DeSoto	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
20	Dixie	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
21	Duval	1	\$ 569,384	\$ 1,008,683	\$ 1,578,067		
22	Escambia	1	\$ 112,601	\$ 199,477	\$ 312,078		
23	Flagler	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
24	Franklin	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
25	Gadsden	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
26	Gilchrist	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
27	Glades	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
28	Gulf	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
29	Hamilton	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
30	Hardee	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
31	Hendry	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
32	Hernando	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
33	Highlands	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
34	Hillsborough	1	\$ 274,246	\$ 485,836	\$ 760,082		
35	Holmes	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
36	Indian River	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
37	Jackson	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
38	Jefferson	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
39	Lafayette	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
40	Lake	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
41	Lee	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
42	Leon	1	\$ 37,253	\$ 65,995	\$ 103,249		
43	Levy	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
44	Liberty	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
45	Madison	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
46	Manatee	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
47	Marion	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
48	Martin	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
49	Monroe	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
50	Nassau	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
51	Okaloosa	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
52	Okeechobee	UNKNOWN	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
53	Orange	1	\$ 3,201,551	\$ 5,671,654	\$ 8,873,206		
54	Osceola	1	\$ 580,028	\$ 1,027,539	\$ 1,607,567		
55	Palm Beach	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
56	Pasco	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
57	Pinellas	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
58	Polk	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
59	Putnam	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
60	St. Johns	1	\$ 168,729	\$ 298,909	\$ 467,639		
61	St. Lucie	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
62	Santa Rosa	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
63	Sarasota	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
64	Seminole	1	\$ 348,759	\$ 617,837	\$ 966,596		
65	Sumter	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
66	Suwannee	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
67	Taylor	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
68	Union	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
69	Volusia	1	\$ 153,815	\$ 272,489	\$ 426,304		
70	Wakulla	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
71	Walton	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
72	Washington	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
73	Statewide		\$ 5,756,658	\$ 10,198,110	\$ 15,954,768		
74							
75	Roll Year	Ramp Up (from original impact)	School TV Growth Rate	Non-School TV Growth Rate	School Impact	Non-School Impact	
76	2024		7.9%	10.5%	\$ (5,756,658)	\$ (10,198,110)	
77	2025	21.9%	5.5%	7.8%	\$ (7,406,451)	\$ (13,399,831)	
78	2026	18.7%	5.9%	7.3%	\$ (9,309,034)	\$ (17,065,200)	
79	2027	16.4%	5.7%	6.5%	\$ (11,454,539)	\$ (21,157,307)	
80	2028	15.1%	5.3%	5.9%	\$ (13,890,756)	\$ (25,787,079)	
81	2029	14.0%	5.4%	5.7%	\$ (16,683,820)	\$ (31,075,423)	
82	2030	12.9%	5.3%	5.5%	\$ (19,832,156)	\$ (37,023,219)	
83							

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
84	School Impact						
85		High		Middle		Low	
86		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
87	2025-26			\$(5.8 M)	\$(16.7 M)		
88	2026-27			\$(7.4 M)	\$(16.7 M)		
89	2027-28			\$(9.3 M)	\$(16.7 M)		
90	2028-29			\$(11.5 M)	\$(16.7 M)		
91	2029-30			\$(13.9 M)	\$(16.7 M)		
92							
93	Non-School Impact						
94		High		Middle		Low	
95		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
96	2025-26			\$(10.2 M)	\$(31.1 M)		
97	2026-27			\$(13.4 M)	\$(31.1 M)		
98	2027-28			\$(17.1 M)	\$(31.1 M)		
99	2028-29			\$(21.2 M)	\$(31.1 M)		
100	2029-30			\$(25.8 M)	\$(31.1 M)		
101							
102	Total Impact						
103		High		Middle		Low	
104		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
105	2025-26			\$(16.0 M)	\$(47.8 M)		
106	2026-27			\$(20.8 M)	\$(47.8 M)		
107	2027-28			\$(26.4 M)	\$(47.8 M)		
108	2028-29			\$(32.6 M)	\$(47.8 M)		
109	2029-30			\$(39.7 M)	\$(47.8 M)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem
Issue: VAB Evidence Exchange
Bill Number(s): HB 7033 – Section 4

- Entire Bill
- Partial Bill: Section 4

Sponsor(s): Representative Duggan
Month/Year Impact Begins: July 2025
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 18th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Section 194.011 (4)(a), F.S. states that at least 15 days before the hearing the petitioner shall provide to the property appraiser a list of evidence to be presented at the hearing, together with copies of all documentation to be considered by the value adjustment board and a summary of evidence to be presented by witnesses. Subsection (4)(b) reads, no later than 7 days before the hearing, if the petitioner has provided the information required under paragraph (a), and if requested in writing by the petitioner, the property appraiser shall provide to the petitioner a list of evidence to be presented at the hearing, together with copies of all documentation to be considered by the value adjustment board and a summary of evidence to be presented by witnesses. Procedures for the exchange of information and evidence by the property appraiser and the petitioner are required to be consistent with s. 194.032.
- b. Proposed Change:** Increases the period before the hearing in which the property appraiser must provide the petitioner a list of evidence from 7 days to at least 15 days. No longer requires a written request. Adds subsection (4) to the procedures required for hearings before the value adjustment board for the exchange of information and evidence.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Discussion with Property Tax Oversight

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

There is no quantifiable impact as the language simply allows more time for a VAB petitioner to review evidence against them. Additionally, there are no new powers granted, nor are any changes made to the tax base or the petitioning process.
Low: A zero impact is proposed as there’s no evidence that if the Property Appraiser provides the evidence to the taxpayer more quickly, they would prevail more often.
High: A zero negative indeterminate is proposed to capture any unexpected variance.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(0/**)	(0/**)			\$0	\$0
2026-27	(0/**)	(0/**)			\$0	\$0
2027-28	(0/**)	(0/**)			\$0	\$0
2028-29	(0/**)	(0/**)			\$0	\$0
2029-30	(0/**)	(0/**)			\$0	\$0

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The conference adopted the high estimate with negative indeterminate recurring.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	(**)	0/(**)	(**)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	(**)	0/(**)	(**)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	(**)	0/(**)	(**)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	(**)	0/(**)	(**)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	(**)	0/(**)	(**)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: VAB Evidence Exchange

Bill Number(s): HB 7033 – Section 4

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Beverage Tax

Issue: 26% Distribution of Select Medical Centers

Bill Number(s): SB 7034 – Section 32

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: SB 7034 – Section 32

Sponsor(s): Senate Committee on Finance and Tax

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2025

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 18, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Section 561.121, F.S., first directs 2% of monthly collection of excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, established in ss. 563.05, 564.06, and 565.12 and s. 565.02(9), F.S., be deposited into the Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Trust Fund. Then, 13% of monthly collections, pursuant to ss. 563.05, 564.06, 565.02(9), and 565.12, F.S., shall be paid in the following shares:

One-third to the University of Miami Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center;

One-sixth to the Brain Tumor Immunotherapy Program at the University of Florida Health Shands Cancer Center;

One-sixth to the Norman Fixel Institute for Neurological Diseases at the University of Florida; and

One-third to the Mayo Clinic Comprehensive Cancer Center in Jacksonville.

The distributions to these medical centers may not exceed \$30 million per fiscal year.

The remainder of the funds collected shall be credited to the General Revenue Fund.

b. Proposed Change: SPB 7034 – Section 32 amends current law by increasing the percentage of monthly collections allocated to medical centers and increases the yearly cap.

26% of monthly collections, pursuant to ss. 563.05, 564.06, 565.02(9), and 565.12, F.S., shall be paid in the following shares:

One-third to the University of Miami Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center;

One-sixth to the Brain Tumor Immunotherapy Program at the University of Florida Health Shands Cancer Center;

One-sixth to the Norman Fixel Institute for Neurological Diseases at the University of Florida; and

One-third to the Mayo Clinic Comprehensive Cancer Center in Jacksonville.

The distributions to these medical centers may not exceed \$60 million per fiscal year.

The remainder of the funds collected shall be credited to the General Revenue Fund.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

[March 14, 2025, General Revenue Estimating Conference](#)

[March 25, 2025, Monthly Revenue Estimating Conference](#)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Beverage Tax

Issue: 26% Distribution of Select Medical Centers

Bill Number(s): SB 7034 – Section 32

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The analysis was based on the 26% distribution rate and the cap of \$60 million. There are sufficient revenues available to reach the threshold in each year of the forecast horizon, utilizing the March 14, 2025, General Revenue Estimating Conference results. The University of Miami is a private university, the University of Florida is public, and the Mayo Clinic is a nonprofit medical center. Therefore, one-third of the distribution, a maximum of \$20 million, will stay with a state-funded school.

Below are the yearly calculations:

	Beverage Tax Components					General Revenue Components		
	Beverage Wholesale Tax	Pre-Consensed Tax Credits	2% ABT	Distribution to Select Medical Centers	Unused DBPR Distribution	General Revenue	Service Charge	Total GR
2018-19	734.0	425.1	12.5		10.0	305.3	1.1	305.3
2019-20	744.2	443.8	12.9		10.0	296.4	1.1	296.4
2020-21	791.7	453.1	13.4		10.0	333.9	1.3	333.9
2021-22	831.5	472.5	15.3		10.0	352.4	1.3	352.4
2022-23	823.5	506.1	14.4		10.0	311.9	1.1	311.9
2023-24	815.0	473.6	15.1		20.0	345.0	1.3	345.0
2024-25	807.3	490.3	14.1	30.0	12.0	281.5	3.4	284.9
2025-26	815.2	491.9	14.3	60.0	10.0	253.4	5.6	259.0
2026-27	823.9	493.9	14.4	60.0	10.0	260.0	5.6	265.6
2027-28	832.1	495.9	14.6	60.0	10.0	266.0	5.6	271.6
2028-29	840.6	497.9	14.7	60.0	10.0	272.4	5.6	278.0
2029-30	849.2	499.9	14.9	60.0	10.0	278.2	6.2	284.4

GR Service Charge is distributed quarterly, lagged by one month.

Below are the monthly calculations for FY 2025-26 and 2026-27 under the proposed language, including adopted FY 2024-25 numbers for comparison. Please note that the GR Service charge for July 2025 is the collection expected for April – June of 2025.

Wholesale Tax	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
2024-25	62.3	61.2	61.9	58.5	67.9	68.9	77.9	62.2	65.4	82.1	66.9	72.1	807.3
2025-26	62.9	61.8	62.5	59.1	68.6	69.6	78.7	62.8	66.1	82.9	67.6	72.8	815.2
2026-27	72.4	60.3	65.9	59.7	60.1	72.5	79.8	60.9	66.7	83.7	68.3	73.5	823.9
Scholarships	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
2024-25	30.4	39.5	41.1	36.1	42.1	45.8	49.5	43.3	42.8	49.1	40.1	30.5	490.3
2025-26	30.5	39.6	41.2	36.2	42.2	45.9	49.7	43.4	42.9	49.2	40.2	30.7	491.9
2026-27	29.3	39.1	43.4	39.9	44.9	48.2	54.2	41.0	40.5	46.4	38.0	29.0	493.9
Net Beverage	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
2024-25	31.9	21.7	20.8	22.4	25.8	23.1	28.4	18.9	22.6	33.0	26.8	41.6	317.0
2025-26	32.4	22.2	21.3	22.9	26.3	23.6	29.0	19.4	23.2	33.7	27.4	42.1	323.3
2026-27	43.1	21.2	22.5	19.9	15.1	24.3	25.6	19.9	26.2	37.3	30.3	44.5	330.0
2% Admin	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
2024-25	0.6	1.0	2.1	1.2	0.5	14.7	0.6	13.9	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.4	40.5
2025-26	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	14.3
2026-27	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	14.4
GR Service Charge	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
2025-26	0.7			1.7			1.7			0.9			5.0
2026-27	0.5			1.9			1.4			1.7			5.6
Unused Distribution	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
30 M to Med Centers	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
2025-26	8.3	5.6	5.4	5.8	6.7	6.0	7.4	4.9	5.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	60.0
2026-27	11.0	5.4	5.7	5.1	3.9	6.2	6.5	5.1	6.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	60.0
ABT FLAIR	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
2024-25	0.6	1.0	2.1	1.2	0.5	14.7	0.6	13.9	3.2	5.1	1.3	1.4	45.5
2025-26	10.1	6.7	6.5	8.6	7.9	7.2	10.5	6.0	7.1	6.3	1.2	1.3	79.3
2026-27	12.8	6.5	6.9	8.1	5.0	7.5	9.3	6.2	7.9	7.5	1.2	1.3	80.0
General Revenue	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
2024-25	31.3	20.7	18.7	21.2	25.3	20.4	27.8	5.0	18.7	27.9	25.6	38.9	281.5
2025-26	22.3	15.5	14.8	14.3	18.4	28.4	18.5	13.4	16.1	27.3	26.2	40.7	256.0
2026-27	30.3	14.8	15.7	21.8	10.2	16.8	16.3	13.7	18.4	29.7	29.1	43.3	260.0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Beverage Tax

Issue: 26% Distribution of Select Medical Centers

Bill Number(s): SB 7034 – Section 32

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

There are three changes resulting from the 26% distribution to medical centers:

1. The amount transferred to medical centers is increased from a maximum of \$30 million to \$60 million.
2. The GR Service Charge will increase because more money will be deposited into ABT monthly before being transferred to medical centers (26% of 98% rather than 13% of 98%).
3. General Revenue will be lower because of the increase in distributions.

The tables below show a \$30 million impact. A \$30 million impact is shown, rather than the full \$60 million, because the adopted forecast for Beverage already accounts for \$30 million distribution to medical centers.

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(\$30.0)	(\$30.0)		
2026-27			(\$30.0)	(\$30.0)		
2027-28			(\$30.0)	(\$30.0)		
2028-29			(\$30.0)	(\$30.0)		
2029-30			(\$30.0)	(\$30.0)		

Service Charge	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$1.5	\$2.1		
2026-27			\$2.0	\$2.0		
2027-28			\$2.0	\$2.0		
2028-29			\$1.9	\$1.9		
2029-30			\$2.4	\$2.4		

Net GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(\$28.5)	(\$27.9)		
2026-27			(\$28.0)	(\$28.0)		
2027-28			(\$28.0)	(\$28.0)		
2028-29			(\$28.1)	(\$28.1)		
2029-30			(\$27.6)	(\$27.6)		

Local/ Other	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$10.0	\$10.0		
2026-27			\$10.0	\$10.0		
2027-28			\$10.0	\$10.0		
2028-29			\$10.0	\$10.0		
2029-30			\$10.0	\$10.0		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Beverage Tax

Issue: 26% Distribution of Select Medical Centers

Bill Number(s): SB 7034 – Section 32

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(28.5)	(27.9)	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	(18.5)	(17.9)
2026-27	(28.0)	(28.0)	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	(18.0)	(18.0)
2027-28	(28.0)	(28.0)	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	(18.0)	(18.0)
2028-29	(28.1)	(28.1)	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	(18.1)	(18.1)
2029-30	(27.6)	(27.6)	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	(17.6)	(17.6)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Motor Fuel Tax

Issue: Aviation Fuel Tax Repeal

Bill Number(s): HB 7033

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Sections 2, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 32, 33, and 34

Sponsor(s): House Ways and Means Committee

Month/Year Impact Begins: 01/01/2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 04/18/2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Part III of Chapter 206, F.S. imposes an excise tax of 4.27 cents per gallon upon every gallon of aviation fuel sold in this state or brought into the state for use.
- b. **Proposed Change:** Part III of Chapter 206, F.S. is repealed, ending the assessment of the 4.27 cent per gallon aviation fuel tax upon the effective date of this bill. Sections 163.3206, 206.42, 206.9915, 206.9925, 206.9942, 207.003, 207.005, 212.08, 213.053, 332.007, 332.009, and 376.3071, F.S. are revised to conform to the elimination of the aviation fuel tax.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Transportation Revenue Estimating Conference on March 3, 2025

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The repeal of the aviation fuel tax will result in revenue loss to the State Transportation Trust Fund, DOR Administrative Trust Funds via the administrative charge, and the General Revenue Fund via the 8% GR service charge. The current forecast of these amounts was retrieved directly from the latest Transportation REC. The recurring reduction reflects the tax’s elimination. For the FY 2025-26 cash impact, the forecast is adjusted to reflect the January 1 effective date, two-month lag for collections, and four-month lag for refunds.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(0.7)	(2.2)		
2026-27			(2.2)	(2.2)		
2027-28			(2.2)	(2.2)		
2028-29			(2.3)	(2.3)		
2029-30			(2.3)	(2.3)		

Trust	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(8.4)	(25.0)		
2026-27			(25.4)	(25.4)		
2027-28			(25.8)	(25.8)		
2028-29			(26.0)	(26.0)		
2029-30			(26.3)	(26.3)		

Revenue Distribution:

- General Revenue Fund
- State Transportation Trust Fund
- DOR Administrative Trust Fund

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Motor Fuel Tax

Issue: Aviation Fuel Tax Repeal

Bill Number(s): HB 7033

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(0.7)	(2.2)	(8.4)	(25.0)	0.0	0.0	(9.1)	(27.2)
2026-27	(2.2)	(2.2)	(25.4)	(25.4)	0.0	0.0	(27.6)	(27.6)
2027-28	(2.2)	(2.2)	(25.8)	(25.8)	0.0	0.0	(28.0)	(28.0)
2028-29	(2.3)	(2.3)	(26.0)	(26.0)	0.0	0.0	(28.3)	(28.3)
2029-30	(2.3)	(2.3)	(26.3)	(26.3)	0.0	0.0	(28.6)	(28.6)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Proposed Language Aviation Fuel Tax Repeal							
2								
3	Current Forecast - Aviation Fuel Tax (millions)							
4		Gross Collections	Refunds	DOR Admin Charge	GR Service Charge	Net to STTF		
5	2025-26	\$ 63.5	\$ 36.3	\$ 0.2	\$ 2.2	\$ 24.8		
6	2026-27	\$ 64.3	\$ 36.7	\$ 0.2	\$ 2.2	\$ 25.2		
7	2027-28	\$ 65.1	\$ 37.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 2.2	\$ 25.6		
8	2028-29	\$ 65.8	\$ 37.5	\$ 0.2	\$ 2.3	\$ 25.8		
9	2029-30	\$ 66.6	\$ 38.0	\$ 0.2	\$ 2.3	\$ 26.1		
10	2030-31	\$ 67.3	\$ 38.3	\$ 0.2	\$ 2.3	\$ 26.5		
11	2031-32	\$ 68.1	\$ 38.8	\$ 0.2	\$ 2.3	\$ 26.8		
12	2032-33	\$ 68.8	\$ 39.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 2.4	\$ 27.0		
13	2033-34	\$ 69.6	\$ 39.6	\$ 0.2	\$ 2.4	\$ 27.4		
14								
15	New Forecast - Aviation Fuel Tax (millions)							
16		Gross Collections	Refunds	DOR Admin Charge	GR Service Charge	Net to STTF		
17	2025-26 (cash)	\$ 42.3	\$ 36.3	\$ 0.1	\$ 1.5	\$ 16.5		
18	2025-26 (recurring)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
19	2026-27	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
20	2027-28	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
21	2028-29	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
22	2029-30	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
23	2030-31	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
24	2031-32	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
25	2032-33	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
26	2033-34	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
27								
28	Impact - Aviation Fuel Repeal							
29		Total	GR	Trust	Local			
30	2025-26 (cash)	\$ (9.1)	\$ (0.7)	\$ (8.4)	\$ -			
31	2025-26 (recurring)	\$ (27.2)	\$ (2.2)	\$ (25.0)	\$ -			
32	2026-27	\$ (27.6)	\$ (2.2)	\$ (25.4)	\$ -			
33	2027-28	\$ (28.0)	\$ (2.2)	\$ (25.8)	\$ -			
34	2028-29	\$ (28.3)	\$ (2.3)	\$ (26.0)	\$ -			
35	2029-30	\$ (28.6)	\$ (2.3)	\$ (26.3)	\$ -			
36	2030-31	\$ (29.0)	\$ (2.3)	\$ (26.7)	\$ -			
37	2031-32	\$ (29.3)	\$ (2.3)	\$ (27.0)	\$ -			
38	2032-33	\$ (29.6)	\$ (2.4)	\$ (27.2)	\$ -			
39	2033-34	\$ (30.0)	\$ (2.4)	\$ (27.6)	\$ -			

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Motor Fuel Tax
Issue: Natural Gas Fuel Tax Delay
Bill Number(s): HB 7033

- Entire Bill**
 Partial Bill: Section 21

Sponsor(s): House Ways and Means Committee
Month/Year Impact Begins: Upon becoming law
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 04/18/2025

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Part V of Chapter 206, F.S is titled Natural Gas Fuel. Section 206.9951, F.S. defines natural gas fuel as “any liquefied petroleum gas product, compressed natural gas product, or combination thereof used in a motor vehicle as defined by s. 206.01(23).” For the purpose of taxation, section 206.9955(1), F.S. defines a motor fuel equivalent gallon as follows: 5.66 pounds or 126.67 cubic feet for compressed natural gas (CNG), 6.06 pounds for liquefied natural gas (LNG), and 1.35 gallons for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Section 206.9955(2), F.S. imposes the following taxes on each unit of natural gas fuel effective January 1, 2026:

- Excise tax of 2 cents
- A total of 1 cent of local taxes, designated as the 0.5 cent ninth cent fuel tax and the 0.5 cent local option fuel tax
- SCETS tax of 2.9 cents, to be annually adjusted for changes to the consumer price index on January 1
- Sales tax of 4.6 cents, to be annually adjusted for changes to the consumer price index on January 1

Effective January 1, 2027, the natural gas fuel tax rates are:

- Excise tax of 4 cents
- A total of 2 cents of local taxes, designated as the 1 cent ninth cent fuel tax and the 1 cent local option fuel tax
- SCETS tax of 5.8 cents, to be annually adjusted for changes to the consumer price index on January 1
- Sales tax of 9.2 cents, to be annually adjusted for changes to the consumer price index on January 1

For the purpose of indexing the SCETS and sales taxes, the base year is the 12-month period ending September 30, 2013.

b. Proposed Change: Section 206.9955, F.S is revised to delay the effective date for the taxes on natural gas fuel from January 1, 2026 to January 1, 2030.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Transportation Revenue Estimating Conference on March 3, 2025

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Delaying the implementation date for the natural gas fuel tax will have a negative impact of state trust funds, local funds, and GR via the GR service charge. The current forecast of taxable units and associated revenue comes directly from the latest Transportation REC. The proposed forecast shows the later implementation date. Comparing the current forecast with the proposed forecast yields the reduction to impacted funds.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(*)	0.0		
2026-27			(0.1)	0.0		
2027-28			(0.1)	0.0		
2028-29			(0.1)	0.0		
2029-30			(0.1)	0.0		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Motor Fuel Tax

Issue: Natural Gas Fuel Tax Delay

Bill Number(s): HB 7033

Trust	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(0.1)	0.0		
2026-27			(0.4)	0.0		
2027-28			(0.7)	0.0		
2028-29			(0.7)	0.0		
2029-30			(0.5)	0.0		

Local	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(*)	0.0		
2026-27			(0.1)	0.0		
2027-28			(0.2)	0.0		
2028-29			(0.2)	0.0		
2029-30			(0.1)	0.0		

Revenue Distribution:

State Transportation Trust Fund

General Revenue Fund (service charge)

Local Trust Funds

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(Insignificant)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0
2026-27	(0.1)	0.0	(0.4)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.6)	0.0
2027-28	(0.1)	0.0	(0.7)	0.0	(0.2)	0.0	(1.0)	0.0
2028-29	(0.1)	0.0	(0.7)	0.0	(0.2)	0.0	(1.0)	0.0
2029-30	(0.1)	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.7)	0.0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1			2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34
2	Current Forecast										
3		Natural Gas Fuel Taxable Units (Millions)	1.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
4		Natural Gas Fuel Gross Collections (\$ Millions)	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.6	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.1
5		Local Alt. Fuel Clearing Fund (\$ Millions)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
6		State Alt. Fuel Clearing Fund Total (\$ Millions)	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.9	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0
7		GR Service Charge	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
8		Distributions of Local Government	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
9		State Transportation Trust Fund	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8
10	Proposed Forecast										
11		Natural Gas Fuel Taxable Units (Millions)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
12		Natural Gas Fuel Gross Collections (\$ Millions)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.3	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.1
13		Local Alt. Fuel Clearing Fund (\$ Millions)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
14		State Alt. Fuel Clearing Fund Total (\$ Millions)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.3	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0
15		GR Service Charge	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
16		Distributions of Local Government	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
17		State Transportation Trust Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8
18	Impact (Cash) (Millions)										
19		GR	\$ -	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.1)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
20		Trust	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.4)	\$ (0.7)	\$ (0.7)	\$ (0.5)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
21		Local	\$ -	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.1)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
22											
23	Note: Refunds and Tax Allowance are insignificant										
24											

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Pari-Mutuel

Issue: Lowering Cardroom Tax by 2 percentage points

Bill Number(s): HB 7033 – Section 36

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: HB 7033 – Section 36

Sponsor(s): House Ways & Means Committee; Representative Duggan

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2025

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 18, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: As stated in s. 849.086(13)(a), F.S.:

“Each cardroom operator shall pay a tax to the state of 10 percent of the cardroom operation's monthly gross receipts.”

b. Proposed Change: HB 7033 – Section 36 amends s. 849.086(13)(a), F.S., by decreasing the current tax rate by 2 percentage points.

“Each cardroom operator shall pay a tax to the state of 8 percent of the cardroom operation's monthly gross receipts.”

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

[February 18, 2025, Pari-Mutuel Revenue Estimating Conference](#)

Florida Gaming Control Commission (Communication in April 2025)

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Adjusting for the 2-percentage point reduction in the tax rate, the model takes the adopted forecast from the February 18, 2025, Pari-Mutuel Revenue Estimating Conference and decreases Total Cardroom Gross Receipts Tax Revenue by 20%. The lower cardroom gross receipts are then split evenly between General Revenue (GR) and the Pari-Mutuel Wagering Trust Fund (PMWTF). The amount deposited to PMWTF is subject to the 8% GR Service Charge. Due to the lowered amount deposited into PMWTF, the GR Service Charge collected also reflects the reduced amount.

Below are the yearly calculations:

Forecast	Revenue		Distributions		PMWTF Components	
	Total Cardroom Gross Receipts Tax Revenue		General Revenue (Cardrooms)	Total PMWTF (Cardrooms)	Net PMWTF	8% Service Charge
2025-26 Adopted February 2025	22.8		11.4	11.4	10.5	0.9
2025-26 Bill Proposal	18.2		9.1	9.1	8.4	0.7
2025-26 Impact (Loss)	(4.6)		(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.1)	(0.2)
2026-27 Adopted February 2025	23.2		11.6	11.6	10.7	0.9
2026-27 Bill Proposal	18.6		9.3	9.3	8.6	0.7
2026-27 Impact (Loss)	(4.6)		(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.1)	(0.2)
2027-28* Adopted February 2025	23.7		11.9	11.9	10.9	1.0
2027-28* Bill Proposal	19.0		9.5	9.5	8.7	0.8
2027-28* Impact (Loss)	(4.7)		(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.2)	(0.2)
2028-29 Adopted February 2025	24.2		12.1	12.1	11.1	1.0
2028-29 Bill Proposal	19.4		9.7	9.7	8.9	0.8
2028-29 Impact (Loss)	(4.8)		(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.2)	(0.2)
2029-30 Adopted February 2025	24.7		12.3	12.3	11.3	1.0
2029-30 Bill Proposal	19.7		9.9	9.9	9.1	0.8
2029-30 Impact (Loss)	(5.0)		(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.3)	(0.2)

*Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Pari-Mutuel

Issue: Lowering Cardroom Tax by 2 percentage points

Bill Number(s): HB 7033 – Section 36

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

There are three changes resulting from the 8% tax on cardroom gross receipts:

1. The amount transferred to General Revenue is decreased by 20%.
2. The amount transferred to the Pari-Mutuel Wagering Trust Fund is decreased by 20%.
3. The Service Charge to General Revenue will be lower because of the reduced amount entering PMWTF.

The tables below show the impact on General Revenue, PMWTF distributions, and GR Service Charge.

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$ (2.3)	\$ (2.3)		
2026-27			\$ (2.3)	\$ (2.3)		
2027-28			\$ (2.4)	\$ (2.4)		
2028-29			\$ (2.4)	\$ (2.4)		
2029-30			\$ (2.5)	\$ (2.5)		

GR Service Charge	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.2)		
2026-27			\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.2)		
2027-28			\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.2)		
2028-29			\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.2)		
2029-30			\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.2)		

Net GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$ (2.5)	\$ (2.5)		
2026-27			\$ (2.5)	\$ (2.5)		
2027-28			\$ (2.6)	\$ (2.6)		
2028-29			\$ (2.6)	\$ (2.6)		
2029-30			\$ (2.7)	\$ (2.7)		

PMWTF	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$ (2.1)	\$ (2.1)		
2026-27			\$ (2.1)	\$ (2.1)		
2027-28			\$ (2.2)	\$ (2.2)		
2028-29			\$ (2.2)	\$ (2.2)		
2029-30			\$ (2.3)	\$ (2.3)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Pari-Mutuel

Issue: Lowering Cardroom Tax by 2 percentage points

Bill Number(s): HB 7033 – Section 36

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.1)	(2.1)	0.0	0.0	(4.6)	(4.6)
2026-27	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.1)	(2.1)	0.0	0.0	(4.6)	(4.6)
2027-28	(2.6)	(2.6)	(2.2)	(2.2)	0.0	0.0	(4.8)	(4.8)
2028-29	(2.6)	(2.6)	(2.2)	(2.2)	0.0	0.0	(4.8)	(4.8)
2029-30	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.3)	(2.3)	0.0	0.0	(5.0)	(5.0)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Admission to NASCAR Championship Race
Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

- Entire Bill**
- Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s):
Month/Year Impact Begins: July 2025
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 18th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Section 212.04 (2)(a), F.S. lists the events and procedures in which an admissions tax may not be levied on.
- b. **Proposed Change:** Adds to the list the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing Cup Series Championship, when held at the Homestead-Miami Speedway, including any qualifying or support races held at the same track up to 72 hours before the race.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

National Economic Estimating Conference, February 14th, 2025
 Market Research

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

From 2002-2019, the NASCAR Cup Series Championship was held at the Homestead-Miami Speedway before being moved to the Phoenix Raceway. Homestead City Officials are hopeful that the race will return in late 2026. As this is undecided, the impact is zero, negative indeterminant. The below table is what the impact would be had the race been held at the Homestead Speedway this year. The Championship Race ticket prices were derived from the most recent Phoenix race held this past November, and the capacity for Homestead was used on the basis that facility mirrors that of the Phoenix Raceway. For practice races and qualifying races, it is assumed 50% and 75% of the main race capacity respectively. Ticket price shares were multiplied by the track capacities then further against the 6% Sales Tax Rate to arrive at an impact. Finally, the CPI Growth Rates from the NEEC held in February, were applied to the forecast window below beginning in FY 2026-27 assuming that the Championship Race returns to Homestead.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$0	\$(3.6 M)	\$0	\$(2.8 M)	\$0	\$(2.0 M)
2026-27	\$(3.7 M)	\$(3.7 M)	\$(2.8 M)	\$(2.8 M)	\$(2.0 M)	\$(2.0 M)
2027-28	\$(3.8 M)	\$(3.8 M)	\$(2.9 M)	\$(2.9 M)	\$(2.1 M)	\$(2.1 M)
2028-29	\$(3.8 M)	\$(3.8 M)	\$(3.0 M)	\$(3.0 M)	\$(2.1 M)	\$(2.1 M)
2029-30	\$(3.9 M)	\$(3.9 M)	\$(3.0 M)	\$(3.0 M)	\$(2.2 M)	\$(2.2 M)

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	Low		Middle		High	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$0	(0/**)		
2026-27			(0/**)	(0/**)		
2027-28			(0/**)	(0/**)		
2028-29			(0/**)	(0/**)		
2029-30			(0/**)	(0/**)		

Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Admission to NASCAR Championship Race

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0/(**)	0.0	0/(**)	0.0	0/(**)	0.0	0/(**)
2026-27	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)
2027-28	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)
2028-29	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)
2029-30	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)

	A	B	C	D
1	Table 1: Championship Race			Sales Tax
2	Ticket Price:	Capacity:	Shares	6%
3	Low:	Low:	Highest Price:	
4	\$ 44.40	46,000	1%	
5	Middle (Average):	Middle:	Average Price:	
6	\$ 359.70	55,500	75%	
7	High:	High:	Lowest Price:	
8	\$ 675.00	65,000	24%	
9	Table 1: FY 2024-25 Revenue Exempt Impact			
10	Low:	\$ 1,192,924.44	Capacity Assumptions	
11	Middle (Average):	\$ 1,439,289.27	1 Practice (Support) Race:	50%
12	High:	\$ 1,685,654.10	1 Qualifying Race:	75%
13				
14	Year	CPI Growth Rates - NEEC FEB 2025		
15	2024	3.0957		
16	2025	3.1795	2.71%	
17	2026	3.2749	3.00%	
18	2027	3.3698	2.90%	
19	2028	3.4343	1.92%	
20	2029	3.5125	2.27%	
21	2030	3.5944	2.33%	
22				
23				
24	Table 1: Main Race Impact			
25	FY	Low	Middle	High
26	2025-26	\$(1.2 M)	\$(1.5 M)	\$(1.7 M)
27	2026-27	\$(1.3 M)	\$(1.5 M)	\$(1.8 M)
28	2027-28	\$(1.3 M)	\$(1.6 M)	\$(1.8 M)
29	2028-29	\$(1.3 M)	\$(1.6 M)	\$(1.9 M)
30	2029-30	\$(1.4 M)	\$(1.6 M)	\$(1.9 M)
31				
32	Table 2: Championship + Qualifying & Support Races			
33	Ticket Price:	Capacity:	Shares	
34	Low:	Low:	Highest Price:	
35	\$ 44.40	55,000	1%	
36	Middle (Average):	Middle (Average):	Average Price:	
37	\$ 359.70	60,000	75%	
38	High:	High:	Lowest Price:	
39	\$ 675.00	65,000	24%	
40				
41	Table 2: Qualifying & Support Races Impact	Table 2: Championship + Qualifying & Support Races Impact		
42	Qualifying Race:	Low:	\$ 713,161.35	
43	\$ 1,069,742.03	Middle (Average):	\$ 1,248,032.36	
44	Support (Practice) Race:	High:	\$ 1,782,903.38	
45	\$ 713,161.35	Table 1: FY 2024-25 Revenue Exempt Impact		
46	Total:	Low:	\$ 1,192,924.44	
47	\$ 1,782,903.38	Middle (Average):	\$ 1,439,289.27	
48		High:	\$ 1,685,654.10	
49	Totals:	Low:	\$ 1,906,085.79	
50		Middle (Average):	\$ 2,687,321.63	
51		High:	\$ 3,468,557.48	
52				
53	Table 2: Main Race + Additional Impact			
54	FY	Low	Middle	High
55	2025-26	\$(2.0 M)	\$(2.8 M)	\$(3.6 M)
56	2026-27	\$(2.0 M)	\$(2.8 M)	\$(3.7 M)
57	2027-28	\$(2.1 M)	\$(2.9 M)	\$(3.8 M)
58	2028-29	\$(2.1 M)	\$(3.0 M)	\$(3.8 M)
59	2029-30	\$(2.2 M)	\$(3.0 M)	\$(3.9 M)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Admissions to NASCAR

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s):

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 2025

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 18th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Section 212.04 (2)(a), F.S. lists the events and procedures in which an admissions tax may not be levied on.
- b. **Proposed Change:** Adds to the list the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing Cup Series Championship, including any qualifying or support races held at the same track up to 72 hours before the race.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

National Economic Estimating Conference, February 14th, 2025
 Daytona International Speedway
 Homestead-Miami Speedway
 Market Research
 Ticketmaster, Gametime and StubHub

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

3 Races were held across 2 tracks: Daytona International Speedway (1) and Homestead-Miami Speedway (2) in FY 24-25. Track capacities and ticket prices have been updated to reflect the most recent available data. Assumptions regarding the capacity of the tracks were made as attendance fluctuates depending on the specific race, time of year held and demand for tickets. For the High, Middle and Low, 100%, 75% and 50% were used respectively. The share of the tickets sold at each price were assumed to be 1% (Highest Price), 75% (Average Price) and 24% (Lowest Price). For all scenarios we assume, half of the main race capacity per practice race and 75% capacity for qualifying race. The Ticket Price Shares were multiplied by the Track Capacities then further against the 6% Sales Tax to arrive at an impact. Lastly, the CPI Growth Rates from the NEEC held in February were applied to the forecast window seen below as previously the conference adopted similar impacts which utilized the CPI.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$(3.7 M)	\$(3.7 M)	\$(2.8 M)	\$(2.8 M)	\$(1.8 M)	\$(1.8 M)
2026-27	\$(3.8 M)	\$(3.8 M)	\$(2.9 M)	\$(2.9 M)	\$(1.8 M)	\$(1.8 M)
2027-28	\$(3.9 M)	\$(3.9 M)	\$(2.9 M)	\$(2.9 M)	\$(1.9 M)	\$(1.9 M)
2028-29	\$(4.0 M)	\$(4.0 M)	\$(3.0 M)	\$(3.0 M)	\$(1.9 M)	\$(1.9 M)
2029-30	\$(4.1 M)	\$(4.1 M)	\$(3.1 M)	\$(3.1 M)	\$(2.0 M)	\$(2.0 M)

Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the high estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(3.3)	(3.3)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)
2026-27	(3.4)	(3.4)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)
2027-28	(3.5)	(3.5)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)
2028-29	(3.6)	(3.6)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)
2029-30	(3.7)	(3.7)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Admissions to NASCAR

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

	6% Sub-Total		Add: Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(3.7)	(3.7)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(4.2)	(4.2)
2026-27	(3.8)	(3.8)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(4.3)	(4.3)
2027-28	(3.9)	(3.9)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(4.5)	(4.5)
2028-29	(4.0)	(4.0)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(4.6)	(4.6)
2029-30	(4.1)	(4.1)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(4.7)	(4.7)

	A	B	C	D
1	Races	Dates	NASCAR Events	Capacity (# of Seats)
2	Race 1	8/24/2024	Coke Zero Sugar 400	150,000
3	Race 2	10/27/2024	Straight Talk Wireless 400	55,000
4	Race 3	3/23/2025	Straight Talk Wireless 400	55,000
5				
6	Races	Ticket Price (\$) - HIGH	Ticket Price (\$) - MIDDLE (AVERAGE)	Ticket Price (\$) - LOW
7	Coke Zero Sugar 400	\$ 357.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 43.00
8	Straight Talk Wireless 400	\$ 130.50	\$ 79.75	\$ 29.00
9	Straight Talk Wireless 400	\$ 130.50	\$ 79.75	\$ 29.00
10				
11	Races	Capacity (# of Seats) - 100%	Capacity (# of Seats) - 75%	Capacity (# of Seats) - 50%
12	Coke Zero Sugar 400	150,000	112,500	75,000
13	Qualifying:	150,000	112,500	75,000
14	Straight Talk Wireless 400	55,000	41,250	27,500
15	Qualifying:	55,000	41,250	27,500
16	Practice (Support):	55,000	41,250	27,500
17	Straight Talk Wireless 400	55,000	41,250	27,500
18	Qualifying:	55,000	41,250	27,500
19	Practice (Support):	55,000	41,250	27,500
20				
21	Venue	Revenue Exempt - HIGH	Revenue Exempt - MIDDLE (AVG)	Revenue Exempt - LOW
22	Daytona International Speedway	\$ 1,603,530.00	\$ 1,202,647.50	\$ 801,765.00
23	Daytona International Speedway	\$ 1,603,530.00	\$ 1,202,647.50	\$ 801,765.00
24	Homestead-Miami Speedway	\$ 241,881.75	\$ 181,411.31	\$ 120,940.88
25	Homestead-Miami Speedway	\$ 241,881.75	\$ 181,411.31	\$ 120,940.88
26	Homestead-Miami Speedway	\$ 241,881.75	\$ 181,411.31	\$ 120,940.88
27	Homestead-Miami Speedway	\$ 241,881.75	\$ 181,411.31	\$ 120,940.88
28	Homestead-Miami Speedway	\$ 241,881.75	\$ 181,411.31	\$ 120,940.88
29	Homestead-Miami Speedway	\$ 241,881.75	\$ 181,411.31	\$ 120,940.88
30				
31	Total Revenue Exempt FY 24-25		Sales Tax	6%
32	Low	\$ 2,329,175.25	Share of Highest Ticket Price	5%
33	Middle	\$ 3,493,762.88	Share of Average Ticket Price	75%
34	High	\$ 4,658,350.50	Share of Lowest Ticket Price	24%
35				
36	Year	CPI Growth Rates - NEEC FEB 2025		
37	2024	3.0957		
38	2025	3.1795	2.71%	
39	2026	3.2749	3.00%	
40	2027	3.3698	2.90%	
41	2028	3.4343	1.92%	
42	2029	3.5125	2.27%	
43	2030	3.5944	2.33%	
44				
45	Impact			
46	FY	High	Middle	Low
47	2025-26	\$(4.8 M)	\$(3.6 M)	\$(2.3 M)
48	2026-27	\$(4.9 M)	\$(3.7 M)	\$(2.4 M)
49	2027-28	\$(5.1 M)	\$(3.8 M)	\$(2.5 M)
50	2028-29	\$(5.2 M)	\$(3.9 M)	\$(2.5 M)
51	2029-30	\$(5.3 M)	\$(4.0 M)	\$(2.6 M)
52				
53	Capacity Assumptions	Shares	FY 2024-25 Additional Races Exempt Under P.L.	
54	Practice Races:	Highest Price:	Qualifying Race: 8-23-24	
55	50%	1%	Coke Zero 400 @ Daytona: 8-24-24	
56	Qualifying Races:	Average Price:	Practice Race: 10-26-24	
57	75%	75%	Qualifying Race: 10-26-24	
58	Actual Race:	Lowest Price:	Straight Talk 400 @ Homestead: 10-27-24	
59	100%	24%	Practice Race: 3-22-25	
60			Qualifying Race: 3-22-25	
61	Daytona (Suites):	Homestead:	Straight Talk 400 @ Homestead: 3-23-25	
62	Suites: 60+	Base Capacity:		
63	Max Capacity: 20	46,000		
64	Total: 1,200	Grandstand Capacity:		
65	Speedway Capacity: 150,000	55,000		
66	Suite Share: 0.008			

	A	B	C	D
1		Dates	NASCAR Events	Venue
2	Race 1	8/24/2024	Coke Zero Sugar 400 (2024 Series)	Daytona International Speedway
3	Race 2	10/27/2024	Straight Talk Wireless 400 (2024 Series)	Homestead Speedway
4	Race 3	3/23/2025	Straight Talk Wireless 400 (2025 Series)	Homestead Speedway
5				
6	Venue	Capacity		
7	Daytona International Speedway	150,000		
8	Homestead Speedway	55,000		
9				
10	Share of Sales At Highest Ticket Price	5%		
11	Share of Sales at Average Ticket Price	75%		
12	Share of Sales at Lowest Ticket Price	20%		
13				
14	Venue	Highest Ticket Price (\$)	Average Ticket Price (\$)	Lowest Ticket Price (\$)
15	Daytona International Speedway	\$ 357.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 43.00
16	Homestead Speedway	\$ 130.50	\$ 79.75	\$ 29.00
17				
18	Venue	Weighted Average Price		
19	Daytona International Speedway	\$ 176.45		
20	Homestead Speedway	\$ 72.14		
21				
22		100.0%	75.0%	50.0%
23	Race	High Capacity (# of Seats)	Middle Capacity (# of Seats)	Low Capacity (# of Seats)
24	Qualifying	150,000	112,500	75,000
25	Coke Zero Sugar 400 (2024 Series)	150,000	112,500	75,000
26	Practice (Support)	55,000	41,250	27,500
27	Qualifying	55,000	41,250	27,500
28	Straight Talk Wireless 400 (2024 Series)	55,000	41,250	27,500
29	Practice (Support)	55,000	41,250	27,500
30	Qualifying	55,000	41,250	27,500
31	Straight Talk Wireless 400 (2025 Series)	55,000	41,250	27,500
32				
33	Race	Ticket Revenue - High	Ticket Revenue - Middle	Ticket Revenue - Low
34	Qualifying	26,467,500	19,850,625	13,233,750
35	Coke Zero Sugar 400 (2024 Series)	26,467,500	19,850,625	13,233,750
36	Practice (Support)	3,967,563	2,975,672	1,983,781
37	Qualifying	3,967,563	2,975,672	1,983,781
38	Straight Talk Wireless 400 (2024 Series)	3,967,563	2,975,672	1,983,781
39	Practice (Support)	3,967,563	2,975,672	1,983,781
40	Qualifying	3,967,563	2,975,672	1,983,781
41	Straight Talk Wireless 400 (2025 Series)	3,967,563	2,975,672	1,983,781
42				
43	Sales Tax	6%		
44				
45	Sales Tax on Ticket Revenue			
46	Low	\$ 2,302,211.25		
47	Middle	\$ 3,453,316.88		
48	High	\$ 4,604,422.50		
49				
50	Year	CPI Growth Rates - NEEC FEB 2025		
51	2024	3.0957		
52	2025	3.1795	2.71%	
53	2026	3.2749	3.00%	
54	2027	3.3698	2.90%	
55	2028	3.4343	1.92%	
56	2029	3.5125	2.27%	
57	2030	3.5944	2.33%	
58				
59	Impact			
60	FY	High	Middle	Low
61	2025-26	\$(4.7 M)	\$(3.5 M)	\$(2.4 M)

	A	B	C	D
62	2026-27	\$(4.9 M)	\$(3.7 M)	\$(2.4 M)
63	2027-28	\$(5.0 M)	\$(3.8 M)	\$(2.4 M)
64	2028-29	\$(5.1 M)	\$(3.8 M)	\$(2.4 M)
65	2029-30	\$(5.2 M)	\$(3.9 M)	\$(2.4 M)
66				
67	Capacity Assumptions	Shares	FY 2024-25 Additional Races Exempt Under P.L.	
68	Practice Races:	Highest Price:	Qualifying Race: 8-23-24	
69	50%	1%	Coke Zero 400 @ Daytona: 8-24-24	
70	Qualifying Races:	Average Price:	Practice Race: 10-26-24	
71	75%	75%	Qualifying Race: 10-26-24	
72	Actual Race:	Lowest Price:	Straight Talk 400 @ Homestead: 10-27-24	
73	100%	24%	Practice Race: 3-22-25	
74			Qualifying Race: 3-22-25	
75	Daytona (Suites):	Homestead:	Straight Talk 400 @ Homestead: 3-23-25	
76	Suites: 60+	Base Capacity:		
77	Max Capacity: 20	46,000		
78	Total: 1,200	Grandstand Capacity:		
79	Speedway Capacity: 150,000	55,000		
80	Suite Share: 0.008			

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday, 1x10 Days, \$100 Wallets and bags/\$50 Supplies/\$30 Learning Aides/ \$1,500 or less Computers, Calculators & Others

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 39

Sponsor(s): Senate Finance and Tax Committee

Month/Year Impact Begins: August 2025 activity, September 2025 collections

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 4/18/2025

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Under current law in Ch. 212, F.S., wallets, bags, backpacks, diaper bags, fanny packs, 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 one 10-day period, August 1-10, 2025.

Wallets and bags: The bill exempts sales of “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.

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, and compasses.” Calculators are not in school supplies.

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.”

Computers: Also exempt are personal computers or personal computer-related accessories purchased for noncommercial home or personal use, having a sales price of \$1,500 or less per item. Exempted items include “electronic book readers, calculators, 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 Sales Tax Holiday, 1x10 Days, \$100 Wallets and bags/\$50 Supplies/\$30 Learning Aides/ \$1,500 or less Computers, Calculators & Others

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- Clothing and Shoes expenditures forecast, February 2025 National Economic Estimating Conference.
- Consumer Computer expenditures forecast, February 2025 National Economic Estimating Conference.
- U.S. Population (total and 65+), 3rd Quarter estimates, February 2025 National Economic Estimating Conference.
- Florida Population (total and 65+), 3rd Quarter estimates, February 2025 Demographic Estimating Conference.
- Estimates of Florida public school enrollment, February 2025 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 12/13/2024.

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Wallets/Bags/Backpacks/Diaper Bags: The estimate for wallets and bags (as defined) is developed based on available data for clothing expenditures. For consistency across estimates, the starting estimate from Method II of the Senate Proposed Language for Clothing & Footwear permanent exemption is used as a basis because it is derived from national expenditure data (NEEC). Florida expenditures for clothing and shoes are derived from total national expenditures for clothing and shoes as developed for Method II of Senate Proposed Language for Clothing & Footwear permanent exemption. These expenditures are not used directly. Rather, the clothing and footwear expenditures are only used as a basis for calculating relative budget shares for wallets, handbags, backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags using detailed expenditures from the BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey. This was done in an effort to maintain consistency across estimates.

Wallets and handbags are included in accessories in the BLS Consumer Expenditures Survey. To estimate expenditures, a ratio of accessories – men's, boy's, women's, and girls' – to apparel is calculated. Apparel is the Apparel & Services category, less services. Apparel includes men's, boy's, women's, girls' and infants' clothing & footwear items. An assumption is made about wallets and handbags' share of accessories.

Backpacks, diaper bags, fanny packs are included in luggage in the BLS Consumer Expenditures Survey. Diaper bags may also be included in baby items. To estimate expenditures, a ratio of luggage – to apparel is calculated. Apparel is defined as above. An assumption is made about these items' share of luggage.

The total Florida annual expenditures are converted to a 1-day amount and assume that 70 percent of the expenditures would be under the \$100 limit. An advantage buying factor is also applied.

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 percent and an additional 10 percent is added for the extended list. It is assumed that 90 percent of expenditures would be under the \$50 limit.

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 percent of the category. The total Florida annual expenditures are converted to a 1-day amount and assume that 40 percent of the 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. Since only

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday, 1x10 Days, \$100 Wallets and bags/\$50 Supplies/\$30 Learning Aides/ \$1,500 or less Computers, Calculators & Others

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

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. Expenditures for Calculators, Typewriters & Other are used to estimate expenditures for calculators. 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.

Calculators: Calculators are included in computers. They are removed from school supplies. The price cap for computers applies. As a result, it is assumed that virtually all calculators will fall under the exemption and the exempted amount based on purchase price percentage is 100 percent. The basis for the estimate is the NEEC variable Consumer Spending--Calculators, Typewriters & Other. The methodology follows that for computers.

Section 1001.42 (4)(f) provides that the opening date for schools in the district may not be earlier than August 10 of each year (August 10 is on Sunday in 2025). During school year 2023-24, out of 67 county school districts, 61 districts opened for students on August 10 (Thursday). It is likely that school supplies are purchased and sometimes required to be dropped off at school prior to the start of the school year. In prior years, some retailers, especially some frequented by lower-income consumers, have started their back-to-school sales promotions close to the beginning of July, thus possibly incentivizing consumers to purchase ahead of the sales tax holidays, while the specific required items are still in stock and potentially shifting sales outside of the sales tax exemption window. Another factor potentially reducing the impact during the prescribed period may be that school supply bundles tailored to each grade in a school are offered by school community associations in May of the prior school year.

The dates of the exemption period might make it less likely that parents will be purchasing the bulk of students' school supplies, clothing, or technology sales tax free. The National Conference of State Legislatures notes, "sales tax holidays also are viewed as a way to potentially mitigate the regressivity of sales taxes, which disproportionately affect low-income taxpayers."¹

Expenditure Type	PROPOSED
Wallets, bag, backpacks, diaper bags - \$100 or Less	\$ (2.0)
School Supplies - \$50 or Less	\$ (11.7)
Learning Aids and Jigsaw Puzzles - \$30 or Less	\$ (0.6)
Personal Computers and Related Accessories - \$1,500 or Less	\$ (13.9)
Total Impact	\$ (28.2)
	<i>*Estimates in millions of dollars</i>

¹ National Conference of State Legislatures, Back to School, Back to Sales Tax Holidays, by Jackson Brainerd, 8/31/2021, <https://www.ncsl.org/fiscal/back-to-school-back-to-sales-tax-holidays>

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday, 1x10 Days, \$100 Wallets and bags/\$50 Supplies/\$30 Learning Aides/ \$1,500 or less Computers, Calculators & Others

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact: The impact is nonrecurring for FY 2025-26 only. The sales tax holiday will affect August activity and September collections.

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(28.2)			
2026-27						
2027-28						
2028-29						
2029-30						

Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(25.0)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(0.8)	0.0	(2.4)	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
2029-30	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
2025-26	(28.2)	0.0	(4.1)	0.0	(32.3)	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
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	B	C	D	F	G	H
2						
3		SB 7034, Section 39				
4		Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday - 10 Days				
5		4/18/2025				
6					10 Days	
7					1 Weeks	
8					8/1/2025 Start	
9					8/10/2025 End	
10						
15						
16						
17						
18						(NONRECURRING)
19						
20					2025-26	
21					PROPOSED	ADOPTED
22	1	Wallets, bag, backpacks, diaper bags - \$100 or Less			\$ (2.0)	
23	2	School Supplies - \$50 or Less			\$ (11.7)	
24	3	Learning Aids and Jigsaw Puzzles - \$30 or Less			\$ (0.6)	
25	4	Personal Computers and Related Accessories - \$1,500 or Less			\$ (13.9)	
26	5	Total Impact			\$ (28.2)	
27					<i>*Estimates in millions of dollars</i>	
28						
29						
30						
31						
32						
33						
34						
35						
36						

	A	B	C	D	E
2		SB 7034, Section 39			
3		Back to School - Wallets and bags, \$100 or Less			
4				10 Days	
5				1 Weeks	
6				8/1/2025 Start	
7				8/10/2025 End	
8					
14					
15		2025-26			Estimate
16					
17	1	Build Florida Personal Consumption Expenditures on wallets, bags, backpacks and related as ratios to FL clothing & footwear expenditures.			
18					
19		2025-26			
20		Florida Personal Consumption Expenditures on Clothing & Footwear (Mln. \$, FL estimate using NEEC)		32,838.8	Equal to FL expenditures per Method II - Senate Proposed Language Clothing & Footwear
21					
22		Accessories - men's, boy's, women's, and girls'			
23	2	(Ratio of accessories to clothing & footwear, excl. services)	10.05%	3,299.0	
24		<i>of which exempt items (LEVER)</i>	40.0%	1,319.6	
25		- wallets, handbags			
26					
27	3	Luggage (ratio to total apparel & services)	1.4%	460.93	
28		<i>of which exempt items (LEVER)</i>	20.0%	92.19	
29		- backpacks, diaper bags, fanny packs			
30	4	Total wallets, handbags, backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags		1,411.78	
31					
32					
33					
34	5	Sales Tax at 6%	6.0%	84.7	
35					
36	6	Exempted amount of sales tax collections		59.3	
37		<i>Assumption for % under the price cap (LEVER)</i>		70%	
38					
39					
40					
41					
42	7	Preliminary per Day Fiscal Impact in Florida	1	0.16245	
43					
44	8	Number of Days in the Holiday	10	1.62452	
45					
46	9	Advantage Buying	1.250	2.03065	
47	10	Base Adjustment for Tourists			
48	11	Total Adjustment			
49					
50	12	Adjusted Fiscal Impact in Florida		(2.0306)	
51					
52					
53					
54					
55	13	Total Impact		(\$2.031)	
56					
57					

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1			4/18/2025			
2		SB 7034, Section 39				
3		Back to School - SCHOOL SUPPLIES				
19				10 Days		
20				1 Weeks		
21				8/1/2025 Start		
22				8/10/2025 End		
23		2025-26				
29		2025-26				
31	Row	Grade Level	Expenditures per Student	Number of Students		Total Expenditures
32	1	PreK	22.00	87,875		1.9
33	2	KG	22.00	265,044		5.8
34	3	1	22.00	270,929		6.0
35	4	2	22.00	270,513		6.0
36	5	3	27.00	288,293		7.8
37	6	4	29.00	278,330		8.1
38	7	5	29.00	274,072		7.9
39	8	6	34.00	285,713		9.7
40	9	7	34.00	274,296		9.3
41	10	8	34.00	280,043		9.5
42	11	9	37.00	293,880		10.9
43	12	10	37.00	281,943		10.4
44	13	11	37.00	273,102		10.1
45	14	12	37.00	266,416		9.9
46	15	Total PK-12		3,690,449		113.3
47	16	Total HigherEd	38.00	1,421,192		54.0
48	17	Total All Students		5,111,641		167.3
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54	18	Advantage Buying by Business, General Public				
55	19	20% Factor + 10% for Expanded List				50.2
56						20% + 10%
57						
58		Remove calculators from school supplies	1.0%			0.5
59						49.7
60						
61	20	School Supplies				Adopted
62	21	Total Sales Tax	6%			13.0
63		Assumption: share of items under price limit	90%			11.7
64						
65	22	Total Impact				(\$11.7)
66						

	A	B	C	D	E
2		SB 7034, Section 39			4/18/2025
3		Back to School - LEARNING AIDS & JIGSAW PUZZLES			
4				10 Days	
5				1 Weeks	
6				8/1/2025 Start	
7				8/10/2025 End	
8					
15					
16					
17		2025-26	<u>Adopted</u>		<u>Proposed</u>
18	1	National Personal Expenditure on Games, Toys, and Hobbies (Mln. \$)			121,529.4
19		CONVERTED TO TAXABLE SALES			
20		Assumed Share for Learning Toys & Jigsaw Puzzles		10.0%	12,152.9
21	2	Florida Share based on Population Forecast (Mln. \$)		6.7%	811.1
22					
26		ASSUMED OVERLAP WITH TOYS (Freedom Summer)		100.0%	811.1
27					
28	4	Sales Tax at 6%			48.7
29					
30	5	Exempted Amount			19.5
31		Assumption of Items under Price Limit		40%	40.0%
32					
33	6	Preliminary Per Day Fiscal Impact in Florida		1	(0.05)
34					
35	7	Number of Days in the Holiday		10	(0.5)
36					
37	8	Advantage Buying		1.150	(0.08)
38					
39	9	Adjusted Fiscal Impact in Florida			(0.6)
40					
41					
42	10	Total Impact			(\$0.6)
44					

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
2	SB 7034, Section 39						4/18/2025
3	Back to School - COMPUTERS = \$1,500 or less, including calculators						
4	10 Days 1 Weeks 8/1/2025 Start 8/10/2025 End						
5							
6							
7							
8							
14							
15							
16							
17	2025-26				Adopted		
	BEA/ NEEC forecast				<i>Computers & Peripheral Equipment</i>	<i>Computer Software & Accessories</i>	
	National Information Processing Equipment					<i>Calculators, Typewriters & Other</i>	
18	Annual expenditures						
19	1 Annual expenditures converted to taxable sales	\$ mln		99,098.9	209,103.6	373.6	
20	2 Percent of category			100%	5%	50%	
21				99,098.9	10,455.2	186.8	
22	<i>IBIS World Industry Report 44312, Computer Stores in the US, estimates that 73.7% of computer store revenues come from sales of computers, while 3% of sales come from sales of software.</i>						
24							
25	4 Florida Share based on Population Forecast	6.9%	\$ mln	6,810.0	718.5	12.8	
30							
31	5 Annual Sales Tax at 6%	6.0%	\$ mln	408.6	43.1	0.8	
32							
33							
34	6 Exempted Amount based on Purchase Price		\$ mln	306.5	32.3	0.77	
35				75.0%	75.0%	100.0%	
36				\$1500 or Less	\$1500 or Less	\$1500 or Less	
37							
38	7 Preliminary Per Day Fiscal Impact in Florida	1.0	\$ mln	0.84	0.09	0.002	
39							
40							
41	8 10-Day Holiday	10	\$ mln	8.4	0.9	0.021	
42	Assumption (55% - 30% - 25%)						
43							
44	9 Advantage Buying by the General Public	50.0%		4.2	0.4	0.011	
45							
47	10						
48							
49	Total Impact			\$ mln		(\$13.9)	
50							
51							
52	Computers Exemption Key						
53	First \$1500			80%			
54	First \$1000			75%			
55	First \$750			50%			
56	\$1500 or Less			70%			
57	\$1000 or Less			55%			
58	\$750 or Less			45%			

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holiday

Bill Number(s) – SB 7034

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 37

Sponsor(s): Senate Finance & Tax Committee

Month/Year Impact Begins: Sales Tax Holidays Dates: 5/15/2025 to 5/31/2025, Collections Affected: June 2025

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 4/18/2025

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 17 days: 5/15/2025 to 5/31/2025, Collections Affected: June 2025.

(a) Portable self-powered light source	\$ 40 or less
(b) Portable self-powered radio, two-way radio or weather band radio	\$ 50 or less
(c) Tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting	\$ 100 or less
(d) Ground anchor system or tie-down kit	\$ 100 or less
(e) Gas or diesel fuel tank	\$ 50 or less
(f) Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt or 9-volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries	\$ 50 or less
(g) Non-electric food storage cooler	\$ 60 or less
(h) Portable generator	\$3,000 or less
(i) Reusable ice	\$ 20 or less
(j) Portable power bank	\$ 60 or less
(k) Smoke detector or smoke alarm	\$ 70 or less
(l) Fire extinguisher	\$ 70 or less
(m) Carbon monoxide detector	\$ 70 or less

Supplies necessary for the evacuation of household pets, purchased for noncommercial use:

1. Bags of dry pet food weighing 50 or fewer pounds	\$ 100 or less
2. Cans or pouches of wet pet food or the equivalent in a box or case	\$ 10 or less
3. Over-the-counter pet medications	\$ 100 or less
4. Portable kennels or pet carriers	\$ 100 or less
5. Manual can openers	\$ 15 or less
6. Leashes, collars, and muzzles	\$ 20 or less
7. Collapsible or travel-size food or water bowls	\$ 15 or less
8. Cat litter weighing 25 or fewer pounds	\$ 25 or less
9. Cat litter pans	\$ 15 or less
10. Pet waste disposal bags	\$ 15 or less
11. Pet pads	\$ 20 or less
12. Hamster or rabbit substrate	\$ 15 or less
13. Pet beds	\$ 40 or less

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

- Office of Insurance Regulation Hurricane Ian Information, Submitted claims as of February 2025 for 2024 Hurricane Helene, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://floir.com/home/hurricane-helene> , 2024 Hurricane Milton, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://floir.com/home/hurricane-milton> .
- Various websites for price comparisons: www.lowes.com; www.homedepot.com; www.bestbuy.com;
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2021, 2022, and 2023 Table R-1 All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, standard errors, coefficients of variation, and weekly (D) or quarterly (I) percents reporting,

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holiday

Bill Number(s) – SB 7034

<https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/calendar-year/mean/cu-all-detail-2023.xlsx> ;Table Florida Quintiles of Income, 2021-22, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/geographic/mean/2022/cu-state-fl-income-quintiles-before-taxes-2-year-average-2022.htm> .

- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses and Tourists, Contributions to General Revenue from Sales Tax Collections in FY 2021-22, https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions_FY21-22.pdf
- IBIS World, 45391 Pet Stores in the US Industry Report, September 2024.

Section 3: Methodology

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.

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 event 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.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holiday

Bill Number(s) – SB 7034

- **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.

The following are some of the specific adjustments made in the analysis.

1. The series were updated with new FDEC, FEEC, NEEC, and Census Population Estimates.
2. The duration of the proposed sales tax holiday is one 17-day period: May 15 – May 31, 2025.
3. The price cap on portable generators is \$3,000 as in the 2024 holiday.
4. To build the impact for over-the-counter pet medications with a sales price of \$100 or less per item, the holiday duration of 17 days is increased by an assumed additional 60 days to account for time-shifted purchases. In addition, the bill language and conditions factor accounts for the price cap of \$100 per item.

Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Portable self-powered radio, two-way radio or weather band radio	\$ 0.01
Disaster Preparedness	Tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting	\$ 1.30
Disaster Preparedness	Ground anchor system or tie-down kit, Gas or diesel fuel tank	\$ 1.60
Disaster Preparedness	Portable self-powered light source, Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt or 9-volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries, Reusable ice, Non-electric food storage cooler	\$ 9.20
Disaster Preparedness	Fire extinguisher, Smoke detector or smoke alarm, Carbon monoxide detector	\$ 0.90
Disaster Preparedness	Portable power bank	\$ 2.40
Disaster Preparedness	Portable generator	\$ 0.80
Pets	Pet supplies	\$ 4.90
Pets	Pet food	\$ 23.40
Pets	Pet medications - OTC with a sales price of \$100 or less	\$ 4.30
	Total	\$ 48.80

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holiday

Bill Number(s) – SB 7034

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact:

Collections Affected: June 2025. The proposed impact is -\$48.8 million nonrecurring for FY 2024-25.

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			0			
2026-27						
2027-28						
2028-29						
2029-30						

Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
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
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: There is a FY 2024-25 impact of (48.8) as shown in the table below.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	(43.2)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(1.5)	0.0	(4.1)	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	(48.8)	0.0	(7.0)	0.0	(55.8)	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

4/18/2025 SB 7034, Section 37

2025 Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holiday

17 Days

2 Weeks

5/15/2025 Start

5/31/2025 End

17-Day Impact (TOTAL)

TOTAL IMPACT

Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Min. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Portable self-powered radio, two-way radio or weather band radio	\$ 0.01
Disaster Preparedness	Tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting	\$ 1.30
Disaster Preparedness	Ground anchor system or tie-down kit, Gas or diesel fuel tank	\$ 1.60
Disaster Preparedness	Portable self-powered light source, Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt or 9-volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries, Reusable ice, Non-electric food storage cooler	\$ 9.20
Disaster Preparedness	Fire extinguisher, Smoke detector or smoke alarm, Carbon monoxide detector	\$ 0.90
Disaster Preparedness	Portable power bank	\$ 2.40
Disaster Preparedness	Portable generator	\$ 0.80
Pets	Pet supplies	\$ 4.90
Pets	Pet food	\$ 23.40
Pets	Pet medications - OTC with a sales price of \$100 or less	\$ 4.30
	Total	\$ 48.80

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		SB 7034, Section 37							
2		2025 Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holidays - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies						17 Days	
3		ASSUMPTIONS						2 Weeks	
4	I.	HURRICANE SENSITIVITY PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS						5/15/2025 Start	
5								5/31/2025 End	
8									
9		NUMBER OF HURRICANE CLAIMS REPORTED							
24		2024 Index based on Claims Data as of Feb 2025 (Hurricanes Milton & Helene)							
25		Reported Loss % HHs		3.74%	(Includes hurricanes Helene and Milton)				
27									
28	II.	GENERAL PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS							
29		ADJUSTMENT FACTORS							
30		Business purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Businesses (ratio of business to consumer spending)		0.2751					
31		Tourists purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Tourists (ratio of tourist to consumer spending)		0.2447					
32		Bill language conditions & exclusions*		1.00					
33		Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option)		6.9%					
34		* Includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.							
35									
36	III.	GROWTH RATE ASSUMPTIONS							
37				FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	
38		<i>FDEC growth in population</i>		1.71%	1.64%	1.66%	1.47%	1.33%	
39		<i>FDEC growth in resident households</i>		1.84%	1.73%	1.71%	1.54%	1.43%	
40		<i>FEEC growth in personal income</i>		6.19%	9.24%	6.57%	5.23%	6.28%	
41		<i>CPI growth (June to June)</i>							
42		<i>Actuals to June 2024 and NEEC</i>		7.17%	6.25%	3.31%	2.71%	3.00%	
43		AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS							
44	IV.	FLORIDA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES							
45		Florida Consumer Expenditures		ACTUAL	FORECAST				
46				FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	
47				2021-2022 Avg.					
48	Florida	Number of Consumer Units <i>by growth in households</i>		9,268,948	9,429,182	9,590,538	9,738,641	9,877,474	
49									
50									
51	Florida	Income before taxes per Consumer Unit <i>by growth in personal income</i>		\$80,010.81	\$87,404	\$93,151	\$98,022	\$104,178	
52		<i>CPI Index</i>			\$85,012	\$90,297	\$95,672	\$100,963	
53									
54	Florida	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit <i>constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes</i>		\$63,379	\$69,236	\$73,788	\$77,647	\$82,523	
55		<i>CPI Index</i>			\$67,341	\$71,527	\$75,785	\$79,976	
56									
57	Florida	Aggregate income before taxes		741,616,037,328	824,152,785,461	893,364,130,125	954,604,643,042	1,029,018,698,822	
58									
59	Florida	Aggregate expenditures**		\$587,458,231,013	\$652,838,278,924	\$707,662,840,497	\$756,173,446,490	\$815,119,245,085	
60		<i>constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes</i>		79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	
61		** Includes state and local sales tax							

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	SB 7034, Section 37								17 Days
2	2025 Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holidays - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies								2 Weeks
63	EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS								
64	V. DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ITEMS								
65									
66	Num	CE CATEGORY	ITEM	% of Expenditures ASSUMPTION		FY 2025-26			
				adj. % of category	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily
67	1	Miscellaneous sound equipment [D]	Portable self-powered radio, two-way radio or weather band radio	0.00052%	50%	\$1,994,415	\$119,664.92	\$327.85	183
68	<i>Preserved 2021, suppressed in 2022&2023</i>								
69	A. Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)								
70				Days	Sales Tax (State)				
71	Holiday duration			17	\$5,573				
72	Additional days - time shifting of purchases			17	\$5,573				
73	Total consumer purchases for days impacted			34	\$11,147				
74									
75	B. Other Florida purchases								
76				Factors	Sales Tax (State)				
77	Hurricane sensitivity factor			0.150	\$1,669				
78	Business purchases factor			0.275	\$3,066				
79	Visitor purchases factor			0.061	\$682				
80	Total Other Florida purchases				\$5,417				
81									
82	A. & B. Total Florida purchases				\$16,563				
83									
84	Bill language conditions & exclusions*			0.750					
85	SALES TAX IMPACT					\$12,423	223%		
86									

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	SB 7034, Section 37								17 Days
2	2025 Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holidays - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies								2 Weeks
87	CE CATEGORY	ITEM		% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily	
88	Materials for plastering, panels, roofing, and gutters, 2 etc. [I]	Tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting	0.02295%	100%	\$175,052,690	\$10,503,161.38	\$28,775.78	9,733	
89	<i>Preserved 2021, suppressed in 2022&2023</i>								
90	A. Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)								
91			Days	Sales Tax (State)					
92		Holiday duration	17	\$489,188					
93		Additional days - time shifting of purchases	34	\$978,377					
94		Total consumer purchases for days impacted	51	\$1,467,565					
95									
96	B. Other Florida purchases - level shifting of purchases								
97			Factors	Sales Tax (State)					
98		Hurricane sensitivity factor	0.187	\$274,589					
99		Business purchases factor	0.550	\$807,384					
100		Visitor purchases factor	-	\$0					
101		Total Other Florida purchases		\$1,081,972					
102									
103	A. & B.	Total Florida purchases		\$2,549,537					
104									
105		Bill language conditions & exclusions*	0.500						
106		SALES TAX IMPACT		\$1,274,769	261%				
107									

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1		SB 7034, Section 37							17 Days	
2		2025 Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holidays - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies							2 Weeks	
108		CE CATEGORY	ITEM	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily		
109		Miscellaneous supplies and equipment [I]	Ground anchor system or tie-down kit, Gas or diesel fuel tank	0.0866%	50%	\$330,449,605	\$19,826,976.32	\$54,320.48	17,676	
110		2023								
111		A. Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)								
112			Days	Sales Tax (State)						
113			Holiday duration	17	\$923,448					
114			Additional days - time shifting of purchases	17	\$923,448					
115			Total consumer purchases for days impacted	34	\$1,846,896					
116										
117		B. Other Florida purchases								
118			Factors	Sales Tax (State)						
119			Hurricane sensitivity factor	0.075	\$138,225					
120			Business purchases factor	0.275	\$508,037					
121			Visitor purchases factor	-	\$0					
122			Total Other Florida purchases		\$646,262					
123										
124		A. & B.	Total Florida purchases		\$2,493,159					
125										
126			Bill language conditions & exclusions*	0.650						
127		SALES TAX IMPACT				\$1,620,553				
128										
129		CE CATEGORY	ITEM	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily		
130		Miscellaneous household equipment and parts [D]	Portable self-powered light source, Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt or 9-volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries, Reusable ice, Non-electric food storage cooler	0.13%	100%	\$969,930,786	\$58,195,847.15	\$159,440.68	101,271	
131		2023								
132		A. Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)								
133			Days	Sales Tax (State)						
134			Holiday duration	17	\$2,710,492					
135			Additional days - time shifting of purchases	34	\$5,420,983					
136			Total consumer purchases for days impacted	51	\$8,131,475					
137										
138		B. Other Florida purchases								
139			Factors	Sales Tax (State)						
140			Hurricane sensitivity factor	0.075	\$608,575					
141			Business purchases factor	0.275	\$2,236,773					
142			Visitor purchases factor	0.061	\$497,404					
143			Total Other Florida purchases		\$3,342,753					
144										
145		A. & B.	Total Florida purchases		\$11,474,227					
146										
147			Bill language conditions & exclusions*	0.800						
148		SALES TAX IMPACT				\$9,179,382				
						339%				

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		SB 7034, Section 37							17 Days
2		2025 Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holidays - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies							2 Weeks
149									
150		CE CATEGORY	ITEM	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily	
151		Electrical supplies, heating, and cooling equipment [I]	Fire extinguisher, Smoke detector or smoke alarm, Carbon monoxide detector	0.0241604%					
152				100%	\$184,283,984	\$11,057,039.03	\$30,293.26	15,063	
153				<i>Preserved 2021, suppressed in 2022&2023</i>					
154		A.	Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)						
155			Days	Sales Tax (State)					
156			Holiday duration	17	\$514,985				
157			Additional days - time shifting of purchases	17	\$514,985				
158			Total consumer purchases for days impacted	34	\$1,029,971				
159		B.	Other Florida purchases						
160			Factors	Sales Tax (State)					
161			Hurricane sensitivity factor	0.009	\$9,636				
162			Business purchases factor	0.275	\$283,320				
163			Visitor purchases factor	-	\$0				
164			Total Other Florida purchases		\$292,956				
165									
166		A. & B.	Total Florida purchases		\$1,322,927				
167									
168			Bill language conditions & exclusions*	0.650					
169			SALES TAX IMPACT		\$859,902				167%
170									
171									

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		SB 7034, Section 37							
2		2025 Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holidays - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies						17 Days	
172		CE CATEGORY	ITEM	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily	2 Weeks
		Telephones and accessories [I] -							
173	6	PARTIAL 1/4	Portable power bank	0.13747%	27%	\$283,120,694	\$16,987,241.64	\$46,540.39	15,517
174									
175									
176									
177									
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180									
181									
182									
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204									
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209									
210									
211									
212									
213									

2023		
A.	Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)	
	Days	Sales Tax (State)
	Holiday duration	17 \$791,187
	Additional days - time shifting of purchases	26 \$1,210,050
	Total consumer purchases for days impacted	43 \$2,001,237
B.	Other Florida purchases	
	Factors	Sales Tax (State)
	Hurricane sensitivity factor	0.187 \$374,441
	Business purchases factor	0.275 \$550,492
	Visitor purchases factor	0.061 \$122,416
	Total Other Florida purchases	\$1,047,349
A. & B.	Total Florida purchases	
		\$3,048,586
	Bill language conditions & exclusions*	0.780
	SALES TAX IMPACT	\$2,377,897
		301%

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
194	7	[D]	Portable generator	0.00814%	100%	\$62,111,794	\$3,726,707.65	\$10,210.16	213
195			Price cap \$3,000 or less						
196									
197									
198									
199									
200									
201									
202									
203									
204									
205									
206									
207									
208									
209									
210									
211									
212									
213									

Preserved 2021		
A.	Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)	
	Days	Sales Tax (State)
	Holiday duration	17 \$173,573
	Additional days - time shifting of purchases	26 \$265,464
	Total consumer purchases for days impacted	43 \$439,037
B.	Other Florida purchases	
	Factors	Sales Tax (State)
	Hurricane sensitivity factor	0.150 \$65,717
	Business purchases factor	0.825 \$362,305
	Visitor purchases factor	0.061 \$26,856
	Total Other Florida purchases	\$454,878
A. & B.	Total Florida purchases	
		\$893,915
	Bill language conditions & exclusions*	0.950
	SALES TAX IMPACT	\$849,219
		Generators \$3,000 cap HB 7063 (2023) 489%

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		SB 7034, Section 37							
2		2025 Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holidays - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies						17 Days	
214		CE CATEGORY	ITEM	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily	2 Weeks
215	8	Pet food [D], Pet purchase, supplies, and medicine [I]	Pet supplies	0.2214%					
216				2023	76%	\$1,284,490,017	\$77,069,401.01	\$211,149.04	
217		A. Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)							
218			Days	Sales Tax (State)					
219			Holiday duration	17	\$3,589,534				
220			Additional days - time shifting of purchases	17	\$3,589,534				
221			Total consumer purchases for days impacted	34	\$7,179,067				
222									
223		B. Other Florida purchases							
224			Factors	Sales Tax (State)					
225			Hurricane sensitivity factor	0.037	\$268,648				
226			Business purchases factor	0.069	\$493,697				
227			Visitor purchases factor	0.024	\$175,658				
228			Total Other Florida purchases		\$938,003				
229									
230	A. & B.	Total Florida purchases			\$8,117,071				
231									
232		Bill language conditions & exclusions*		0.600					
233		SALES TAX IMPACT			\$4,870,242	136%			
234									
235		CE CATEGORY	ITEM	Percent of Annual Expenditures	Percent exempt	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily
236	9	Pet food; Pet purchase, supplies, and medicine	Pet food [D]	0.4378%	82%	\$2,738,256,639	\$164,295,398.32	\$450,124.38	
237				2023					
238		A. Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)							
239			Days	Sales Tax (State)					
240			Holiday duration	17	\$7,652,114				
241			Additional days - time shifting of purchases	34	\$15,304,229				
242			Total consumer purchases for days impacted	51	\$22,956,343				
243									
244		B. Other Florida purchases							
245			Factors	Sales Tax (State)					
246			Hurricane sensitivity factor	0.037	\$859,049				
247			Business purchases factor	0.069	\$1,578,685				
248			Visitor purchases factor	0.024	\$561,698				
249			Total Other Florida purchases		\$2,999,431				
250									
251	A. & B.	Total Florida purchases			\$25,955,775				
252									
253		Bill language conditions & exclusions*		0.900					
254		SALES TAX IMPACT			\$23,360,197	305%			
255		TOTAL PET:	SALES TAX IMPACT: PET FOOD and SUPPLIES		\$28,230,439				

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		SB 7034, Section 37							
2		2025 Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holidays - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies							17 Days
256									2 Weeks
257		VI. TOTAL IMPACT							
258			TOTAL IMPACT - Disaster Preparedness Items and Pet Supplies						
259					Middle				
260			Portable self-powered radio, two-way radio or weather band radio		\$ 12,423		\$5,573		
261			Tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting		\$ 1,274,769		\$489,188		
262			Ground anchor system or tie-down kit, Gas or diesel fuel tank		\$ 1,620,553		\$923,448		
263			Portable self-powered light source, Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell		\$ 9,179,382		\$2,710,492		
264			Fire extinguisher, Smoke detector or smoke alarm, Carbon monoxide de		\$ 859,902		\$514,985		
265			Portable power bank		\$ 2,377,897		\$791,187		
266			Portable generator		\$ 849,219		\$173,573		
267			Pet supplies		\$ 4,870,242		\$3,589,534		
268			Pet food		\$ 23,360,197				
269			Total		\$ 44,404,585		\$9,197,980	483%	
270									
271									

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1		SB 7034, Section 37						17 Days
2		2025 Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holidays - Over-the-Counter Pet Medications						2 Weeks
3								5/15/2025 Start
4								5/31/2025 End
5								
6	I.	GENERAL PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS						
7		ADJUSTMENT FACTORS						
8		Business purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Businesses		0.2751				
9		Tourists purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Tourists		0.2447				
10		Bill language conditions & exclusions*		1.00				
11		Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option)		6.9%				
12		* Includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.						
13								
14	II.	GROWTH RATE ASSUMPTIONS						
15			FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	
16		<i>FDEC growth in population</i>	1.71%	1.64%	1.66%	1.47%	1.33%	
17		<i>FDEC growth in resident households</i>	1.84%	1.73%	1.71%	1.54%	1.43%	
18		<i>FEEC growth in personal income</i>	6.19%	9.24%	6.57%	5.23%	6.28%	
19		<i>CPI growth (June to June)</i>						
20		<i>Actuals to June 2024 and NEEC</i>	7.17%	6.25%	3.31%	2.71%	3.00%	
21		AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS						
22	III.	FLORIDA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES						
23		Florida Consumer Expenditures	ACTUAL					
24			FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	
25			2021-2022 Avg.					
26	Florida	Number of Consumer Units	9,268,948	9,429,182	9,590,538	9,738,641	9,877,474	
27		<i>by growth in households</i>						
28								
29	Florida	Income before taxes per Consumer Unit	\$80,010.81	\$87,404	\$93,151	\$98,022	\$104,178	
30		<i>by growth in personal income</i>						
31								
32	Florida	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit	\$63,379	\$69,236	\$73,788	\$77,647	\$82,523	
33		<i>constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes</i>						
34								
35	Florida	Aggregate income before taxes	\$741,616,037,328	\$824,152,785,461	\$893,364,130,125	\$954,604,643,042	\$1,029,018,698,822	
36								
37	Florida	Aggregate expenditures**	\$587,458,231,013	\$652,838,278,924	\$707,662,840,497	\$756,173,446,490	\$815,119,245,085	
38		<i>constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes</i>	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	
39		** Includes state and local sales tax						

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	SB 7034, Section 37							17 Days	
2	2025 Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holidays - Over-the-Counter Pet Medications							2 Weeks	
41									
42	IV. EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS								
43				% of Expenditures		FY 2025-26			
44	Num	CE CATEGORY	ITEM	adj. % of category	Percent of category Exempted under Proposed Language	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	
45	1	Pet purchase, supplies, and medicine [I]	Pet medications - OTC	0.06335%	33.0%	\$159,452,950	\$9,567,176.97	\$26,211.44	
46	Reduced to only capture OTC medications based on items below (analyst judgment)								
47	Pet store products (IBIS World)								
48			Pets and pet supplies	32%					
49			Pet care services	43%					
50			Other	25%					
51	Pet supplies (IBIS World definition)	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.							
52									
53	A. Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)								
54			Days	Sales Tax (State)					
55	Holiday duration		17	\$445,595					
56	Additional days - time shifting of purchases		68	\$1,782,378					
57	Total consumer purchases for days impacted		85	\$2,227,973					
58									
59	B. Other Florida purchases								
60			Factors	Sales Tax (State)					
61	Business purchases factor		0.440	\$979,638		1.60			
62	Visitor purchases factor		0.002	\$5,451					
63	Total Other Florida purchases			\$985,090					
64									
65	A. & B. Total Florida purchases			\$3,213,063					
66									
67	Bill language conditions & exclusions*		0.850			Reduced for price cap of \$100 or less			
68	SALES TAX IMPACT				\$2,731,103				
69									
70									

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	SB 7034, Section 37							17 Days	
2	2025 Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holidays - Over-the-Counter Pet Medications							2 Weeks	
71		CE CATEGORY	ITEM		Percent of category Exempted under Proposed Language	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	
72	2	Vet services [D]	Pet medications OTC - through vet offices	0.34471%	4.0%	\$105,171,410	\$6,310,284.61	\$17,288.45	
73			Reduced to only capture OTC medications						
74		A.	Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)						
75				Days	Sales Tax (State)				
76			Holiday duration	17	\$293,904				
77			Additional days - time shifting of purchases	68	\$1,175,615				
78			Total consumer purchases for days impacted	85	\$1,469,518				
79									
80		B.	Other Florida purchases - level shifting of purchases						
81				Factors	Sales Tax (State)				
82			Business purchases factor	0.275	\$404,229				
83			Visitor purchases factor	0.002	\$3,596				
84			Total Other Florida purchases		\$407,825				
85									
86		A. & B.	Total Florida purchases		\$1,877,343				
87									
88			Bill language conditions & exclusions*	0.850	Reduced for price cap of \$100 or less				
89			SALES TAX IMPACT		\$1,595,742				
90									
91									
92									
93	V.	TOTAL IMPACT							
94			TOTAL IMPACT						
95					Middle	Adopted TOTAL Sales Tax			
96			Pet medications - OTC		\$	2,731,103			
97			Pet medications OTC - through vet offices		\$	1,595,742			
98			Total SALES TAX IMPACT: PET OTC MEDICATIONS		\$	4,326,845	\$	-	
99							\$	72,114,078.27	
100									

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Forwarding Agents

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): Senate Finance and Tax Committee

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1st, 2025

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 18th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** A dealer who ships TPP to a certified address as part of a sale to a consumer collects tax if said dealer knows the item is not destined for export.
- b. **Proposed Change:** A dealer who ships TPP to a certified address as part of a sale to a consumer must not collect tax, even if said dealer knows the subject of the sale is not destined for export. Additionally, the department is to amend it's situsing database to show a 0% local option surtax rate for special zip codes issued to certified addresses. Lastly, rules are established requiring forwarding agents to surrender their certificate if certain conditions are met.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

A Certificate of Forwarding Agent Address is given to forwarding agents after applying and registering with the Department of Revenue. This certificate obligates them to collect and remit tax in the event that TPP is shipped to the certified address on which no tax has been collected and for which the delivery to the purchaser will occur in the state. In the event that a dealer ships a good to a certified address as part of a delivery process which concludes with delivery to the purchaser within the state, currently the dealer would collect and remit tax, but under this language the dealer would be barred from doing so. The forwarding agent would therefore assume responsibility for collecting and remitting the tax on these sales - a circumstance which changes the dynamics of the forwarding agent certificate. It is unclear what the result of such a dynamic shift would be, what enforcement issues would arise, and what potential for abuse it may create. Therefore, a negative indeterminate is proposed as the high impact while a zero is proposed as the low.

The conference reviewed a substantively identical concept in SB 624 on April 4th, 2025, and adopted a \$0 impact.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(**)	(**)			\$0	\$0
2026-27	(**)	(**)			\$0	\$0
2027-28	(**)	(**)			\$0	\$0
2028-29	(**)	(**)			\$0	\$0
2029-30	(**)	(**)			\$0	\$0

Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the low estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
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
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Freedom Months Sales Tax Holiday
Bill Number(s): SB 7034

- Entire Bill**
- Partial Bill:** Section 38

Sponsor(s): Senate Finance and Tax Committee

Month/Year Impact Begins: Sales Tax Holiday Dates: 6/1/2025 to 7/31/2025, Collections Affected: July and August 2025

Date Conference Reviewed: 4/18/2025

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 June 1, 2025 to July 31, 2025, 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 June 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025; use of or access to clubs providing physical fitness facilities between June 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025; the retail sale of specified boating and water activity supplies, camping supplies, fishing supplies, general outdoor supplies, and residential pool supplies, and electric scooters between June 1, 2025 and July 31, 2025.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life jackets, coolers (\$75 or less) • Recreational pool tubes, pool floats, inflatable chairs, and pool toys (\$35 or less) • Safety flares (\$50 or less) • Water skis, wakeboards, and kneeboards and recreational inflatable water tubes or floats capable of being towed (\$150 or less) • Paddleboards and surfboards (\$300 or less) • Canoes & kayaks (\$500 or less) • Paddles, and oars (\$75 or less) • Snorkels, goggles, and swimming masks (\$25 or less)
Camping supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tents (\$200 or less) • Sleeping bags, portable hammocks, and camping stoves and collapsible camping chairs (\$50 or less) • Camping lanterns and flashlights (\$30 or less)
Electric scooter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vehicle having two or fewer wheels, with or without a seat or saddle for the use of the rider, which is equipped to be propelled by an electric motor and which weighs less than 75 pounds, is less than 2 feet wide, and is designed for a maximum speed of less than 35 miles per hour (\$500 or less)
Fishing supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rods and reels (\$75 or less if sold individually or \$150 or less if sold as a set) • Tackle boxes or bags (\$30 or less) • Bait or fishing tackle (\$5 or less if sold individually or \$10 or less if sold as a set)
General outdoor supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sunscreen or insect repellent (\$15 or less) • Sunglasses (\$100 or less) • Binoculars (\$200 or less) • Water bottles (first \$30 or less) • Hydration packs (\$50 or less) • Outdoor Gas or Charcoal Grills (\$250 or less) • Bicycle Helmets (\$50 or less) • Bicycles (\$500 or less)
Residential pool supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual residential pool and spa replacement parts, nets, filters, lights, and cover (\$100 or less) • Residential pool and spa chemicals purchased by an individual (\$150 or less)

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.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Freedom Months Sales Tax Holiday

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- 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, 2021, 2022, & 2023.
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditures Survey, Annual expenditure means and characteristics, Florida: Quintiles of income before taxes, 2021-2022.
- IBIS World Industry Report OD4853, Swimming Pool Equipment Stores, September 2024.
- Source: IBISWorld, US Industry (Specialized) Report OD4244, Sunscreen Manufacturing Sunny outlook: A return to outdoor gatherings and activities will drive demand for sunscreen, February 2025.
- 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.
- Impact of CS/CS/SB58 & CS/CS/HB475, Sales Tax Holiday for Items Related to Electric Transportation, REC dated 2/16/2024, http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2024/_pdf/page391-402.pdf
- Impact of Freedom Month Sales tax Holiday, CS/HB7073 - Section 58-Enrolled, REC dated 6/17/2024, http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2024/_pdf/page687-698.pdf

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 growth rate of 5.79% over two years which grows the FY2023-24 admissions estimate to FY 2025-26.

Second, the estimate for sales tax on State Park entrance fees was based on FY 2024-25 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

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Freedom Months Sales Tax Holiday

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

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 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.

Electric Scooters

The bill includes electric scooters, as defined, selling for \$500 or less as an exempted category during the sales tax holiday. This analysis uses the Consumer Expenditures survey as a data source as well. The proposed impact is 61 days, which comprises of two months duration (61) plus 30 additional days to account for shifted purchases (15 days before and 15 days after the holiday).

The CE category “scooters” includes both manual and electric devices. The category is reduced to include only electric scooters. It appears that most scooters will qualify for the exemption because the maximum speeds they reach appear to be most likely below the maximum set in the bill. The estimate for electric scooters includes the category “scooters” as well as the categories “Other sports equipment” and “Toys, games, arts and crafts, and tricycles” to capture the “other electric scooters” term, which is interpreted to include two-wheeled items for adults or for children that may not be captured in scooters, such as electric sit-down toys, electric skateboards, electric hoverboards, etc.

This analysis assumes DOR will implement the 2025 bill as in 2024 and rentals of electric scooters will not be exempt during Freedom Months.

Price caps

The bill proposes each item to have a price cap of “\$xxx or less” price exemption. The price cap for bicycles is \$500 or less. The assumed percentage of the bicycles category that falls below the price cap is 50 percent.

Bicycles

Bicycles expenditures were reduced for the permanent exemption of baby bicycle seats, carriers, or trailers and for the pre-existing exemption on child bicycle helmets.

Pool toys

Pool toys are explicitly exempt in “Boating and water activity supplies.”

Duration

The duration of “Freedom Month” for retail sales is one month, July. The assumed duration is a total of eight weeks: four weeks for the actual days of the holiday plus four more weeks added to account for induced/ shifted/ impulse purchases, presumably two weeks before and two weeks after the actual holiday (cell G 52 on the Summary retail sales worksheet).

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.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Freedom Months Sales Tax Holiday
Bill Number(s): SB 7034

The table below shows the estimated impacts.

EXEMPTION CATEGORY	EXEMPTION TYPE	IMPACT (\$ m)
Admissions	Admissions	(114.9)
Retail sales	Boating & water activity supplies	(4.8)
Retail sales	Camping supplies	(3.1)
Retail sales	Electric scooters	(2.0)
Retail sales	Fishing supplies	(4.7)
Retail sales	General outdoor supplies	(13.6)
Retail sales	Residential pool supplies	(13.6)
Total		(156.7)

Estimated Sales Tax (Millions of Dollars)

EXEMPTION TYPE	Impact (Millions of Dollars)
Admissions	(114.9)
Retail sales	(41.8)
Total	(156.7)

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Sales Tax Holiday Dates: 6/1/2025 to 7/31/2025, Collections Affected: July and August 2025

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(156.7)			
2026-27						
2027-28						
2028-29						
2029-30						

Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Freedom Months Sales Tax Holiday
Bill Number(s): SB 7034

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(138.7)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(4.7)	0.0	(13.3)	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
2029-30	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
2025-26	(156.7)	0.0	(22.6)	0.0	(179.3)	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
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	SB 7034, Section 38						
2	Freedom Months						
3	61 Days						
4	9 Weeks						
5	6/1/2025 Start						
6	7/31/2025 End						
7							
8	4/18/2025						
9	Summary						
10	Estimated Sales Tax Exemptions (Millions of Dollars)						
11	EXEMPTION TYPE	HIGH	MIDDLE	LOW	ADOPTED		
12	Admissions	(114.9)	(69.6)		(114.9)		
13	Retail sales	(41.8)	(41.8)		(41.8)		
14	Total	(156.7)	(111.4)		(156.7)		
15							
16							
17							
18	EXEMPTION CATEGORY	EXEMPTION TYPE	IMPACT (\$ m)				
19	Admissions	Admissions	(114.9)				
20	Retail sales	Boating & water activity supplies	(4.8)				
21	Retail sales	Camping supplies	(3.1)				
22	Retail sales	Electric scooters	(2.0)				
23	Retail sales	Fishing supplies	(4.7)				
24	Retail sales	General outdoor supplies	(13.6)				
26	Retail sales	Residential pool supplies	(13.6)				
29	Total		(156.7)				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L		
1	SB 7034, Section 38													
2	9 weeks, Events June 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025													
3	ADMISSIONS										0.142857143			
4														
5	CPI Growth in Admissions (Over 2 yrs)		5.79%											
6	Industry	Total Industry Revenue (FY 2024)	US Ticket Revenue (Est.)	Florida Ticket Revenue (Est.)	Number of Weeks Worth of Movie Tickets Sold During the Tax-Exempt Period									
7	Movie Theaters in the US	\$15,537,650,000	\$8,219,416,850	\$513,015,862			8	12						
8					Exempt Ticket Revenue:		78,925,517	118,388,276						
9					Expected Sales Tax Impact (6%):		4,735,531	7,103,297						
10														
11														
12		Total Industry Revenue (FY2024)	US Membership Revenue (Est.)	Florida Membership Revenue (Est.)	Number of Months Worth of Gym Memberships Sold During the Tax-Exempt Period									
13	Gym, Health & Fitness Clubs in the US	\$41,801,500,000	\$26,669,357,000	\$1,410,653,414			3	5						
14					Exempt Membership Revenue:		81,383,851	135,639,751						
15					Expected Sales Tax Impact (6%):		4,883,031	8,138,385						
16														
17														
18		Total Industry Revenue (FY2024)	US Ticket Sales - Live Music (Est.)	Florida Ticket Revenue (Est.)	Number of Months Worth of Concert Tickets Sold During the Tax-Exempt Period									
19	Concert & Event Promotion & Plays, Ballets, Musical Theatre, State Fairs, Cultural Events	\$58,872,250,000	\$36,854,028,500	\$2,729,108,376			3	5						
20					Exempt Ticket Revenue:		682,277,094	1,137,128,490						
21					Expected Sales Tax Impact (6%):		40,936,626	68,227,709						
22														
23														
24		Total Industry Revenue (FY2024)	US Ticket Sales - Admission (Est.)	Florida Ticket Revenue (Est.)	Number of Months Worth of Sporting Event Tickets Sold During the Tax-Exempt Period									
25	Live Sports Industry	\$46,528,750,000	\$14,423,912,500	\$1,190,187,697			3	5						
26					Exempt Ticket Revenue:		297,546,924	495,911,541						
27					Expected Sales Tax Impact (6%):		17,852,815	29,754,692						
28														
29														
30	Government	Total Individual and Family Annual Pass Revenue (FY23-24)	Total Daily Entrance Pass Revenue (FY23-24)					Number of Months Worth of Annual Passes Sold During the Tax-Exempt Period			Number of Weeks Worth of Single-Day Passes Sold During the Tax-Exempt Period			
31	Florida Parks	6,513,352	27,352,160					Exempt	2	3	8	10		
32					Exempt Pass Revenue:		1,085,559	1,628,338						
33	Source: State Park Trust Fund				Expected Sales Tax Impact (6%):		65,134	97,700						
34														
35														
36	Museums	Total Industry Revenue (FY2024)	For-Profit Museum Industry Revenue (US)	For-Profit Florida Membership Revenue (Est.)	For-Profit Florida Ticket Revenue (Est.)	Number of Months Worth of Membership Passes Sold During the Tax-Exempt Period				Number of Weeks Worth of Single-Day Passes Sold During the Tax-Exempt Period				
37	Museum Industry	\$17,943,350,000	3,050,369,500	16,463,129	73,061,859			2	5	8	10			
38					Exempt Pass Revenue:		2,743,855	6,859,637						
39					Expected Sales Tax Impact (6%):		164,631	411,578						
40														
41														
42														
43														
44	Total Sales Tax Impact	LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH										
45	FY2025-26	\$0	\$69,564,667	\$114,891,985										
46														
47														
48														
49														
50											FY	CPI		
51											2024	3.095708333		
52											2025	3.179504833	2.707%	
											2026	3.27489825	3.000%	5.788%

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	SB 7034, Section 38					61 Days		
2	4/18/2025					9 Weeks		
3		RETAIL SALES EXEMPTIONS				6/1/2025 Start		
4		SUMMARY				7/31/2025 End		
5		1. Total Taxable Sales						
6	Exempt Group	Category	Annual Expenditures (\$)					
7	Boating and water activity supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life jackets, coolers • Recreational pool tubes, pool floats, inflatable chairs, and pool toys • Safety flares • Snorkels, goggles, and swimming masks 	\$ 130.9			Effective sales tax	6.8%	
8	Boating and water activity supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water skis, wakeboards, and kneeboards and recreational inflatable water tubes or floats capable of being towed • Paddleboards and surfboards • Canoes & kayaks • Paddles, and oars 	\$ 333.9					
9	Camping supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camping lanterns and flashlights • Sleeping bags, portable hammocks, and camping stoves and collapsible camping chairs • Tents 	\$ 301.2					
10	Fishing supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rods and reels • Tackle boxes or bags • Bait or fishing tackle 	\$ 456.6					
11	General outdoor supplies	Insect repellent, sunscreen, sunglasses	\$ 176.0					
12	General outdoor supplies	Bicycles, bicycle helmets	\$ 840.3					
13	General outdoor supplies	Outdoor grills	\$ 220.4					
14	General outdoor supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water bottles • Hydration packs • Binoculars 	\$ 73.9					
15	Sports equipment	• Any item used in individual or team sports, not including clothing or footwear (\$40)						
16	Residential pool supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual residential pool and spa replacement parts, nets, filters, lights, and cover (\$100) • The combined sales price of all residential pool and spa chemicals (\$150) 	\$ 1,094.9					
17		Florida Expenditures	\$ 3,628.1					

Adopted at REC 2/18/2022 at double the proposed amount to account for retailers oth

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
18								
19		2. Percent of Category that falls below price cap.		% of Category that falls below price cap				
20		% of Category that falls below price cap	Annual Expenditures (\$)	Low	Middle	High	Adopted	Previously adopted
21		Boating and water activity supplies	\$ 464.8	25%	40%	50%	50%	
22		Camping supplies	\$ 301.2	30%	40%	50%	50%	
23		Fishing supplies	\$ 456.6	25%	30%	60%	50%	
24		General outdoor supplies	\$ 1,310.6	30%	60%	70%	50%	
25		Sports equipment	\$ -	30%	40%	75%	50%	
26		Residential pool supplies	\$ 1,094.9	40%	50%	75%	60%	
27		Florida Expenditures	\$ 3,628.1					
28								
29		3. Annual expenditures below the cap.						
30		Annual expenditures (millions of \$)	Annual Expenditures (\$)	Low	Middle	High	Adopted	
31		Boating and water activity supplies	\$ 464.8	116.19	185.90	232.38	232.38	
32		Camping supplies	\$ 301.2	90.35	120.47	150.59	150.59	
33		Fishing supplies	\$ 456.6	114.15	136.98	273.95	228.29	
34		General outdoor supplies	\$ 1,310.6	393.18	786.35	917.41	655.30	
35		Sports equipment	\$ -	-	-	-	-	
36		Residential pool supplies	\$ 1,094.9	437.98	547.47	821.21	656.97	
37		Florida Expenditures	\$ 3,628.1	\$ 1,151.8	\$ 1,777.2	\$ 2,395.5	\$ 1,923.5	
38								
39		4. Weekly expenditures below the cap.						
40		Weekly expenditures (millions of \$)						
41			Weekly Expenditures (\$)	Low	Middle	High	Adopted	
42			Total Market					
43		Boating and water activity supplies	\$ 8.9	\$ 2.2	\$ 3.6	\$ 4.5	\$ 4.47	
44		Camping supplies	\$ 5.8	\$ 1.7	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.9	\$ 2.90	
45		Fishing supplies	\$ 8.8	\$ 2.2	\$ 2.6	\$ 5.3	\$ 4.39	
46		General outdoor supplies	\$ 25.2	\$ 7.6	\$ 15.1	\$ 17.6	\$ 12.60	
47		Sports equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
48		Residential pool supplies	\$ 21.1	\$ 8.4	\$ 10.5	\$ 15.8	\$ 12.63	
		Florida Expenditures	\$ 69.8	\$ 22.2	\$ 34.2	\$ 46.1	\$ 37.0	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
49								
50		5. Spending behavior (number of weeks of shopping induced)						
51		<u>Spending Behavior</u>	Low (LAW)	Middle	High	Adopted Expenditures	Adopted Weeks	Adopted Expenditures
52		# weeks	9	13.5	18		18	
53		Boating and water activity supplies	\$ 40.2	\$ 60.3	\$ 80.4	\$ 80.4	18	
54		Camping supplies	\$ 26.1	\$ 39.1	\$ 52.1	\$ 52.1	18	
55		Fishing supplies	\$ 39.5	\$ 59.3	\$ 79.0	\$ 79.0	18	
56		General outdoor supplies	\$ 113.4	\$ 170.1	\$ 226.8	\$ 226.8	18	
57		Sports equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	18	
58		Residential pool supplies	\$ 113.7	\$ 170.6	\$ 227.4	\$ 227.4	18	
59		Florida Expenditures	\$ 332.9	\$ 499.4	\$ 665.8	\$ 665.8		-
60								
61								
62		6. Sales tax collections.						
63		<u>Sales Tax</u>	Low	Middle	High	Adopted UNDER CAP Sales Tax		
64		# weeks	9	13.5	18	18		
65		Boating and water activity supplies	\$ 2.4	\$ 3.6	\$ 4.8	\$ 4.8		
66		Camping supplies	\$ 1.6	\$ 2.3	\$ 3.1	\$ 3.1		
67		Fishing supplies	\$ 2.4	\$ 3.6	\$ 4.7	\$ 4.7		
68		General outdoor supplies	\$ 6.8	\$ 10.2	\$ 13.6	\$ 13.6		
69		Sports equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
70		Residential pool supplies	\$ 6.8	\$ 10.2	\$ 13.6	\$ 13.6		
71		Florida Expenditures	\$ 20.0	\$ 30.0	\$ 40.0	\$ 40.0		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
72								
85								
86		8. Total impact (UNDER price cap PLUS ABOVE if included)						
87								
88								
89								
90								
91								
92								
93								
96								
97								
98								
100								
101								
102								

		Low	Middle	High	Adopted TOTAL Sales Tax
	Boating and water activity supplies	\$ 4.8	\$ 7.2	\$ 9.6	\$ 4.8
	Camping supplies	\$ 3.9	\$ 5.9	\$ 7.8	\$ 3.1
	Fishing supplies	\$ 7.7	\$ 11.6	\$ 15.5	\$ 4.7
	General outdoor supplies	\$ 17.0	\$ 25.5	\$ 34.0	\$ 13.6
	Sports equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Residential pool supplies	\$ 10.2	\$ 15.4	\$ 20.5	\$ 13.6
	Total	\$ 43.7	\$ 65.5	\$ 87.4	\$ 39.8

		Low	Middle	High	Adopted TOTAL Sales Tax
	Total retail sales tax impact	\$ (43.7)	\$ (65.5)	\$ (87.4)	\$ (39.8)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	SB 7034, Section 38								61 Days	
2	4/18/2025								9 Weeks	
3	RETAIL SALES EXEMPTIONS								6/1/2025 Start	
4	Camping, boating, fishing, water sports, and other sports equipment								7/31/2025 End	
5									100	
6	Consumer Expenditures by Category					Estimates	FL population growth, FY ending			
7						2023	2023 2021-2022 Avg.			
8							FL households growth, FY ending			
9							FL Pers. Income growth			
10		United States	South	Florida		2023	2024	2025	2026	
11	Number of Consumer Units	134,556,000	53,043,000	9,268,948		1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	
12	Florida FTE Visitors (converted to CUs)			943,121		1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	
13	Average number in consumer unit:	2.4	2.4	2.3		9.2	6.6	5.2	6.3	
14	Income after taxes per Consumer Unit (\$)	87,869	79,327	79,327						
15	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit (\$)	77,280	68,364	63,379						
16	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit (Household)									
17										
18	Camping equipment	0.0001972	7.23	19.20	17.80	198,544,865	211,597,467	222,664,059	236,647,712	
19	% of average annual expenditures	0.00936%	0.00936%	0.0281%	0.0281%					
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camping lanterns and flashlights Sleeping bags, portable hammocks, and camping stoves and collapsible camping chairs Tents 		West							
21										
22	Hunting and fishing equipment		32.48	82.04	76.06	848,450,638	904,228,907	951,520,267	1,011,277,233	
23	% of average annual expenditures	0.042032%	0.0420%	0.1200%	0.1200%					
24	Fishing only (share from FW survey, 48.22%)			0.120%		409,122,897.51	436,019,179	458,823,073	487,637,882	
25		0.4822	South							
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rods and reels Tackle boxes or bags Bait or fishing tackle 									
27										
28	Hunting and fishing equipment - INCREMENTAL for tackle boxes									
29			0.78	0.69	0.64	7,165,190	7,636,239	8,035,616	8,540,265	
30	% of average annual expenditures	0.001%	0.0010%	0.0010%	0.0010%					
31	Assumed 5% of fishing equipment	5.000%								
32										
33	Water sports equipment		12.82	11.34	10.51	117,262,856	124,971,871	131,507,926	139,766,830	
34	% of average annual expenditures	0.016585%	0.0166%	0.0166%	0.0166%					
35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life jackets, coolers Recreational pool tubes, pool floats, inflatable chairs, and pool toys Safety flares Snorkels, goggles, and swimming masks 									
36										

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
37	Un-motored recreational vehicles/ Boats without motor and boat trailers								
38			32.70	28.93	26.82	299,179,505	318,847,962	335,523,777	356,595,197
39	% of average annual expenditures								
		0.04%	0.0423%	0.0423%	0.0423%				
40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water skis, wakeboards, and kneeboards and recreational inflatable water tubes or floats capable of being towed • Paddleboards and surfboards • Canoes & kayaks • Paddles, and oars 								
41									
42	Other sports equipment								
			7.23	6.40	5.93	66,181,622	70,532,489	74,221,353	78,882,571
43	% of average annual expenditures								
		0.0094%	0.0094%	0.0094%	0.0094%				
44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water bottles • Hydration packs • Binoculars 								
45									
46	Bicycles								
			64.17	56.77	52.63	792,595,171	844,701,427	888,879,488	944,702,515
47	% of average annual expenditures								
		0.0830%	0.0830%	0.0830%	0.0830%				
48	• Bicycles								
49	Reduced for permanent exemption of baby bicycle seats and pre-existing exemption on child bicycle helmets.								
		5.00%							897,467,389
50	Bicycle helmets								
		0.05	3.21	2.84	2.63	29,355,377	31,285,238	32,921,463	-
51	% of bicycle expenditures (assumed 5%)								
		0.004%	0.0042%	0.0042%	0.0042%				
52	• Bicycle Helmets								
53									
54	Miscellaneous household equipment - Other household appliances								
			21.58	19.09	17.70	197,478,982	210,461,512	221,468,693	235,377,275
55	% of average annual expenditures								
		0.0279%	0.0279%	0.0279%	0.0279%				
56	• Outdoor Gas or Charcoal Grills								
57									
62	Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Table 1800. Region of residence: Average annual expenditures and characteristics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2021, 2022, 2023.								
63	Table R-1. All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, stnd. errors, coeff. of variation, & weekly (D) or quarterly (I) percents reporting, Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 2021, 2022.								
64									

	A	B	C	D	E	F	
1	SB 7034, Section 38		61 Days				
2	4/18/2025		9 Weeks				
3	RETAIL SALES EXEMPTIONS		6/1/2025 Start				
4	Swimming pool equipment & supplies		7/31/2025 End				
5							
6	Florida share of US population						
7	FY 2023-24						
8	United States		339,145,992				
9	Florida		22,919,985				
10	Florida's share of US total		6.8%				
11	FTE visitors		2,169,178				
12	Plus adjustment for FTE visitors		7.4%				
13							
14	Source: NEEC and FDEC February 2025						
15							
16	2024 2025 2026						
17	FL population growth, FY ending, FDEC		1.7 1.5 1.3				
18							
19	Swimming pool retail stores - U.S.						
20			FY ending:	% of Total	2024	2025	2026
21	Total revenue (2022 \$ m)				5,531	5,612	5,687
22	Sales to homeowners (excluding commercial or government purchases from retail stores)		100%		5,531	5,612	5,687
23	Pool chemicals		46%		2,517	2,554	2,587.68
24	Pool equipment & recreational items		30%		1,676	1,701	1,723.22
25	All other products		24%		1,339	1,358	1,376.30
26	Source: IBISWorld Reports, INDUSTRY REPORT OD4853 Swimming Pool Equipment Stores, September 2024.						
27							
28	Florida share based on housing starts		FY ending:		2025	2026	
29	US Housing starts				1,363,453	1,343,944	
30	FL Housing starts				190,109	182,277	
31	FL % of US				14%	14%	
32	FL swimming pool retail stores revenue (annual) (\$ m)				593.2	584.7	
33							
34							

	A	B	C	D	E	F
35	Swimming pool retail stores - U.S.					
36	Categories & Items Included					
37	Pool equipment & recreational items					
	pool covers, reels and liners, slides, ladders, diving boards and other miscellaneous equipment					
38	swimming pool floats, games, lounges, masks, fins and fitness items, among more. This segment also includes a variety of backyard and patio furniture, pool and deck paint and other swimming pool related items					
39	Pool chemicals					
40	chlorine, algae control, water clarifiers, stain removers and tile cleaners					
41	All other products					
42	above ground pools, spas and hot tubs					
43						

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	SB 7034, Section 38					61
2		4/18/2025				9
3	RETAIL SALES EXEMPTIONS					6/1/2025
4	Outdoor items					7/31/2025
5						
6	Florida share of US population					
7			FY 2023-24			
8	United States		339,145,992			
9	Florida		22,919,985			
10	Florida's share of US total		6.8%			
11	Plus adjustment for FTE visitors		7.4%			
12	Source: NEEC and FDEC February 2025					
13						
14	FL population growth, FY ending, FDEC			2024	2025	2026
15				1.7	1.5	1.3
16						
17	Insect repellent	IBIS Data	EDR Estimate	EDR Estimate		
18	United States	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	
19	Domestic demand (\$)	517,290,754	525,871,522	533,579,784	540,698,803	
20	Source: IBISWorld Reports, US INDUSTRY (SPECIALIZED) REPORT OD4948, Insect Repellent Manufacturing, Constant buzz: Eco-conscious, industry's saving grace going forward, January 2022.					
21						
22		FY 2025-26				
23	Florida insect repellent demand	39,999,530				
24						
25	Sunscreen	IBIS Data	EDR Estimate	EDR Estimate		
26	United States	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26		
27	Domestic demand (\$)	693,550	703,716	713,105		
28	Source: IBISWorld, US INDUSTRY (SPECIALIZED) REPORT OD4244, Sunscreen Manufacturing Sunny outlook: A return to outdoor gathering for sunscreen, February 2025.					
29		FY 2025-26				

	A	B	C	D	E	F
30		Florida sunscreen demand	52,754			
31						
32		Sunglasses stores	EDR Estimate	EDR Estimate		
33		United States	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
34		Domestic demand (\$)	1,938,633,129	1,970,790,986	1,999,678,978	2,026,358,686
35		Source: IBISWorld, US INDUSTRY (SPECIALIZED) REPORT OD4229, Sunglasses Stores, Bright lights: Industry revenue is expected to grow as pandemic, February 2021.				
36						
37			FY 2025-26			
38		Florida sunglass store revenues	147,931,194			
39			FY 2025-26			
40		Florida - Other sports equipment	78,882,571			
41		Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Table 1800. Region of residence: Average annual expenditures and characteristics, Consumer Expenditures				
42						
43			FY 2025-26			
44		Florida total outdoor sales	266,866,048			

G	
1	Days
2	Weeks
3	Start
4	End
5	
6	
7	
8	
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16	
17	
18	
19	<i>FDEC population growth</i>
20	natural products will be the
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	s and activities will drive demand
29	

	G
30	
31	
32	
33	
34	<i>FDEC population growth</i>
35	the economy rebounds from the
36	
37	
38	
39	
40	
41	nditure Survey, 2021, 2022.
42	
43	
44	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
3	4/18/2025		SB 7034, Section 38						61 Days
4			RETAIL SALES EXEMPTIONS						9 Weeks
5			Electric scooters						6/1/2025 Start
6			NOTE: All Levers are in yellow.						7/31/2025 End
7									
8			I. GENERAL PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS						
9			ADJUSTMENT FACTORS						
10			Business purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Businesses		0.2751				
11			Tourists purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Tourists		0.2447				
12			Bill language conditions & exclusions*		1.00				
13			Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option		6.9%				
14			* Includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.						
15									
16			II. GROWTH RATE ASSUMPTIONS						
17				FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	
18			<i>FDEC growth in population</i>	1.71%	1.64%	1.66%	1.47%	1.33%	
19			<i>FDEC growth in resident households</i>	1.84%	1.73%	1.71%	1.54%	1.43%	
20			<i>FEEC growth in personal income</i>	6.19%	9.24%	6.57%	5.23%	6.28%	
21									
22			AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS						
23			III. FLORIDA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES						
24			Florida Consumer Expenditures	ACTUAL					
25				FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	
26				2020-2021 Avg.					
27									
28	CE	Florida	Number of Consumer Units <i>by growth in households</i>	9,268,948	9,429,182	9,590,538	9,738,641	9,877,474	
29									
30									
31	CE	Florida	Income before taxes per Consumer Unit <i>by growth in personal income</i>	\$80,010.81	\$87,404	\$93,151	\$98,022	\$104,178	
32									
33									
34	CE	Florida	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit <i>constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes</i>	\$63,379	\$69,236	\$73,788	\$77,647	\$82,523	
35									
36									
37	Calculated	Florida	Aggregate income before taxes	\$741,616,037,328	\$824,152,785,461	\$893,364,130,125	\$954,604,643,042	\$1,029,018,698,822	
38									
39	Calculated	Florida	Aggregate expenditures** <i>constant share of income before taxes</i>	\$587,458,231,013 79.2%	\$652,838,278,924 79.2%	\$707,662,840,497 79.2%	\$756,173,446,490 79.2%	\$815,119,245,085 79.2%	
40									
41			** Includes state and local sales tax						

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
3	4/18/2025	SB 7034, Section 38						61 Days		
4	RETAIL SALES EXEMPTIONS						9 Weeks			
43										
44	IV. EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS									
73					% of Expenditures	Percent of Category for Item	FY 2025-26			
74	ITEMS SPECIFIED IN BILL	CE CATEGORY	CE SUBCATEGORY/ ITEM		Taxable Expenditures		Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily		
75	Electric scooters				0.22983%		\$171,284,021	\$10,277,041	\$28,156	
76	• Electric scooters • Protective equipment	Sports, recreation, and exercise equipment	Scooters and other single-rider transportation [D]	0.00012%	80.00%	\$729,386	\$43,763	\$120		
77	• A vehicle having two or fewer wheels, with or without a seat or a saddle, equipped to be propelled by a motor, weighs less than 75 pounds, is less than 2 feet in width, and is designed for a max speed of less than 35 mph.	Sports, recreation, and exercise equipment	Other sports equipment [I]	0.00763%	2.00%	\$1,164,667	\$69,880	\$191		
78	• Powered ride-ons (Razor). • Electric skateboards (one-wheeled). • Electric hoverboards.	Toys, hobbies, and playground equipment	Toys, games, arts and crafts, and tricycles [D]	0.22208%	10.00%	\$169,389,968	\$10,163,398	\$27,845		
79										
80										
81	A. Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)									
82							MIDDLE		HIGH	
83							Days	Sales Tax (State)	Days	Sales Tax (State)
84	Holiday duration						61	\$1,717,533	61	\$1,717,533
85	Additional days - time shifting of purchases						30	\$844,688	60	\$1,689,377
86	Total consumer purchases for days impacted						91	\$2,562,221	121	\$3,406,910
87										
88	B. Other Florida purchases									
89							Factors	Sales Tax (State)	Factors	Sales Tax (State)
90	Business purchases factor						0.27508	\$704,806	0.13754	\$468,580
91	Visitor purchases factor						0.02447	\$62,693	0.02447	\$83,361
92	Total other Florida purchases							\$767,498		\$551,940
93										
94	A. & B. Total Florida purchases							\$3,329,719		\$3,958,850
95										
96	Bill language conditions & exclusions*						0.600		0.800	
97	SALES TAX IMPACT							\$1,997,832		\$3,167,080
98										
135										
136										
137										
138	V. TOTAL IMPACT				TOTAL IMPACT	MIDDLE		HIGH		
140						FY 2025-26		FY 2025-26		
142	Electric scooters & equipment					\$1,997,832		\$3,167,080		
143	Total					\$ 1,997,832		\$ 3,167,080		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Hunting Season Sales Tax Holiday

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 41

Sponsor(s):

Month/Year Impact Begins: Collections October 2025 – January 2026

Date of Analysis: 4/18/2025

Section 1: Narrative

a. **Current Law:** Sales tax is collected on the purchase of firearms and ammunition.

b. **Proposed Change:** Creates a three and a half month sales tax holiday September 8 – December 31, 2025 for ammunition, firearms, firearm accessories, bows, crossbows, and related accessories. The definition of “firearm” follows the federal definition.

It appears the bill excludes from the sales tax holiday “antique guns” defined as follows. Such guns are outside of the federal definition of a “firearm” :

- any firearm with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system) manufactured in or before 1898; or
- any replica of a firearm manufactured in or before 1898 IF such replica is not designed for using rimfire or centerfire fixed ammo
- any muzzle loading rifle, muzzle loading shotgun, or muzzle loading pistol, which is designed to use black powder, or a black powder substitute, and which cannot use fixed ammunition

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

BLS Consumer Expenditure Data

US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (FHWAR), 2016 and 2022.

US BATF and NCIS Firearm Data

NSSF Testimony at Assault Weapons FIEC 2019

IBIS World, OD4379 Gun and Ammunition Stores in the US Industry Report, October 2024.

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Longguns (hunting rifle (bolt-action rifle), shotgun, semi-automatic, fully-automatic)

Pistols (hand guns) – revolver, semi-automatic, fully-automatic

Lower receivers

As noted above, antique and muzzle loading guns are excluded from the analysis since such guns are excluded from the sales tax holiday.

For the impact, annual purchases of the following were estimated:

- Rifles
- Shotguns
- Pistols
- Revolvers
- Other firearms
- Ammunition
- Bows
- Crossbows

Firearms, Ammunition, and Accessories

To estimate units of firearms sold, the analysis used NICS background checks data for Florida by calendar year for long guns, handguns, and other firearms. Annual data were available through CY 2024. An 11-year average was used for background checks.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Hunting Season Sales Tax Holiday

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

To estimate the share of each type of firearm in the background checks for long guns and hand guns, Background checks do not indicate a 1 to 1 relationship with sales of guns, but they are used as a proxy for sales since the data are available at such a detailed level and are available for Florida specifically.

To estimate shares within each type of firearm, the analysis used the Annual Firearms Manufacturing And Export Report (ATF) for the US. Data were available through CY 2023 for rifles, shotguns, pistols, revolvers, and miscellaneous firearms. A six-year average was used for manufacturing. A caveat of using this source is that it represents what is produced in the US, rather than what is purchased.

The resulting unit volume sales by type of firearm are multiplied by assumed average prices of rifles, shotguns, pistols, revolvers, and other firearms to arrive at estimated annual dollar sales.

The product segmentation of revenues from rifles, ammunition, accessories, and other items from an IBIS report is applied to the estimate of rifles and shotgun sales to estimate annual sales of ammunition and accessories.

Bows, Crossbows, and Accessories

The analysis used the National Expenditures survey, 2016 and 2022, for expenditures and growth rates. The share of bows and crossbows from the 2016 survey was applied to the 2022 hunting expenditures to derive bows and crossbow expenditures in 2022. The Florida share of expenditures in 2022 was grown to 2023 by the average annual growth in expenditures calculated from the 2016 and 2022 surveys (Note: due to change in methodology, the surveys may not be directly comparable).

Background checks September-December and crossbows permits September-December are used to estimate the share of annual sales that the holiday period will account for. More weeks than the holiday duration are added to account for shifting of purchases to take advantage of the holiday.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(\$29.8)			
2026-27						
2027-28						
2028-29						
2029-30						

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate with an adjustment to expenditures per day.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(20.2)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(0.7)	0.0	(1.9)	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
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Hunting Season Sales Tax Holiday

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

	6% Sub-Total		Add: Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(22.8)	0.0	(3.3)	0.0	(26.1)	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
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SB 7034, S. 41 - Hunting Sales Tax Holiday

115 Days 17 Weeks 9/8/2025 Start 12/31/2025 End

SUMMARY

2023 Annual Expenditures

Rifles, Shotguns	\$	307.5
Ammunition	\$	212.8
Handguns	\$	267.7
Other firearms	\$	9.6
Accessories	\$	137.0
Bows, crossbows, arrows	\$	1.6
Florida Expenditures	\$	936.1

September - December 2023

Purchases

		Adopted
115 days % of 365	31.5%	31.5%
NICS Background checks	35.2%	35.2%
Archery licenses	51.1%	51.1%

September - ASSUMED FULL MONTH

September - December 2023

Purchases

	Low	Middle	High	Adopted
Rifles, Shotguns		\$ 108.1		\$ 108.1
Ammunition		\$ 74.8		\$ 74.8
Handguns		\$ 94.1		\$ 94.1
Other firearms		\$ 3.4		\$ 3.4
Accessories		\$ 48.2		\$ 48.2
Bows, crossbows, arrows		\$ 0.8		\$ 0.8
Florida Expenditures		\$ 329.4		\$ 329.4

	Low	Middle	High	Adopted
Opt out for Vendors	3.00%	2.50%	2.00%	0.00%

September - December 2023 Purchases \$ - \$ **321.2** \$ - \$ **329.4**

Convert to 1 Day \$ - \$ **2.6** \$ - \$ **2.9**

	Low	Middle	High	Adopted
Spending Behavior (Shifted/ Enticed Days)	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>14</u>
	\$ -	\$ 35.9	\$ -	\$ 40.1

Total purchases \$ **357.1** \$ **369.5**

Sales Tax at 6%	\$ -	\$ (21.4)	\$ -	\$ (22.2)
------------------------	------	-----------	------	-----------

Growth to impact year by population

FY ending

2024	1.7%	\$ (21.80)	\$ (22.20)
2025	1.5%	\$ (22.10)	\$ (22.50)
2026	1.3%	\$ (22.40)	\$ (22.8)

SB 7034, S. 41 - Hunting Sales Tax Holiday

NICS Firearm Background Checks - Florida

	Long Gun	Hand Gun	Other
2024	292,801	679,462	62,381
2023	303,865	751,561	59,451
2022	293,950	753,761	60,250
2021	344,790	855,268	65,505
2020	373,384	1,042,466	67,365
2019	225,560	608,924	46,349
2018	241,875	590,140	46,257
2017	278,618	638,938	38,968
2016	316,232	662,308	42,439
2015	277,768	572,020	28,972
2014	274,733	469,636	22,072
<hr/>			
11 Year Average	293,052	693,135	49,092

ANNUAL FIREARMS MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT REPORT (ATF) - US

	Rifles	Shotguns	Total
2023	3,119,376	602,782	3,722,158
2022	3,658,523	662,510	4,321,033
2021	3,934,374	675,426	4,609,800
2020	2,760,392	476,682	3,237,074
2019	2,846,757	535,994	3,382,751
2018	2,846,757	535,994	3,382,751
2017	2,504,092	653,139	3,157,231
2016	4,239,335	848,617	5,087,952
2015	3,691,799	777,273	4,469,072
2014	3,379,549	935,411	4,314,960

ANNUAL FIREARMS MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT

	Pistols	Revolvers	Total	Misc. Firearms
2023	3,939,517	805,054	4,744,571	1,305,530
2022	6,183,507	843,347	7,026,854	2,172,540
2021	6,751,919	1,159,918	7,911,837	1,283,282
2020	5,509,183	993,078	6,502,261	1,324,743
2019	3,046,013	580,601	3,626,614	946,929
2018	3,679,268	598,703	4,277,971	1,008,537

6 Year Average **83.1%** **16.9%** **85.4%** **14.6%** 100%

Assumed FL Sales of Rifles and Shotguns Based on Manufacturing Breakout and FL Background Checks

	Rifles	Shotguns	
2023	252,534	51,331	-
2022	244,294	49,656	
2021	286,546	58,244	
2020	310,309	63,075	
2019	187,457	38,103	
2018	201,016	40,859	
2017	231,552	47,066	
2016	262,812	53,420	
2015	230,846	46,922	
2014	228,323	46,410	
<hr/>			
10 Year Average	243,569	49,509	

Assumed FL Sales of Pistols and Revolvers Based on Manufacturing Breakout and FL Background Checks

	Pistols	Revolvers	Misc. Firearms
2023	641,755	109,806	59,451
2022	643,634	110,127	60,250
2021	730,310	124,958	65,505
2020	890,158	152,308	67,365
2019	519,958	88,966	46,349
2018	503,918	86,222	46,257
2017	545,587	93,351	38,968
2016	565,542	96,766	42,439
2015	488,446	83,574	28,972
2014	401,020	68,616	22,072
<hr/>			
10 Year Average	593,033	101,470	47,763

Average Price (source: NSSF) \$1,100 \$800 400 300 200

	Rifles	Shotguns	Subtotal	Pistols	Revolvers	Subtotal	Misc. Firearms	Subtotal
Total Sales	\$ 267,925,703	\$ 39,606,944	\$ 307,532,646	\$ 237,213,061	\$ 30,440,864	\$ 267,653,925	\$ 9,552,560	\$ 584,739,132

Ammunition and Accessories Sales

Products Segmentation for Gun and Ammunition Store Revenue (source: IBISWorld)

	IBIS Shares	Total Sales/21.1%	
Rifles & Shotguns:	21.10%	\$ 1,457,500,693	Gun and Ammunition Retail Store revenues (2024)
Ammunition	14.60%	\$ 212,795,101	Ammunition share of Gun and Ammo Retail Store revenues (2024)
Accessories	9.40%	\$ 137,005,065	Accessories share of Gun and Ammo Retail Store revenues (2024)
Rifles, Shotguns	\$	307,532,646	
Ammunition	\$	212,795,101	
Handguns	\$	267,653,925	
Other firearms	\$	9,552,560	
Accessories	\$	137,005,065	
Total	\$	934,539,298	
convert to millions	\$	934.5	

CrossBows & Bows, Arrows & Related

2016 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation

Table 17: Expenditures for Hunting 2016

Note: There are changes in methodology between 2016 and 2022.

EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES

	Expenditures (1000s \$)		
	2016		2022
Hunting equipment, total	\$ 7,383,871	\$	7,903,537
Firearms	\$ 2,913,826	\$	3,118,897
Bows, arrows, archery equipment	\$ 23,201	\$	24,834 Estimate
	2016		2022
	(1000s \$)		
Bows, arrows, archery equipment	\$ 23,201	\$	24,834
% bows and crossbows, arrows and bolts	95.0%		95.0%
Florida Share	6.57%		6.65%
	\$ 1,448.1	\$	1,569.5
convert to millions	\$ 1.45	\$	1.57
Grow to 2022			
National Expenditures	2011		2016
Hunting Equipment (1000s)	\$ 7,738,324	\$	7,383,871
			2022
			7,903,537
	2011 to 2016		2016 to 2022
Average annual growth	-0.9%		1.1%
Grow 2022 to 2023	2023		
Florida Share Bows and Crossbows	\$ 1,587		
convert to millions	\$ 1.59		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Host Committees for Sporting Events
Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

- Entire Bill**
- Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s):
Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1st, 2025
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 18th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Host Committees for Sporting Events pay sales tax on their purchases and collect and remit sales tax on their sales.
- b. Proposed Change:** Purchases made by a host committee of similar association are exempt from taxes imposed in Chapter 212 F.S. provided the organization is (1) a nonprofit, (2) exempt under S.501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code, and (3) established exclusively for attracting to the state, promoting, sponsoring, and hosting one or more sporting events. This exemption only applies to purchases made on or before the date of the event, and does not apply to the acquisition, construction, renovation, or improvement to real property, or tangible personal property purchased for resale.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

IRS Form 990 Returns: Balance Sheet and Income Statement Items for Tax Year 2021
 ProPublica Nonprofit Explorer [<https://projects.propublica.org/nonprofits/organizations/842967527>]

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The conference previously reviewed a sales tax exemption for sports host committees on April 11th, 2025, and adopted an impact largely similar to what is presented below as the low. In accordance with their expectations, the conference made changes to that impact prior to adopting it. All those changes are maintained in the impact presented here.

The below impact considers the results of a name-match investigation into publicly available Florida Form 990 filers. Only two qualifying host committees were found in this search, one for the 2020 Miami Super Bowl, and one for the 2021 Tampa Super Bowl. Importantly, each of these host committees only had revenues and expenses in the year of their event. The analysis takes the more recent 2021 Tampa Super Bowl Host Committee and treats it as a template for future committees, growing its expenses from 2021 into the impact window. It then makes a 70% adjustment, removing 30% of the annual value of expenses to account for the disexemption on real property and TPP purchased for resale. The recurring below is based on a consistent 3 template host committees being active each year, one for the Miami Grand Prix, and one for each NASCAR event. The cash adds an additional 3.5 template committees to the first 2 years to account for the FIFA World Cup matches being held in Miami during the summer of CY2026.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$(5.87) M	\$(2.71) M		
2026-27			\$(6.05) M	\$(2.79) M		
2027-28			\$(2.88) M	\$(2.88) M		
2028-29			\$(2.96) M	\$(2.96) M		
2029-30			\$(3.05) M	\$(3.05) M		

Revenue Distribution: Sales Tax

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Host Committees for Sporting Events

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the estimate making an adjustment to account for 100% of the value of expenses.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(7.4)	(3.5)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(0.3)
2026-27	(7.6)	(3.6)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(0.3)
2027-28	(3.7)	(3.7)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)
2028-29	(3.7)	(3.7)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.4)
2029-30	(3.9)	(3.9)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.4)

	6% Sub-Total		Add: Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(8.4)	(3.9)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(9.6)	(4.5)
2026-27	(8.6)	(4.0)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(9.8)	(4.6)
2027-28	(4.1)	(4.1)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(4.7)	(4.7)
2028-29	(4.2)	(4.2)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(4.8)	(4.8)
2029-30	(4.4)	(4.4)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(5.0)	(5.0)

ProPublica Records Search - Name Match Results						
<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Organization</i>			
2021	3,406,973	15,521,302	Tampa Bay Super Bowl LV Host Committee Inc			
2020	-	12,974,314	Miami Super Bowl Host Committee Inc			
Tampa Super Bowl Host Committee as Template Committee						
<i>Year</i>	<i>Sales Tax Growth</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sales Tax</i>	
2021	10.6%	-	15,521,302	15,521,302	931,278	
2022	26.5%	-	19,634,447	19,634,447	1,178,067	
2023	7.2%	-	21,048,127	21,048,127	1,262,888	
2024	0.1%	-	21,069,175	21,069,175	1,264,151	
2025	-0.6%	-	20,942,760	20,942,760	1,256,566	
2026	2.7%	-	21,508,215	21,508,215	1,290,493	
2027	3.0%	-	22,153,461	22,153,461	1,329,208	
2028	3.0%	-	22,818,065	22,818,065	1,369,084	
2029	3.1%	-	23,525,425	23,525,425	1,411,526	
2030	3.0%	-	24,231,188	24,231,188	1,453,871	
Adjustment Factor						
	100%					
Fiscal Year	Template Events	Impact				
2025-26	6.5	(8.39)				
2026-27	6.5	(8.64)				
2027-28	3	(4.11)				
2028-29	3	(4.23)				
2029-30	3	(4.36)				

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Various Taxes and Fees
Issue: Home Away From Home Tax Credit
Bill Number(s): SB 7034

- Entire Bill**
 Partial Bill: Sections 16, 21, 24, 27, 31, 33, 34, 35, 44, 46

Sponsor(s):
Month/Year Impact Begins: January 1, 2026
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 04/18/2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Under current law there is no tax credit for monetary compensations to eligible charitable organizations who house families of critically ill children at de minimus cost so the child can receive care.
- b. Proposed Change:** the proposed change would allow \$5 million in credits against various taxes each calendar year to businesses who provide for monetary compensations to eligible charitable organizations who house families of critically ill children at de minimus cost so the child can receive care.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Market Research

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The Home Away From Home tax credit would allow a tax credit of 100% of eligible contributions to be used on various taxes including CIT, IPT, Severance on oil and gas production, sales tax paid by direct pay permit holders, and alcoholic beverage tax beginning FY 2026-27. Market research on housing for critically ill children identified 8 Florida chapters of the Ronald McDonald House, each with multiple locations for families to stay as well as make a wish having a complex in central Florida for the same purposes. Because the credit can be used on various taxes there is more potential for various businesses to participate in the tax credit program based on their needs. The various taxes the credit can be taken against alongside the ability to transfer credits leads to confidence in hitting the cap of \$5 million each year.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$0	\$0		
2026-27			(\$5.0 M)	(\$5.0 M)		
2027-28			(\$5.0 M)	(\$5.0 M)		
2028-29			(\$5.0 M)	(\$5.0 M)		
2029-30			(\$5.0 M)	(\$5.0 M)		

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/18/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	(5.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(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)
2029-30	(5.0)	(5.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.0)	(5.0)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Insurance Premium Tax; Income Tax

Issue: Florida Rural Community Investment Program

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 29

Sponsor(s): Senate Finance and Tax

Month/Year Impact Begins: 03/01/2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 04/18/2025

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Section 288.0656(1), F.S. The Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI), established by the Legislature to encourage and facilitate the location and expansion of major economic development projects in rural communities. REDI operates through the Department of Commerce to better serve Florida's rural communities by providing a more focused and coordinated effort among state and regional agencies to improve the fiscal, economic, and community viability.

Section 288.018(1)(b), F.S. The regional Rural Development Grants program provides funding to regional economic development organizations for the purpose of building the professional capacity of those organizations.

Section 212.098, F.S. The Florida Rural Job Tax Credit Program offers a tax credit incentive for eligible businesses located within a designated qualified rural area to create new jobs. The tax credit ranges from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per qualified employee and can be taken against either the businesses corporate income tax or sales and use tax.

Federal New Markets Tax Credit Program – The Federal new Markets Tax Credit Program (NMTC) incentivizes community development and economic growth through the use of tax credits that attract private investment o distressed communities. NMTC investors provide capital to community development entities (CDEs), and in exchange are awarded credits against their federal tax obligations. Investors can claim their allotted tax credits in as little as seven years—5 percent of the investment for each of the first three years and 6 percent of the project for the remaining four years—for a total of 39 percent of the NMTC project.

b. Proposed Change:

Section 29 creates the Rural community Investment Program. The Rural Community Investment Program allows for a \$7 million tax credits beginning in fiscal year 2025-2026. The department may not approve a cumulative amount of tax credits which may result in the claim of more than \$35 million in tax credits during the existence of the program. These credits can be taken against a tax identified in s. 220.11 (income tax) or s. 624.509 (insurance premium tax).

To participate, applicants must have an eligible business, meaning that at the time of the rural fund investment, the business has fewer than 250 employees and has its principal business operation located in Florida, or has its principal business operations located in a rural community in Florida. A rural community is defined as a county with a population of 75,000 or fewer or a county with a population of 125,000 or fewer which is contiguous to a county with a population of 75,000 or fewer. The applicant must also show that at the time of the application, the applicant has invested at least \$100 million in nonpublic companies located in counties within the United States with a population of less than 75,000.

On or before November 1, 2025, the department shall begin taking applications. The department will review the applications for approval in the order received. Within 60 days of receipt of a completed application, the department will approve or deny the application. Within 90 days after receiving the certification issued, the rural fund shall collect all investor contributions. The collected investor contributions must equal the investment authority.

The taxpayer may apply 20 percent of the credit against its state tax liability in the tax years containing the first through fifth credit dates. A taxpayer may not claim a tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's state tax liability. If the credit granted pursuant to the section is not fully used in any single year because of insufficient tax liability, the unused amount may be carried forward for use in the taxpayer's subsequent tax years until the tax year containing the tenth credit certification date.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2024/288.018>

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Insurance Premium Tax; Income Tax

Issue: Florida Rural Community Investment Program

Bill Number(s): SB 7034

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2024/288.0656>

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2024/212.098>

<https://www.cdfifund.gov/programs-training/programs/new-markets-tax-credit>

<https://taxpolicycenter.org/briefing-book/what-new-markets-tax-credit-and-how-does-it-work>

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Middle

The middle estimate assumes that the full credit will be taken in the first year and every subsequent year. The department will begin to accept applications by November 1, 2025, then have an additional 90 days to collect the needed investor contributions. March 1, 2026, is estimated to be the date when the credits can start to be taken.

Low

The low estimate assumes that only 50% of the credit is taken in the first year due to timing in FY 25-26. The full credit is taken in each subsequent year.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(3.5)	\$(7.0)
2026-27			\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)
2027-28			\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)
2028-29			\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)
2029-30			\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)	\$(7.0)

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/18/2025) The Conference adopted the middle estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(4.7)	(4.7)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(7.0)	(7.0)
2026-27	(4.7)	(4.7)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(7.0)	(7.0)
2027-28	(4.7)	(4.7)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(7.0)	(7.0)
2028-29	(4.7)	(4.7)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(7.0)	(7.0)
2029-30	(4.7)	(4.7)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(7.0)	(7.0)