

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Affordable Housing Property Tax Exemption

Bill Number(s): [SB 1520](#)

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): Senator Calatayud

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 6, 2026; revised February 27, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Section 196.1978, Florida Statutes, provides an ad valorem exemption to certain affordable housing properties that are newly constructed, with more than 70 units and have rent set within the provided limits. Notably, a 75% exemption is available for properties with units housing persons or families between 81% and 120% of the median annual adjusted gross income in the area, while a 100% exemption is available for properties with units housing persons or families up to 80% of the median annual adjusted gross income in the area.

Section 420.6075, Florida Statutes, requires the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies to produce an annual housing report to assist in research and planning for affordable housing.

A taxing authority may elect to opt out of receiving the 75% exemption if the most recently published Shimberg report identifies that a county that is part of the jurisdiction of the taxing authority is within a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or region where the number of affordable and available units exceeds the number of renter households for the category entitled "0-120% AMI".

- b. **Proposed Change:** Requires the annual housing reports for each of the previous 3 years, to identify that a county that is part of the jurisdiction of the taxing authority, is within a MSA or region, where the number of affordable and available units is greater than the number of renter households, for the category entitled "0-120% AMI" to be eligible to opt out of the 75% exemption. Further, the owner of a property in a multifamily project that received a final site plan approval within 1 year before the adoption of such ordinance or resolution, may apply for and be granted the exemption under sub-subparagraph (d) 1.a., after meeting the requirements of this subsection and may continue receiving the exemption for each subsequent consecutive year that the same owner or each successive owner applies for and is granted the exemption.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Shimberg Center Annual Reports
 Discussion with Property Tax Oversight
 2025 NAL Roll
[Nelson Mullins County Opt Out List](#)

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Using the 3 previous Shimberg Annual Housing Reports and 2025 Property Tax Roll, 9 Modified Metropolitan Statistical Areas were identified, containing 27 Counties eligible to opt out of the exemption. On the 2025 roll, 25 counties held an amount for this exemption spanning 157 parcels whose exemption amounts total over \$2.2 billion.

This bill allows those who own property in a multifamily project that received a final site plan approval within 1 year before the adoption of such ordinance or resolution, to apply for and be granted the exemption & may continue receiving the exemption for each subsequent year so long as they meet the requirements detailed above. Under the current law, this authorization doesn't exist, creating an unquantifiable number of additional exemptions.

The impact of this bill is at the discretion of local governments, therefore, a negative indeterminate is proposed. The language first applies to the 2027 Property Tax Roll, so the Fiscal Year 2026-27 cash impact is \$0.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$0	(**)		
2027-28			(**)	(**)		
2028-29			(**)	(**)		
2029-30			(**)	(**)		
2030-31			(**)	(**)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Affordable Housing Property Tax Exemption

Bill Number(s): [SB 1520](#)

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted a zero/negative indeterminate impact.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
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/(**)
2030-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
1															
2		High		Middle		Low									
3		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring		Findings:						
4	2026-27			\$0	(**)					Parcels	Counties with an Exemption	Exempt	JV	%	
5	2027-28			(**)	(**)				2024	77	18	1,401,522,066	3,592,615,254	39.01%	
6	2028-29			(**)	(**)				2025	157	25	2,261,967,775	7,316,722,127	30.92%	
7	2029-30			(**)	(**)										
8	2030-31			(**)	(**)										
9															
10															
11	2024 Final Roll								2025 Final Roll						
12	co_no	Counties	count	exmpt_43	fv	%		co_no	Counties	count	exmpt_43	fv	%		
13	13	Bay	4	52,558,696	170,423,057			11	Alachua	1	9,316,606	53,574,500			
14	16	Broward	5	90,814,180	213,252,300			12	Baker	3	7,011,305	10,261,252			
15	23	Miami-Dade	7	106,237,371	372,800,000			13	Bay	7	68,622,556	228,906,354			
16	26	Duval	12	96,445,291	383,330,700			16	Broward	15	317,092,380	812,058,960			
17	27	Escambia	3	19,073,012	84,796,682			18	Charlotte	1	12,126,135	44,066,798			
18	39	Hillsborough	3	46,453,245	175,704,500			20	Clay	1	13,462,663	37,820,000			
19	46	Lee	2	27,444,079	162,751,383			23	Miami-Dade	30	615,163,011	1,549,630,000			
20	47	Leon	1	6,310,146	7,790,304			26	Duval	28	265,512,270	1,089,479,500			
21	52	Marion	2	6,106,331	53,256,976			27	Escambia	3	23,845,574	88,038,706			
22	58	Orange	14	542,295,740	734,338,678			28	Flagler	1	9,822,108	31,430,744			
23	59	Osceola	7	98,248,258	297,264,200			37	Hernando	1	7,949,824	32,793,105			
24	60	Palm Beach	5	84,375,547	341,202,139			39	Hillsborough	3	60,426,128	181,011,000			
25	63	Polk	2	69,179,971	92,239,960			46	Lee	11	224,727,242	639,738,224			
26	65	St. Johns	3	28,580,246	135,649,499			47	Leon	1	7,038,342	8,689,311			
27	66	St. Lucie	1	9,453,006	43,462,100			51	Manatee	2	26,665,048	91,008,309			
28	68	Sarasota	1	32,818,330	68,059,300			52	Marion	2	12,258,627	53,293,446			
29	69	Seminole	3	59,074,564	161,401,351			59	Osceola	7	96,084,051	282,094,200			
30	74	Volusia	2	26,054,053	94,892,125			60	Palm Beach	9	176,045,543	574,238,223			
31	18		77	1,401,522,066	3,592,615,254	39.01%		62	Pinellas	2	10,874,500	107,500,000			
32								63	Polk	8	141,461,548	458,560,427			
33								65	St. Johns	7	35,552,292	338,611,086			
34								66	St. Lucie	4	41,923,343	194,157,200			
35								68	Sarasota	1	15,585,374	57,377,200			
36								69	Seminole	3	36,578,535	153,111,713			
37								74	Volusia	6	26,822,770	199,271,869			
38								25		157	2,261,967,775	7,316,722,127	30.92%		

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	Schedule:												
2													
3	Qualifies under PL by reported 3 year Surplus of Affordable/Available Units @ "0-120% AMI"												
4													
5	County:	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030			
6	Alachua	1	2	3									
7	Baker	1	2	3				Counties Potentially Eligible in 2025:					
8	Bay	1	2	3				Escambia					
9	Bradford	1	2	3				Volusia					
10	Brevard	1	2	3									
11	Broward												
12	Calhoun	1		1	-	-		Counties Potentially Eligible in 2026:					
13	Charlotte							17					
14	Citrus			1	-	-							
15	Clay	1	2	3									
16	Collier			1	-	-		Per Nelson Mullins List:					
17	Columbia	1	2	3				Under current law 47 Counties are Eligible.					
18	Miami-Dade							Under the PL, only 27 Counties remain Eligible.					
19	DeSoto												
20	Dixie	1	2	3									
21	Duval	1	2	3									
22	Escambia		1	2	-								
23	Flagler			1	-	-							
24	Franklin	1		1	-	-							
25	Gadsden	1		1	-	-							
26	Gilchrist	1	2	3									
27	Glades												
28	Gulf	1		1	-	-							
29	Hamilton	1	2	3									
30	Hardee												
31	Hendry												
32	Hernando	1	2	3									
33	Highlands												
34	Hillsborough	1	2	3									
35	Holmes	1		1	-	-							
36	Indian River	1											
37	Jackson	1		1	-	-							
38	Jefferson	1		1	-	-							
39	Lafayette	1	2	3									
40	Lake		1										
41	Lee			1	-	-							
42	Leon	1	2	3									
43	Levy	1	2	3									
44	Liberty	1		1	-	-							
45	Madison	1	2	3									
46	Manatee												
47	Marion	1		1	-	-							
48	Martin	1											
49	Monroe												
50	Nassau	1	2	3									
51	Okaloosa	1	2	3									
52	Okeechobee	1											
53	Orange		1										
54	Osceola		1										
55	Palm Beach												
56	Pasco	1	2	3									
57	Pinellas	1	2	3									
58	Polk	1		1	-	-							
59	Putnam	1	2	3									
60	St. Johns	1	2	3									
61	St. Lucie	1											
62	Santa Rosa		1										
63	Sarasota	1											
64	Seminole		1										
65	Sumter	1	2	3									
66	Suwannee	1	2	3									
67	Taylor	1	2	3									
68	Union	1	2	3									
69	Volusia		1	2	-								
70	Wakulla	1		1	-	-							
71	Walton	1		1	-	-							
72	Washington	1		1	-	-							

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1							
2	"Missing Middle Property Tax Exemption" from 2025 Shimberg Annual Report						
3	Source:	Nelson Mullins - 2025 Local Updates on The Missing Middle Exemption of The Florida Live Local Act					
4	Florida Counties	Eligible for Opt Out	Ineligible for Opt Out	Eligible	Ineligible	From 2024 Report	
5	Alachua	X		1			
6	Baker	X		1			
7	Bay	X		1			
8	Bradford	X		1			
9	Brevard	X		1			
10	Broward		X		1		
11	Calhoun	X		1		Change	
12	Charlotte		X		1		
13	Citrus	X		1		Change	
14	Clay	X		1			
15	Collier	X		1		Change	
16	Columbia	X		1			
17	DeSoto		X		1		
18	Dixie	X		1			
19	Duval	X		1			
20	Escambia	X		1			
21	Flagler	X		1		Change	
22	Franklin	X		1		Change	
23	Gadsden	X		1		Change	
24	Gilchrist	X		1			
25	Glades		X		1		
26	Gulf	X		1		Change	
27	Hamilton	X		1			
28	Hardee		X		1		
29	Hendry		X		1		
30	Hernando	X		1			
31	Highlands		X		1		
32	Hillsborough	X		1			
33	Holmes	X		1		Change	
34	Indian River		X		1		
35	Jackson	X		1		Change	
36	Jefferson	X		1		Change	
37	Lafayette	X		1			
38	Lake		X		1		Change
39	Lee	X		1			
40	Leon	X		1			
41	Levy	X		1			
42	Liberty	X		1		Change	
43	Madison	X		1			
44	Manatee		X		1		
45	Marion	X		1		Change	
46	Martin		X		1		
47	Miami-Dade		X		1		
48	Monroe		X		1		
49	Nassau	X		1			
50	Okaloosa	X		1			
51	Okeechobee		X		1		
52	Orange		X		1		Change
53	Osceola		X		1		Change
54	Palm Beach		X		1		
55	Pasco	X		1			
56	Pinellas	X		1			
57	Polk	X		1		Change	
58	Putman	X		1			
59	Santa Rosa	X		1			
60	Sarasota		X		1		
61	Seminole		X		1		Change
62	St. Johns	X		1			
63	St. Lucie		X		1		
64	Sumter	X		1			
65	Suwannee	X		1			
66	Taylor	X		1			
67	Union	X		1			
68	Volusia	X		1			
69	Wakulla	X		1		Change	
70	Walton	X		1		Change	
71	Washington	X		1		Change	
72	Total:	47	20	47	20		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Affordable Housing Missing Middle

Bill Number(s): SB 7046

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Sections 5 & 6

Sponsor(s): Finance and Tax

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 27, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Section 196.1978, Florida Statutes, provides an ad valorem exemption to certain affordable housing properties that are newly constructed, with more than 70 units and have rent set within the provided limits. Notably, a 75% exemption is available for properties with units housing persons or families between 81% and 120% of the median annual adjusted gross income in the area, while a 100% exemption is available for properties with units housing persons or families up to 80% of the median annual adjusted gross income in the area.

Section 420.6075, Florida Statutes, requires the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies to produce an annual housing report to assist in research and planning for affordable housing.

A taxing authority may elect to opt out of receiving the 75% exemption if the most recently published Shimberg report identifies that a county that is part of the jurisdiction of the taxing authority is within a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or region where the number of affordable and available units exceeds the number of renter households for the category entitled "0-120% AMI".

- b. **Proposed Change:** Requires the annual housing reports for each of the previous 3 years, to identify that a county that is part of the jurisdiction of the taxing authority, is within a MSA or region, where the number of affordable and available units is greater than the number of renter households, for the category entitled "0-120% AMI" to be eligible to opt out of the 75% exemption. Further, the owner of a property in a multifamily project that received a final site plan approval within 4 years before the adoption of such ordinance or resolution, may apply for and be granted the exemption under sub-subparagraph (d) 1.a., after meeting the requirements of this subsection and may continue receiving the exemption for each subsequent consecutive year that the same owner or each successive owner applies for and is granted the exemption.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Shimberg Center Annual Reports
 Discussion with Property Tax Oversight
 2025 NAL Roll
[Nelson Mullins County Opt Out List](#)

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Utilizing the 2025 Property Tax Roll and the previous 3 Shimberg Annual Housing Reports, 27 Counties were identified as eligible to opt out of the exemption within 9 Modified Metropolitan Statistical Areas. On the 2025 roll, 25 counties held an amount for this exemption spanning 152 parcels whose total amounts to over \$2.2 billion.

This bill allows owners of property in a multifamily project that received a final site plan approval within 4 years before the adoption of such ordinance or resolution, to apply for and be granted the exemption & may continue receiving the exemption for each subsequent year, so long as they meet the aforesaid requirements. This authorization doesn't exist under the current law, creating an unquantifiable number of additional exemptions.

As the impact of this bill is at the discretion of local governments, a negative indeterminate is proposed. The language first applies to the 2027 Property Tax Roll, so the Fiscal Year 2026-27 cash impact is \$0.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$0	(**)		
2027-28			(**)	(**)		
2028-29			(**)	(**)		
2029-30			(**)	(**)		
2030-31			(**)	(**)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Affordable Housing Missing Middle

Bill Number(s): SB 7046

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted a zero/negative indeterminate impact.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
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/(**)
2030-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1									
2			High		Middle		Low		
3			<i>Cash</i>	<i>Recurring</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Recurring</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Recurring</i>	
4		2026-27			\$0	(**)			
5		2027-28			(**)	(**)			
6		2028-29			(**)	(**)			
7		2029-30			(**)	(**)			
8		2030-31			(**)	(**)			
9									
10		2025 NAL Final Roll							
11		CO_NO:	Counties:	Counts:	EXMPT_43:	JV:	%:		
12		11	Alachua	1	9,316,606	53,574,500	17.4%		
13		12	Baker	3	6,998,705	10,248,652	68.3%		
14		13	Bay	7	68,622,556	228,906,354	30.0%		
15		16	Broward	15	317,092,380	812,058,960	39.0%		
16		18	Charlotte	1	12,126,135	44,066,798	27.5%		
17		20	Clay	1	13,462,663	37,820,000	35.6%		
18		23	Miami-Dade	30	615,163,011	1,549,630,000	39.7%		
19		26	Duval	27	265,512,270	1,089,479,500	24.4%		
20		27	Escambia	3	23,845,574	88,038,706	27.1%		
21		28	Flagler	1	9,822,108	31,430,744	31.3%		
22		37	Hernando	1	7,949,824	32,793,105	24.2%		
23		39	Hillsborough	3	60,426,128	181,011,000	33.4%		
24		46	Lee	11	224,727,242	639,738,224	35.1%		
25		47	Leon	1	7,038,342	8,689,311	81.0%		
26		51	Manatee	2	26,665,048	91,008,309	29.3%		
27		52	Marion	2	12,258,627	53,293,446	23.0%		
28		59	Osceola	7	96,084,051	282,094,200	34.1%		
29		60	Palm Beach	9	176,045,543	574,238,223	30.7%		
30		62	Pinellas	2	10,874,500	107,500,000	10.1%		
31		63	Polk	8	141,461,548	458,560,427	30.8%		
32		65	St. Johns	3	35,552,292	113,632,386	31.3%		
33		66	St. Lucie	4	41,923,343	194,157,200	21.6%		
34		68	Sarasota	1	15,585,374	57,377,200	27.2%		
35		69	Seminole	3	36,578,535	153,111,713	23.9%		
36		74	Volusia	6	26,822,770	199,271,869	13.5%		
37			Total:	152	2,261,955,175	7,091,730,827	31.9%		
38									

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	Schedule:												
2													
3	Qualifies under PL by reported 3 year Surplus of Affordable/Available Units @ "0-120% AMI"												
4													
5	County:	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030			
6	Alachua	1	2	3									
7	Baker	1	2	3							Counties Potentially Eligible in 2025:		
8	Bay	1	2	3							Escambia		
9	Bradford	1	2	3							Volusia		
10	Brevard	1	2	3									
11	Broward												
12	Calhoun	1		1	-	-					Counties Potentially Eligible in 2026:		
13	Charlotte										17		
14	Citrus			1	-	-							
15	Clay	1	2	3									
16	Collier			1	-	-					Per Nelson Mullins List:		
17	Columbia	1	2	3							Under current law 47 Counties are Eligible.		
18	Miami-Dade										Under the PL, only 27 Counties remain Eligible.		
19	DeSoto												
20	Dixie	1	2	3									
21	Duval	1	2	3									
22	Escambia		1	2	-								
23	Flagler			1	-	-							
24	Franklin	1		1	-	-							
25	Gadsden	1		1	-	-							
26	Gilchrist	1	2	3									
27	Glades												
28	Gulf	1		1	-	-							
29	Hamilton	1	2	3									
30	Hardee												
31	Hendry												
32	Hernando	1	2	3									
33	Highlands												
34	Hillsborough	1	2	3									
35	Holmes	1		1	-	-							
36	Indian River	1											
37	Jackson	1		1	-	-							
38	Jefferson	1		1	-	-							
39	Lafayette	1	2	3									
40	Lake		1										
41	Lee			1	-	-							
42	Leon	1	2	3									
43	Levy	1	2	3									
44	Liberty	1		1	-	-							
45	Madison	1	2	3									
46	Manatee												
47	Marion	1		1	-	-							
48	Martin	1											
49	Monroe												
50	Nassau	1	2	3									
51	Okaloosa	1	2	3									
52	Okeechobee	1											
53	Orange		1										
54	Osceola		1										
55	Palm Beach												
56	Pasco	1	2	3									
57	Pinellas	1	2	3									
58	Polk	1		1	-	-							
59	Putnam	1	2	3									
60	St. Johns	1	2	3									
61	St. Lucie	1											
62	Santa Rosa		1										
63	Sarasota	1											
64	Seminole		1										
65	Sumter	1	2	3									
66	Suwannee	1	2	3									
67	Taylor	1	2	3									
68	Union	1	2	3									
69	Volusia		1	2	-								
70	Wakulla	1		1	-	-							
71	Walton	1		1	-	-							
72	Washington	1		1	-	-							

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
1								
2	"Missing Middle Property Tax Exemption" from 2025 Shimberg Annual Report							
3	Source:	Nelson Mullins - 2025 Local Updates on The Missing Middle Exemption of The Florida Live Local Act						
4	Florida Counties	Eligible for Opt Out	Ineligible for Opt Out	Eligible	Ineligible	From 2024 Report		
5	Alachua	X		1				
6	Baker	X		1				
7	Bay	X		1				
8	Bradford	X		1				
9	Brevard	X		1				
10	Broward		X		1			
11	Calhoun	X		1		Change		
12	Charlotte		X		1			
13	Citrus	X		1		Change		
14	Clay	X		1				
15	Collier	X		1		Change		
16	Columbia	X		1				
17	DeSoto		X		1			
18	Dixie	X		1				
19	Duval	X		1				
20	Escambia	X		1				
21	Flagler	X		1		Change		
22	Franklin	X		1		Change		
23	Gadsden	X		1		Change		
24	Gilchrist	X		1				
25	Glades		X		1			
26	Gulf	X		1		Change		
27	Hamilton	X		1				
28	Hardee		X		1			
29	Hendry		X		1			
30	Hernando	X		1				
31	Highlands		X		1			
32	Hillsborough	X		1				
33	Holmes	X		1		Change		
34	Indian River		X		1			
35	Jackson	X		1		Change		
36	Jefferson	X		1		Change		
37	Lafayette	X		1				
38	Lake		X		1		Change	
39	Lee	X		1				
40	Leon	X		1				
41	Levy	X		1				
42	Liberty	X		1		Change		
43	Madison	X		1				
44	Manatee		X		1			
45	Marion	X		1		Change		
46	Martin		X		1			
47	Miami-Dade		X		1			
48	Monroe		X		1			
49	Nassau	X		1				
50	Okaloosa	X		1				
51	Okeechobee		X		1			
52	Orange		X		1		Change	
53	Osceola		X		1		Change	
54	Palm Beach		X		1			
55	Pasco	X		1				
56	Pinellas	X		1				
57	Polk	X		1		Change		
58	Putman	X		1				
59	Santa Rosa	X		1				
60	Sarasota		X		1			
61	Seminole		X		1		Change	
62	St. Johns	X		1				
63	St. Lucie		X		1			
64	Sumter	X		1				
65	Suwannee	X		1				
66	Taylor	X		1				
67	Union	X		1				
68	Volusia	X		1				
69	Wakulla	X		1		Change		
70	Walton	X		1		Change		
71	Washington	X		1		Change		
72	Total:	47	20	47	20			

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Piggyback – Partial Decoupling with a Seven Year Amortization Schedule

Bill Number(s): SB 7048

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): Finance and Tax

Month/Year Impact Begins: Upon Becoming Law

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 27, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Section 220.13(1)(n), F.S., defines “Internal Revenue Code” to mean the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and in effect on January 1, 2025, except as provided in subsection (3).

Section 220.13(1)(a), F.S., reads: There shall be added to such taxable income an amount equal to 100 percent of any amount deducted for federal income tax purposes as bonus depreciation for the taxable year pursuant to ss. 167 and 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 103 of Pub. L. No. 110-185; s. 1201 of Pub. L. N. 111-5; s. 2022 of Pub. L. No. 111-240; s. 401 of Pub. L. No. 111-312; s. 331 of Pub. L. No. 112-240; s. 125 of Pub. L. No. 113-295; s. 143 of Division Q of Pub. L. No. 114-113; and s. 13201 of Pub. L. No. 115-97, for property placed in service after December 31, 2007, and before January 1, 2027.

b. For the taxable year and for each of the 6 subsequent taxable years, there shall be subtracted from such taxable income an amount equal to one-seventh of the amount by which taxable income was increased pursuant to this subparagraph, notwithstanding any sale or other disposition of the property that is the subject of the adjustments and regardless of whether such property remains in service in the hands of the taxpayer.

-Under the TCJA Bonus depreciation had a phasedown schedule beginning in 2022 that would drop the percentage of bonus depreciation allowed by 20% each year eventually being phased out by 2027.

- b. **Proposed Change:** Section 220.03(1)(n), F.S. amends the effective adoption date of the Internal Revenue Code from January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2026.

6) COMPUTATION OF TAXABLE INCOME.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, amendments to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by Pub. L. No. 119-21, which affect the computation of taxable income for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2026, may not be given effect under this code retroactively to such effective date. A limitation, a deduction, an expense, or an amortization may only affect the computation of taxable income for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, except as provided in this chapter. The amendment to the Internal Revenue Code made by s. 70301 of Pub. L. No. 119-21 is disregarded for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2027, and a taxpayer must add to and deduct from taxable income those amounts deducted for federal income tax purposes as bonus depreciation in a manner consistent with s. 220.13(1)(e) and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 13201 of Pub. L. No. 115-97.

7.a. For taxable years beginning on and after January 1 2027, there shall be added to taxable income an amount equal to 100 percent of any amount deducted for the taxable year as bonus depreciation pursuant to s. 70301 of Pub. L. No. 119-21 for qualified property as defined in s. 168(k)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

b. For the taxable year and for each of the 6 subsequent taxable years, there shall be subtracted from such taxable income an amount equal to one-seventh of the amount by which taxable income was increased pursuant to this subparagraph, notwithstanding any sale or other disposition of the property that is the subject of the adjustments and regardless of whether such property remains in service in the hands of the taxpayer.

8.a. For taxable years beginning on and after January 1 2026, there shall be added to taxable income an amount equal to 100 percent of any amount deducted for the taxable year as bonus depreciation pursuant to s. 70307 of Pub. L. No. 119-21 for qualified property as defined in s. 168(k)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

b. For the taxable year and for each of the 6 subsequent taxable years, there shall be subtracted from such taxable income an amount equal to one-seventh of the amount by which taxable income was increased pursuant to this

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Piggyback – Partial Decoupling with a Seven Year Amortization Schedule

Bill Number(s): SB 7048

subparagraph, notwithstanding any sale or other disposition of the property that is the subject of the adjustments and regardless of whether such property remains in service in the hands of the taxpayer.

10.a. For taxable years beginning on and after January 1 2026, there shall be added to taxable income an amount equal to 100 percent of any amount deducted for the taxable year as bonus depreciation pursuant to s. 70306 of Pub. L. No. 119-21 for qualified property as defined in s. 168(k)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

b. For the taxable year and for each of the 6 subsequent taxable years, there shall be subtracted from such taxable income an amount equal to one-seventh of the amount by which taxable income was increased pursuant to this subparagraph, notwithstanding any sale or other disposition of the property that is the subject of the adjustments and regardless of whether such property remains in service in the hands of the taxpayer.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

[Joint Committee on Taxation \(JCT\) Revenue Estimates – JCX-35-25](#)

NEEC – July 2025

12/12/2025 piggyback impact analysis

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Bonus Depreciation:

To formulate an impact, the Joint Committee for Taxation (JCT) estimate is shared down to Florida by first adjusting for Personal income tax, the values are then backed out to their base values using the Federal Tax rate of 21%.

A 7-year depreciation schedule was made to show the different cohorts values flowing throughout the forecast window. Cohorts through 2026 would be unchanged from the proposed language and are locked into the schedule. A current law estimate was built by summing the estimated and locked in depreciation values and multiplying by the CIT tax rate. This adjusted JCT impact is then compared back to the current law estimate and the resulting difference gets us to our impact. In order to convert from federal FY to State FY a 15% current year and 85% prior split was used.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$0	\$(321.0 M)		
2027-28			\$(108.36 M)	\$(321.0 M)		
2028-29			\$(202.34 M)	\$(321.0 M)		
2029-30			\$(271.77 M)	\$(321.0 M)		
2030-31			\$(321.03 M)	\$(321.0 M)		

Increased Dollar Limitations for Expensing of Certain Depreciable Business Assets:

Starting from the relevant JCT analyses, a Federal CIT impact reduction factor was applied to remove the impact of Personal Income Tax from the JCT estimate which is 96%. The Federal Tax Rate of 21% was then applied to convert the federal revenue estimate back to the federal tax base. This base is then apportioned to Florida using a 4.46% share – 4.46% is the ratio of Florida to Federal CIT Collections for CY2024. Finally, Florida’s 5.5% CIT Rate is applied to its base to calculate the Florida revenue impact. New language creates a similar 7 year depreciation schedule to bonus depreciation so cohorts were created to show the values flowing through the forecast window.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$(22.7 M)	\$(30.1 M)		
2027-28			\$(19.4 M)	\$(30.1 M)		
2028-29			\$(23.5 M)	\$(30.1 M)		
2029-30			\$(27.0 M)	\$(30.1 M)		
2030-31			\$(30.1 M)	\$(30.1 M)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Piggyback – Partial Decoupling with a Seven Year Amortization Schedule

Bill Number(s): SB 7048

Special Depreciation Allowance for Qualified Production Property:

Starting from the relevant JCT analyses, a Federal CIT impact reduction factor was applied to remove the impact of Personal Income Tax from the JCT estimate which is 96%. The Federal Tax Rate of 21% was then applied to convert the federal revenue estimate back to the federal tax base. This base is then apportioned to Florida using a 4.46% share – 4.46% is the ratio of Florida to Federal CIT Collections for CY2024. Finally, Florida’s 5.5% CIT Rate is applied to its base to calculate the Florida revenue impact. This provision only applies to property placed into service before January 1, 2031 and, as such, has a \$0 recurring. New language creates a similar 7 year depreciation schedule to bonus depreciation so cohorts were created to show the values flowing through the forecast window.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$(160.71)	\$0		
2027-28			\$(162.81)	\$0		
2028-29			\$(209.81)	\$0		
2029-30			\$(241.63)	\$0		
2030-31			\$(251.80)	\$0		

Effective Dates:

For this proposed language, the effective date of all components but bonus depreciation is January 1, 2026. Federal changes to Bonus depreciation shall be disregarded for taxable years before January 1, 2027.

JCT Assumptions:

The first year of the JCT forecast numbers are assumed to have timing built in since the OBBBA had an effective date in January. Provisions in which the effective date was moved will have a 50% reduction in the first year due to being in State FY and having an effective date in January that would not be picked up by the JCT forecast.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$(183.3 M)	\$(351.1 M)		
2027-28			\$(290.5 M)	\$(351.1 M)		
2028-29			\$(435.6 M)	\$(351.1 M)		
2029-30			\$(540.4 M)	\$(351.1 M)		
2030-31			\$(602.9 M)	\$(351.1 M)		

Revenue Distribution: Corporate Income Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted the estimate as presented, however included a recurring impact for Qualifies Production Property.

Bonus Depreciation:

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			0.0	(321.0)		
2027-28			(108.4)	(321.0)		
2028-29			(202.3)	(321.0)		
2029-30			(271.8)	(321.0)		
2030-31			(321.0)	(321.0)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Piggyback – Partial Decoupling with a Seven Year Amortization Schedule

Bill Number(s): SB 7048

Increased Dollar Limitations for Expensing of Certain Depreciable Business Assets:

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			(22.7)	(30.1)		
2027-28			(19.4)	(30.1)		
2028-29			(23.5)	(30.1)		
2029-30			(27.0)	(30.1)		
2030-31			(30.1)	(30.1)		

Special Depreciation Allowance for Qualified Production Property:

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			(160.7)	(251.8)		
2027-28			(162.8)	(251.8)		
2028-29			(209.8)	(251.8)		
2029-30			(241.6)	(251.8)		
2030-31			(251.8)	(251.8)		

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	(183.4)	(602.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(183.4)	(602.9)
2027-28	(290.6)	(602.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(290.6)	(602.9)
2028-29	(435.7)	(602.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(435.7)	(602.9)
2029-30	(540.4)	(602.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(540.4)	(602.9)
2030-31	(602.9)	(602.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(602.9)	(602.9)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		High		Middle		Low	
2		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
3	2026-27			(183.4)	(602.9)		
4	2027-28			(290.6)	(602.9)		
5	2028-29			(435.7)	(602.9)		
6	2029-30			(540.4)	(602.9)		
7	2030-31			(602.9)	(602.9)		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1		168(k)										
2		YR	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
3		JCT Baseline	(33,505)	(65,123)	(65,216)	(57,507)	(40,839)	(28,972)	(21,560)	(17,802)	(16,256)	(15,871)
4		PIT Removed	(32,165)	(62,518)	(62,607)	(55,207)	(39,205)	(27,813)	(20,698)	(17,090)	(15,606)	(15,236)
5		CIT Bonus New Useable	(153,166)	(297,705)	(298,130)	(262,889)	(186,693)	(132,443)	(98,560)	(81,381)	(74,313)	(72,553)
6		CIT Bonus All	(255,276)	(372,131)	(298,130)	(262,889)	(186,693)	(132,443)	(98,560)	(81,381)	(74,313)	(72,553)
7		State FY Conversion	(216,985)	(354,603)	(309,230)	(268,175)	(198,122)	(140,581)	(103,643)	(83,957)	(75,373)	(72,817)
8		Florida Bonus	(9,678)	(15,815)	(13,792)	(11,961)	(8,836)	(6,270)	(4,622)	(3,745)	(3,362)	(3,248)
9												
65			1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
66		Cohort '25	(553)	(553)	(553)	(553)	(553)	(553)	(553)			
67		Cohort '26		(452)	(452)	(452)	(452)	(452)	(452)	(452)		
68		Cohort '27			(1,970)	(1,970)	(1,970)	(1,970)	(1,970)	(1,970)	(1,970)	
69		Cohort '28				(1,709)	(1,709)	(1,709)	(1,709)	(1,709)	(1,709)	(1,709)
70		Cohort '29					(1,262)	(1,262)	(1,262)	(1,262)	(1,262)	(1,262)
71		Cohort '30						(896)	(896)	(896)	(896)	(896)
72		Cohort '31							(660)	(660)	(660)	(660)
73		Cohort '32								(535)	(535)	(535)
74		Cohorts Total (Current Law)	(553)	(1,005)	(1,005)	(1,005)	(1,005)	(1,005)	(1,005)	(452)	-	-
75												
76	Tax	JCT+Fl Components	-	-	(164)	(258)	(327)	(376)	(413)	(412)	(387)	(278)
77		Current Law (offset 1 year)	-	-	(55)	(55)	(55)	(55)	(55)	(25)	-	-
78		Impact	-	-	(108.4)	(202.3)	(271.8)	(321.0)	(357.3)	(386.8)	(386.8)	(278.4)
79												
80		Taxdue in state FY	Mid	Impact								
81		26-27	\$ -	\$ (321.0)								
82		27-28	\$ (108.36)	\$ (321.0)								
83		28-29	\$ (202.34)	\$ (321.0)								
84		29-30	\$ (271.77)	\$ (321.0)								
85		30-31	\$ (321.03)	\$ (321.0)								

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1												
2		YR	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
3		JCT Baseline	(2,167)	(30,280)	(34,374)	(33,959)	(28,524)	(18,339)	(4,229)	1,926	3,950	4,600
4		PIT Removed	(2,080)	(29,069)	(32,999)	(32,601)	(27,383)	(17,605)	(4,060)	1,849	3,792	4,416
5		CIT Bonus New Useable	(9,906)	(138,423)	(157,138)	(155,241)	(130,395)	(83,835)	(19,333)	8,805	18,057	21,029
6		CIT Bonus All	(16,510)	(173,029)	(157,138)	(155,241)	(130,395)	(83,835)	(19,333)	8,805	18,057	21,029
7		State FY Conversion	(14,034)	(149,551)	(159,522)	(155,526)	(134,122)	(90,819)	(29,008)	4,584	16,669	20,583
8		Florida Bonus	(626)	(6,670)	(7,115)	(6,936)	(5,982)	(4,051)	(1,294)	204	743	918
9												
65			1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
66		Cohort '26		(953)	(953)	(953)	(953)	(953)	(953)	(953)		
67		Cohort '27			(1,016)	(1,016)	(1,016)	(1,016)	(1,016)	(1,016)	(1,016)	
68		Cohort '28				(991)	(991)	(991)	(991)	(991)	(991)	(991)
69		Cohort '29					(855)	(855)	(855)	(855)	(855)	(855)
70		Cohort '30						(579)	(579)	(579)	(579)	(579)
71		Cohort '31							(185)	(185)	(185)	(185)
72		Cohort '32								29	29	29
73		Cohorts Total	-	(953)	(1,969)	(2,960)	(3,815)	(4,393)	(4,578)	(4,549)	(3,596)	(2,580)
74												
75	Tax	JCT+Fl Components	-	(52)	(108)	(163)	(210)	(242)	(252)	(250)	(198)	(142)
76												
77		Taxdue in state FY	Mid	Impact								
78		26-27	\$ (160.71)	\$ (251.8)								
79		27-28	\$ (162.81)	\$ (251.8)								
80		28-29	\$ (209.81)	\$ (251.8)								
81		29-30	\$ (241.63)	\$ (251.8)								
82		30-31	\$ (251.80)	\$ (251.8)								

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1												
2		YR	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
3		JCT Baseline	(2,301)	(4,292)	(3,613)	(2,995)	(2,516)	(2,116)	(1,873)	(1,757)	(1,697)	(1,662)
4		PIT Removed	(2,209)	(4,120)	(3,468)	(2,875)	(2,415)	(2,031)	(1,798)	(1,687)	(1,629)	(1,596)
5		CIT Bonus New Useable	(10,519)	(19,621)	(16,517)	(13,691)	(11,502)	(9,673)	(8,562)	(8,032)	(7,758)	(7,598)
6		CIT Bonus All	(17,531)	(24,526)	(16,517)	(13,691)	(11,502)	(9,673)	(8,562)	(8,032)	(7,758)	(7,598)
7		State FY Conversion	(14,902)	(23,477)	(17,718)	(14,115)	(11,830)	(9,947)	(8,729)	(8,112)	(7,799)	(7,622)
8		Florida Bonus	(665)	(1,047)	(790)	(630)	(528)	(444)	(389)	(362)	(348)	(340)
9												
65			1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
66		Cohort '26		(150)	(150)	(150)	(150)	(150)	(150)	(150)		
67		Cohort '27			(113)	(113)	(113)	(113)	(113)	(113)	(113)	
68		Cohort '28				(90)	(90)	(90)	(90)	(90)	(90)	(90)
69		Cohort '29					(75)	(75)	(75)	(75)	(75)	(75)
70		Cohort '30						(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)	(63)
71		Cohort '31							(56)	(56)	(56)	(56)
72		Cohort '32								(52)	(52)	(52)
73		Cohorts Total	-	(150)	(262)	(352)	(428)	(491)	(547)	(598)	(449)	(336)
74												
75	Tax	JCT+Fl Components	-	(8)	(14)	(19)	(24)	(27)	(30)	(33)	(25)	(18)
76												
77		Taxdue in state FY	Mid	Impact								
78		26-27	\$ (22.7)	\$ (30.1)								
79		27-28	\$ (19.4)	\$ (30.1)								
80		28-29	\$ (23.5)	\$ (30.1)								
81		29-30	\$ (27.0)	\$ (30.1)								
82		30-31	\$ (30.1)	\$ (30.1)								

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Piggyback Coupling with All Provisions Prospective only

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

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): N/A

Month/Year Impact Begins: Upon Becoming Law

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 20, 2026; February 27, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Section 220.13(1)(n), F.S., defines “Internal Revenue Code” to mean the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and in effect on January 1, 2025, except as provided in subsection (3).

Section 220.13(1)(a), F.S., reads: There shall be added to such taxable income an amount equal to 100 percent of any amount deducted for federal income tax purposes as bonus depreciation for the taxable year pursuant to ss. 167 and 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 103 of Pub. L. No. 110-185; s. 1201 of Pub. L. N. 111-5; s. 2022 of Pub. L. No. 111-240; s. 401 of Pub. L. No. 111-312; s. 331 of Pub. L. No. 112-240; s. 125 of Pub. L. No. 113-295; s. 143 of Division Q of Pub. L. No. 114-113; and s. 13201 of Pub. L. No. 115-97, for property placed in service after December 31, 2007, and before January 1, 2027.

b. For the taxable year and for each of the 6 subsequent taxable years, there shall be subtracted from such taxable income an amount equal to one-seventh of the amount by which taxable income was increased pursuant to this subparagraph, notwithstanding any sale or other disposition of the property that is the subject of the adjustments and regardless of whether such property remains in service in the hands of the taxpayer.

-Under the TCJA Bonus depreciation had a phasedown schedule beginning in 2022 that would drop the percentage of bonus depreciation allowed by 20% each year eventually being phased out by 2027.

- b. **Proposed Change:** Section 220.03(1)(n), F.S. amends the effective adoption date of the Internal Revenue Code from January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2026.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, amendments to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by Pub. L. No. 119-21, which effect the computation of taxable income for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2026, may not be given effect under this code retroactively to such effective date. A limitation, deduction, expense, or amortization may only affect the computation of taxable income for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, except as provided in this subsection. The amendment to the Internal Revenue Code made by s. 70301 of Pub. L. No. 119-21 is disregarded for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2027, and a taxpayer must add to and deduct from taxable income those amounts deducted for federal income tax purposes as bonus depreciation in a manner consistent with s. 220.13(1)(e) and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by s. 13201 of Pub. L. 49 No. 115-97.

Adds Section 3 which reads: (1) “The Department of Revenue is authorized, and all conditions are deemed met, to adopt emergency rules under s. 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, for the purpose of administering this act. Notwithstanding any other law, emergency rules adopted under this section are effective for 6 months after adoption and may be renewed during the pendency of procedures to adopt permanent rules addressing the subject of the emergency rules. (2) This section expires July 1, 2027.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

[Joint Committee on Taxation \(JCT\) Revenue Estimates – JCX-35-25](#)

NEEC – July 2025

12/12/2025 piggyback impact analysis

CIT Tax Returns

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Piggyback Coupling with All Provisions Prospective only

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

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Bonus Depreciation:

To formulate an impact, the Joint Committee for Taxation (JCT) estimate is shared down to Florida by first adjusting for Personal income tax, the values are then backed out to their base values using the Federal Tax rate of 21%. A 7-year depreciation schedule was made to show the different cohorts values flowing throughout the forecast window. A current law estimate was built by summing the estimated and locked in depreciation values and multiplying by the CIT tax rate. This adjusted JCT impact is then compared back to the current law estimate and the resulting difference gets us to our impact. In order to convert from federal FY to State FY a 15% current year and 85% prior split was used. Because the JCT estimates are based on a start date in early 2025, the FY25 and FY26 estimates are zeroed.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$0	\$(199.0 M)		
2027-28			\$(703.3 M)	\$(199.0 M)		
2028-29			\$(602.6 M)	\$(199.0 M)		
2029-30			\$(430.7 M)	\$(199.0 M)		
2030-31			\$(289.6 M)	\$(199.0 M)		

Non-Bonus Depreciation Components:

Previous analyses that had adopted earlier effective dates produced estimates for the amount of each component below that would have occurred in state fiscal years 2024-25 and 2025-26, based on the JCT estimates with the same start dates. For each component with a federal effective date of 1/1/25, the FY24-25 estimate is excluded and the FY25-26 estimate is halved to remove the estimated July-December value.

Full Expensing of Domestic Research and Experimental Expenditures:

Starting from the relevant JCT analyses, a Federal CIT impact reduction factor was applied to remove the impact of Personal Income Tax from the JCT estimate which is 96%. The Federal Tax Rate of 21% was then applied to convert the federal revenue estimate back to the federal tax base. This base is then apportioned to Florida using a 4.46% share – 4.46% is the ratio of Florida to Federal CIT Collections for CY2024. Finally, Florida’s 5.5% CIT Rate is applied to its base to calculate the Florida revenue impact.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$(411.8 M)	\$(25.7 M)		
2027-28			\$(165.8 M)	\$(25.7 M)		
2028-29			\$(94.4 M)	\$(25.7 M)		
2029-30			\$(42.9 M)	\$(25.7 M)		
2030-31			\$(25.7 M)	\$(25.7 M)		

Exceptions from Limitation on Deductions for Business Meals:

Starting from the relevant JCT analyses, a Federal CIT impact reduction factor was applied to remove the impact of Personal Income Tax from the JCT estimate which is 96%. The Federal Tax Rate of 21% was then applied to convert the federal revenue estimate back to the federal tax base. This base is then apportioned to Florida using a 4.46% share – 4.46% is the ratio of Florida to Federal CIT Collections for CY2024. Finally, Florida’s 5.5% CIT Rate is applied to its base to calculate the Florida revenue impact.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Piggyback Coupling with All Provisions Prospective only

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

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$(1.4 M)	\$(1.0 M)		
2027-28			\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)		
2028-29			\$(1.2 M)	\$(1.2 M)		
2029-30			\$(1.2 M)	\$(1.2 M)		
2030-31			\$(1.3 M)	\$(1.3 M)		

Increased Dollar Limitations for Expensing of Certain Depreciable Business Assets:

Starting from the relevant JCT analyses, a Federal CIT impact reduction factor was applied to remove the impact of Personal Income Tax from the JCT estimate which is 96%. The Federal Tax Rate of 21% was then applied to convert the federal revenue estimate back to the federal tax base. This base is then apportioned to Florida using a 4.46% share – 4.46% is the ratio of Florida to Federal CIT Collections for CY2024. Finally, Florida’s 5.5% CIT Rate is applied to its base to calculate the Florida revenue impact.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$(62.1 M)	\$(21.4 M)		
2027-28			\$(34.6 M)	\$(21.4 M)		
2028-29			\$(29.0 M)	\$(21.4 M)		
2029-30			\$(24.4 M)	\$(21.4 M)		
2030-31			\$(21.4 M)	\$(21.4 M)		

Special Depreciation Allowance for Qualified Production Property:

Starting from the relevant JCT analyses, a Federal CIT impact reduction factor was applied to remove the impact of Personal Income Tax from the JCT estimate which is 96%. The Federal Tax Rate of 21% was then applied to convert the federal revenue estimate back to the federal tax base. This base is then apportioned to Florida using a 4.46% share – 4.46% is the ratio of Florida to Federal CIT Collections for CY2024. Finally, Florida’s 5.5% CIT Rate is applied to its base to calculate the Florida revenue impact. This provision only applies to property placed into service before January 1, 2031 and, as such, has a \$0 recurring.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$(522.9 M)	\$0		
2027-28			\$(381.3 M)	\$0		
2028-29			\$(328.8 M)	\$0		
2029-30			\$(222.7 M)	\$0		
2030-31			\$(71.1 M)	\$0		

Modification on Limitation of Business Interest:

Starting from the relevant JCT analyses, a Federal CIT impact reduction factor was applied to remove the impact of Personal Income Tax from the JCT estimate which is 96%. The Federal Tax Rate of 21% was then applied to convert the federal revenue estimate back to the federal tax base. This base is then apportioned to Florida using a 4.46% share – 4.46% is the ratio of Florida to Federal CIT Collections for CY2024. Finally, Florida’s 5.5% CIT Rate is applied to its base to calculate the Florida revenue impact.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Piggyback Coupling with All Provisions Prospective only

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

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$(101.0 M)	\$(69.9 M)		
2027-28			\$(64.4 M)	\$(64.4 M)		
2028-29			\$(59.6 M)	\$(59.6 M)		
2029-30			\$(59.1 M)	\$(59.1 M)		
2030-31			\$(61.3 M)	\$(61.3 M)		

BIE:

Starting from the relevant JCT analyses, a Federal CIT impact reduction factor was applied to remove the impact of Personal Income Tax from the JCT estimate which is 96%. The Federal Tax Rate of 21% was then applied to convert the federal revenue estimate back to the federal tax base. This base is then apportioned to Florida using a 4.46% share – 4.46% is the ratio of Florida to Federal CIT Collections for CY2024. Finally, Florida’s 5.5% CIT Rate is applied to its base to calculate the Florida revenue impact.

Coordination of Business Interest Limitation with Interest Capitalization Provisions:

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$12.5 M	\$9.1 M		
2027-28			\$12.4 M	\$12.4 M		
2028-29			\$14.1 M	\$14.1 M		
2029-30			\$15.2 M	\$15.2 M		
2030-31			\$16.3 M	\$16.3 M		

Definition of Adjusted Taxable Income for Business Interest Limitation:

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$21.1 M	\$14.8 M		
2027-28			\$15.3 M	\$15.3 M		
2028-29			\$13.2 M	\$13.2 M		
2029-30			\$12.2 M	\$12.2 M		
2030-31			\$12.0 M	\$12.0 M		

Combined Non-Bonus Depreciation Items:

Starting from the relevant JCT analyses, a Federal CIT impact reduction factor was applied to remove the impact of Personal Income Tax from the JCT estimate which is 96%. The Federal Tax Rate of 21% was then applied to convert the federal revenue estimate back to the federal tax base. This base is then apportioned to Florida using a 4.46% share – 4.46% is the ratio of Florida to Federal CIT Collections for CY2024. Finally, Florida’s 5.5% CIT Rate is applied to its base to calculate the Florida revenue impact.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$(1,065.5 M)	\$(94.1 M)		
2027-28			\$(619.6 M)	\$(84.9 M)		
2028-29			\$(485.8 M)	\$(80.6 M)		
2029-30			\$(322.9 M)	\$(80.0 M)		
2030-31			\$(152.5 M)	\$(81.4 M)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Piggyback Coupling with All Provisions Prospective only

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

Effective Dates:

For this proposed language, the effective date of all components but bonus depreciation is January 1, 2026. Federal changes to Bonus depreciation shall be disregarded for taxable years before January 1, 2027.

JCT Assumptions:

The first year of the JCT forecast numbers are assumed to have timing built in since the OBBBA had an effective date in January. Provisions in which the effective date was moved will have a 50% reduction in the first year due to being in State FY and having an effective date in January that would not be picked up by the JCT forecast.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$(1,065.5 M)	\$(293.1 M)		
2027-28			\$(1,322.9 M)	\$(283.9 M)		
2028-29			\$(1,088.4 M)	\$(279.6 M)		
2029-30			\$(753.7 M)	\$(279.0 M)		
2030-31			\$(442.1 M)	\$(280.4 M)		

Revenue Distribution: Corporate Income Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

Bonus Depreciation:

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$0	(199.0)		
2027-28			(703.3)	(199.0)		
2028-29			(602.6)	(199.0)		
2029-30			(430.7)	(199.0)		
2030-31			(289.6)	(199.0)		

Full Expensing of Domestic Research and Experimental Expenditures:

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			(411.8)	(25.7)		
2027-28			(165.8)	(25.7)		
2028-29			(94.4)	(25.7)		
2029-30			(42.9)	(25.7)		
2030-31			(25.7)	(25.7)		

Exceptions from Limitation on Deductions for Business Meals:

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			(1.4)	(1.0)		
2027-28			(1.1)	(1.1)		
2028-29			(1.2)	(1.2)		
2029-30			(1.2)	(1.2)		
2030-31			(1.3)	(1.3)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Piggyback Coupling with All Provisions Prospective only

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

Increased Dollar Limitations for Expensing of Certain Depreciable Business Assets:

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			(62.1)	(21.4)		
2027-28			(34.6)	(21.4)		
2028-29			(29.0)	(21.4)		
2029-30			(24.4)	(21.4)		
2030-31			(21.4)	(21.4)		

Special Depreciation Allowance for Qualified Production Property:

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			(522.9)	0.0		
2027-28			(381.3)	0.0		
2028-29			(328.8)	0.0		
2029-30			(222.7)	0.0		
2030-31			(71.1)	0.0		

Modification on Limitation of Business Interest:

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			(101.0)	(69.9)		
2027-28			(64.4)	(64.4)		
2028-29			(59.6)	(59.6)		
2029-30			(59.1)	(59.1)		
2030-31			(61.3)	(61.3)		

Coordination of Business Interest Limitation with Interest Capitalization Provisions:

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			12.5	9.1		
2027-28			12.4	12.4		
2028-29			14.1	14.1		
2029-30			15.2	15.2		
2030-31			16.3	16.3		

Definition of Adjusted Taxable Income for Business Interest Limitation:

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			21.1	14.8		
2027-28			15.3	15.3		
2028-29			13.2	13.2		
2029-30			12.2	12.2		
2030-31			12.0	12.0		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Piggyback Coupling with All Provisions Prospective only

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

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	(1,065.5)	(293.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1,065.5)	(293.1)
2027-28	(1,322.9)	(283.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1,322.9)	(283.9)
2028-29	(1,088.4)	(279.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1,088.4)	(279.6)
2029-30	(753.7)	(279.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(753.7)	(279.0)
2030-31	(442.1)	(280.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(442.1)	(280.4)

Bonus Depreciation Impact						
	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$ -	\$ (199.0)		
2027-28			\$ (703.3)	\$ (199.0)		
2028-29			\$ (602.6)	\$ (199.0)		
2029-30			\$ (430.7)	\$ (199.0)		
2030-31			\$ (289.6)	\$ (199.0)		

Combined Other Pieces Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$ (1,065.5)	\$ (94.1)		
2027-28			\$ (619.6)	\$ (84.9)		
2028-29			\$ (485.8)	\$ (80.6)		
2029-30			\$ (322.9)	\$ (80.0)		
2030-31			\$ (152.5)	\$ (81.4)		

Total Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$ (1,065.5)	\$ (293.1)		
2027-28			\$ (1,322.9)	\$ (283.9)		
2028-29			\$ (1,088.4)	\$ (279.6)		
2029-30			\$ (753.7)	\$ (279.0)		
2030-31			\$ (442.1)	\$ (280.4)		

168(k)

YR	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
JCT Baseline	(33,505)	(65,123)	(65,216)	(57,507)	(40,839)	(28,972)	(21,560)	(17,802)	(16,256)	(15,871)
PIT Removed	(32,165)	(62,518)	(62,607)	(55,207)	(39,205)	(27,813)	(20,698)	(17,090)	(15,606)	(15,236)
CIT Bonus New Useable	(153,166)	(297,705)	(298,130)	(262,889)	(186,693)	(132,443)	(98,560)	(81,381)	(74,313)	(72,553)
CIT Bonus All	(255,276)	(372,131)	(298,130)	(262,889)	(186,693)	(132,443)	(98,560)	(81,381)	(74,313)	(72,553)
State FY Conversion	(216,985)	(354,603)	(309,230)	(268,175)	(198,122)	(140,581)	(103,643)	(83,957)	(75,373)	(72,817)
Florida Bonus	(9,678)	(15,815)	(13,792)	(11,961)	(8,836)	(6,270)	(4,622)	(3,745)	(3,362)	(3,248)

	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Cohort '25	(553)	(553)	(553)	(553)	(553)	(553)	(553)			
Cohort '26		(452)	(452)	(452)	(452)	(452)	(452)	(452)		
Cohorts Total (Current Law)	(553)	(1,005)	(1,005)	(1,005)	(1,005)	(1,005)	(1,005)	(452)	-	-

Tax	JCT+Fl Components	-	-	(759)	(658)	(486)	(345)	(254)	(206)	(185)	(179)
	Current Law (offset 1 year)	-	-	(55)	(55)	(55)	(55)	(55)	(25)	-	-
	Impact	-	-	(703.3)	(602.6)	(430.7)	(289.6)	(199.0)	(181.1)	(184.9)	(178.6)

or rather star

Taxdue in state FY	Mid	Impact
24-25		
25-26	\$ -	
26-27	\$ -	\$ -
27-28	\$ (703.27)	\$ (199.0)
28-29	\$ (602.57)	\$ (199.0)
29-30	\$ (430.73)	\$ (199.0)
30-31	\$ (289.58)	\$ (199.0)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1											
2	Modification on Limitation of Business Interest:						PIT Reduction Factor:	96.0%			
3	Federal FY	2025	2026	2027			Florida Share:	4.46%			
4	JCT Estimate	\$ -	\$ (6,519)	\$ (6,183)			Florida CIT Tax Rate:	5.50%			
5	PIT Sharedown	\$ -	\$ (6,258)	\$ (5,936)			First year FY cut %	50%			
6	Federal Base	\$ -	\$ (29,801)	\$ (28,265)			All of these figures are "in Millions".				
7	Florida Share Base	\$ -	\$ (1,329)	\$ (1,261)			These pieces apply retroactively due to their "Effective Dates" of January 1, 2025				
8	Florida CIT Tax	\$ -	\$ (73)	\$ (69)							
9	State FY Adjustment	\$ -	\$ (62)	\$ (70)							
10		Effective Date:		1/1/2025			Modification on Limitation of Business Interest:				
11							2024-25	\$0			
12	Increased Dollar Limitations for Expensing of Certain Depreciable Business Assets:						2025-26	\$(31.1 M)	2026-27 (Includes 24-25 & 25-26):		
13	Federal FY	2025	2026	2027			2026-27	\$(69.9 M)	\$(101.0 M)		
14	JCT Estimate	\$ -	\$ (4,292)	\$ (3,613)							
15	PIT Sharedown	\$ -	\$ (4,120)	\$ (3,468)			Increased Dollar Limitations for Expensing of Certain Depreciable Business Assets:				
16	Federal Base	\$ -	\$ (19,621)	\$ (16,517)			2024-25	\$0			
17	Florida Share Base	\$ -	\$ (875)	\$ (737)			2025-26	\$(20.5 M)	2026-27 (Includes 24-25 & 25-26):		
18	Florida CIT Tax	\$ -	\$ (48)	\$ (41)			2026-27	\$(41.7 M)	\$(62.1 M)		
19	State FY Adjustment	\$ -	\$ (41)	\$ (42)							
20		Effective Date:		1/1/2025			Special Depreciation Allowance for Qualified Production Property:				
21							2024-25	\$0			
22	Special Depreciation Allowance for Qualified Production Property:						2025-26	\$(144.3 M)	2026-27 (Includes 24-25 & 25-26):		
23	Federal FY	2025	2026	2027			2026-27	\$(378.6 M)	\$(522.9 M)		
24	JCT Estimate	\$ -	\$ (30,280)	\$ (34,374)							
25	PIT Sharedown	\$ -	\$ (29,069)	\$ (32,999)			Full Expensing of Domestic Research and Experimental Expenditures:				
26	Federal Base	\$ -	\$ (138,423)	\$ (157,138)			2024-25	\$0			
27	Florida Share Base	\$ -	\$ (6,174)	\$ (7,008)			2025-26	\$(160.1 M)	2026-27 (Includes 24-25 & 25-26):		
28	Florida CIT Tax	\$ -	\$ (340)	\$ (385)			2026-27	\$(251.7 M)	\$(411.8 M)		
29	State FY Adjustment	\$ -	\$ (289)	\$ (379)							
30		Effective Date:		1/1/2025			"Effective Dates" of January 1, 2026				
31											
32	Full Expensing of Domestic Research and Experimental Expenditures:						Exceptions from Limitation on Deductions for Business Meals:				
33	Federal FY	2025	2026	2027			2024-25	\$0.0			
34	JCT Estimate	\$ -	\$ (33,585)	\$ (20,483)			2025-26	\$(0.4 M)	2026-27 (Including 25-26):		
35	PIT Sharedown	\$ -	\$ (32,242)	\$ (19,664)			2026-27	\$(1.0 M)	\$(1.4 M)		
36	Federal Base	\$ -	\$ (153,531)	\$ (93,637)			BIE - Coordination of Business Interest Limitation with Interest Capitalization Provisions:				
37	Florida Share Base	\$ -	\$ (6,848)	\$ (4,176)			2024-25	\$0.0			
38	Florida CIT Tax	\$ -	\$ (377)	\$ (230)			2025-26	\$3.4 M	2026-27 (Including 25-26):		
39	State FY Adjustment	\$ -	\$ (320)	\$ (252)			2026-27	\$9.1 M	\$12.5 M		
40		Effective Date:		1/1/2021 & 1/1/2025							
41											
42	Exceptions from Limitation on Deductions for Business Meals:						BIE - Definition of Adjusted Taxable Income for Business Interest Limitation:				
43	Federal FY	2025	2026	2027			2024-25	\$0.0			
44	JCT Estimate	\$ -	\$ (42)	\$ (96)			2025-26	\$6.3 M	2026-27 (Including 25-26):		
45	PIT Sharedown	\$ -	\$ (40)	\$ (92)			2026-27	\$14.8 M	\$21.1 M		
46	Federal Base	\$ -	\$ (192)	\$ (439)							
47	Florida Share Base	\$ -	\$ (9)	\$ (20)							
48	Florida CIT Tax	\$ -	\$ (0)	\$ (1)							
49	State FY Adjustment	\$ -	\$ (0)	\$ (1)							
50		Effective Date:		1/1/2026							
51											
52	BIE - Coordination of Business Interest Limitation with Interest Capitalization Provisions:										
53	Federal FY	2025	2026	2027							
54	JCT Estimate	\$ -	\$ 360	\$ 887							
55	PIT Sharedown	\$ -	\$ 346	\$ 852							
56	Federal Base	\$ -	\$ 1,646	\$ 4,055							
57	Florida Share Base	\$ -	\$ 73	\$ 181							
58	Florida CIT Tax	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ 10							
59	State FY Adjustment	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 9							
60		Effective Date:		1/1/2026							
61											
62	BIE - Definition of Adjusted Taxable Income for Business Interest Limitation:										
63	Federal FY	2025	2026	2027							
64	JCT Estimate	\$ -	\$ 660	\$ 1,438							
65	PIT Sharedown	\$ -	\$ 634	\$ 1,380							
66	Federal Base	\$ -	\$ 3,017	\$ 6,574							
67	Florida Share Base	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 293							
68	Florida CIT Tax	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ 16							
69	State FY Adjustment	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ 15							
70		Effective Date:		1/1/2026							

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P			
1	EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2025								EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2026									
2																		
3	Modification on Limitation of Business Interest:								Exceptions from Limitation on Deductions for Business Meals+									
4									274(o)									
5		High		Middle		Low			High		Middle		Low					
6		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring				
7	2026-27			\$(101.0 M)	\$(69.9 M)			2026-27			\$(1.4 M)	\$(1.0 M)						
8	2027-28			\$(64.4 M)	\$(64.4 M)			2027-28			\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)						
9	2028-29			\$(59.6 M)	\$(59.6 M)			2028-29			\$(1.2 M)	\$(1.2 M)						
10	2029-30			\$(59.1 M)	\$(59.1 M)			2029-30			\$(1.2 M)	\$(1.2 M)						
11	2030-31			\$(61.3 M)	\$(61.3 M)			2030-31			\$(1.3 M)	\$(1.3 M)						
12	Taxable Years Beginning After:				Effective Date+				1/1/2025	Amounts Paid or Incurred After:				Effective Date+				1/1/2026
13																		
14	Increased Dollar Limitations for Expensing of Certain Depreciable Business Assets:								BIE – Coordination of Business Interest Limitation with Interest Capitalization Provisions+									
15																		
16		High		Middle		Low			High		Middle		Low					
17		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring				
18	2026-27			\$(62.1 M)	\$(21.4 M)			2026-27			\$12.5 M	\$9.1 M						
19	2027-28			\$(34.6 M)	\$(21.4 M)			2027-28			\$12.4 M	\$12.4 M						
20	2028-29			\$(29.0 M)	\$(21.4 M)			2028-29			\$14.1 M	\$14.1 M						
21	2029-30			\$(24.4 M)	\$(21.4 M)			2029-30			\$15.2 M	\$15.2 M						
22	2030-31			\$(21.4 M)	\$(21.4 M)			2030-31			\$16.3 M	\$16.3 M						
23	Taxable Years Beginning After:				Effective Date+				1/1/2025	Taxable Years Beginning After:				Effective Date+				1/1/2026
24																		
25	Special Depreciation Allowance for Qualified Production Property:								BIE – Definition of Adjusted Taxable Income for Business Interest Limitation+									
26									163 (j)									
27		High		Middle		Low			High		Middle		Low					
28		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring				
29	2026-27			\$(522.9 M)	\$0			2026-27			\$21.1 M	\$14.8 M						
30	2027-28			\$(381.3 M)	\$0			2027-28			\$15.3 M	\$15.3 M						
31	2028-29			\$(328.8 M)	\$0			2028-29			\$13.2 M	\$13.2 M						
32	2029-30			\$(222.7 M)	\$0			2029-30			\$12.2 M	\$12.2 M						
33	2030-31			\$(71.1 M)	\$0			2030-31			\$12.0 M	\$12.0 M						
34	Property Placed in Service After:				Effective Date+				1/1/2025	Taxable Years Beginning After:				Effective Date+				1/1/2026
35																		
36																		
37	*Full Expensing of Domestic Research and Experimental Expenditures:								TOTAL NON-BONUS PIECES									
38	174(a)																	
39		High		Middle		Low			High		Middle		Low					
40		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring				
41	2026-27			\$(411.8 M)	\$(25.7 M)			2026-27			\$(1,065.5 M)	\$(94.1 M)						
42	2027-28			\$(165.8 M)	\$(25.7 M)			2027-28			\$(619.6 M)	\$(84.9 M)						
43	2028-29			\$(94.4 M)	\$(25.7 M)			2028-29			\$(485.8 M)	\$(80.6 M)						
44	2029-30			\$(42.9 M)	\$(25.7 M)			2029-30			\$(322.9 M)	\$(80.0 M)						
45	2030-31			\$(25.7 M)	\$(25.7 M)			2030-31			\$(152.5 M)	\$(81.4 M)						
46	Amounts Paid or Incurred In:				Effective Date+				1/1/2021 & 1/1/2025									
47																		
48																		
49																		
50																		
51																		
52																		
53																		
54																		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Piggyback Full Decouple

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 23, 24, 25

Sponsor(s): Representative Duggan

Month/Year Impact Begins: Upon Becoming Law

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 27, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Internal Revenue Code" means the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and in effect on January 1, 2025, except as provided in subsection (3)
- b. **Proposed Change:** (n) "Internal Revenue Code" means the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and in effect on January 1, 2026, except: 1. As provided in subsection (3); 2. Sections 168(k), 174(a), 163(j), 274, and 179 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986 are included as amended and in effect on January 1, 2025; and 3. Sections 168(n) and 174A are not included.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Internal discussion

House of Representatives Bill Analysis for PCB WMC 26-01

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The bill updates the Florida Corporate Income Tax code by adopting the IRC as amended in an effect January 1, 2026 but with specified sections excluded. The bill keeps current law treatment by retaining an adoption of the IRC as of January 1, 2025 for Bonus Depreciation, amortization of certain Research and experimental expenditures, deduction for interest paid by businesses, deductions for certain business meals, and deductions made by certain small businesses. The bill does not adopt new sections created by federal law for Qualified production property or the deduction relating to domestic research and experimental expenditures. By decoupling from these provisions, the bill retains the current corporate income tax structure for Florida taxpayers and causes no impact on expected state revenues.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$0	\$0		
2027-28			\$0	\$0		
2028-29			\$0	\$0		
2029-30			\$0	\$0		
2030-31			\$0	\$0		

Revenue Distribution: Corporate Income Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
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
2030-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Deployed Servicemember Exemption

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

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): N/A

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 20, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Section 196.173, F.S., provides an exemption for deployed servicemember with a list of which military operations make one eligible for the exemption.

- b. **Proposed Change:** Section 196.173, F.S., is amended to additionally include:
 - Operation European Assure, Deter and Reinforce, which began in 2014
 - Operations in Israel and Gaza Strip’s Mediterranean Territorial Seas and Air Spaces, which began in March 2023
 - Operations in support of Pacific Deterrence initiatives, which began in 2021
 - Operation Southern Spear, which began in 2025
 - Operation Sharp Sentry, which began in 2010
 - Operations by the Multinational Force and Observers, which began in 1981

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2025 Final NAL Real Property Tax Roll
 Aggregate Millage based on Proposed Millages from Each Taxing Authority Provided in November 2025
 Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, January 8, 2026
 Informal Research

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Efforts were undergone to identify the total number of servicemembers active in any of the operations identified under current law. This is estimated at 149,326. There are currently 1,095 of these exemptions in the state. Efforts were undergone to identify the total number of servicemembers active in any of the operations added under the bill. This is estimated at 507,732. Based on the same ratio as the operations under current law, this would suggest an additional 3,723 exemptions as a result of the additional operations.

The share identified in the latest ad valorem estimating conference for this exemption of the total non-school exemption amount is used to represent the forecast of the current law. Dividing this by the 1,095 current households yields an exemption of 98,686 per parcel in 2026. This value for each year is then multiplied by the 3,723 new exemptions to produce a forecast. The number of exemptions claimed has not steadily risen or declined historically, so the 3,723 is used for each year of the forecast window. The statewide aggregate millage rates are applied to arrive at the estimate below.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$(6.0 M)	\$(7.8 M)		
2027-28			\$(6.3 M)	\$(7.8 M)		
2028-29			\$(6.7 M)	\$(7.8 M)		
2029-30			\$(7.0 M)	\$(7.8 M)		
2030-31			\$(7.4 M)	\$(7.8 M)		

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Deployed Servicemember Exemption

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

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.0)	(7.8)	(6.0)	(7.8)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.3)	(7.8)	(6.3)	(7.8)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.7)	(7.8)	(6.7)	(7.8)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	(7.8)	(7.0)	(7.8)
2030-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.4)	(7.8)	(7.4)	(7.8)

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	(2.2)	(2.8)	(3.8)	(5.0)	(6.0)	(7.8)
2027-28	(2.3)	(2.8)	(4.0)	(5.0)	(6.3)	(7.8)
2028-29	(2.4)	(2.8)	(4.3)	(5.0)	(6.7)	(7.8)
2029-30	(2.5)	(2.8)	(4.5)	(5.0)	(7.0)	(7.8)
2030-31	(2.7)	(2.8)	(4.7)	(5.0)	(7.4)	(7.8)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	2025 Aggregate Millage Rates						
2	School	5.9510					
3	Non-School	10.4479					
4							
5	Assumptions						
6	Estimated Current Servicemembers in Existing Language						149,326
7	Estimated Current Servicemembers in New Language						507,732
8	Multiplier						3.4
9	Current Households with Exemption						1,095
10	Implied New Households with Exemption						3,723
11							
12	School Impact						
13		High		Middle		Low	
14		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
15	2026-27			\$(2.2 M)	\$(2.8 M)		
16	2027-28			\$(2.3 M)	\$(2.8 M)		
17	2028-29			\$(2.4 M)	\$(2.8 M)		
18	2029-30			\$(2.5 M)	\$(2.8 M)		
19	2030-31			\$(2.7 M)	\$(2.8 M)		
20							
21	Non-School Impact						
22		High		Middle		Low	
23		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
24	2026-27			\$(3.8 M)	\$(4.9 M)		
25	2027-28			\$(4.0 M)	\$(4.9 M)		
26	2028-29			\$(4.2 M)	\$(4.9 M)		
27	2029-30			\$(4.5 M)	\$(4.9 M)		
28	2030-31			\$(4.7 M)	\$(4.9 M)		
29							
30	Total Impact						
31		High		Middle		Low	
32		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
33	2026-27			\$(6.0 M)	\$(7.8 M)		
34	2027-28			\$(6.3 M)	\$(7.8 M)		
35	2028-29			\$(6.7 M)	\$(7.8 M)		
36	2029-30			\$(7.0 M)	\$(7.8 M)		
37	2030-31			\$(7.4 M)	\$(7.8 M)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Mobile Home Parks

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Sections 4 & 5

Sponsor(s): Representative Duggan

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 2027

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 20, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** No current law. For mobile home parks and lots, school assessed value would equal just value and non-school assessed value would grow by no more than 10 percent each year.
- b. **Proposed Change:** Section 193.626, F.S., is created relating to mobile home parks and lots. If, on January 1 of the taxable year, seventy-five percent of the mobile home lots located in a mobile home park are subject to a written rental agreements for a term of at least 1 year and if all ad valorem taxes levied on the property are required in the written mobile home lot rental agreements to be passed through, in proportionate shares, to the respective owners of the mobile homes pursuant to s. 723.031(5)(c), then such property may be assessed such that the school and non-school assessed value cannot grow by more than 3 percent each year.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2025 Final NAL Real Property Tax Roll

Aggregate Millage based on Proposed Millages from Each Taxing Authority Provided in November 2025

Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, January 8, 2026

Discussion with Property Tax Oversight at the Department of Revenue

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Based on the language, this will create a new cap, specifically for mobile home lots and parks with a specific rental structure, that applies to both school and non-school assessments. This will be different from the save our homes cap for homesteads, which also applies to both school and non-school assessments, and will also be different from the constitutional cap of 10 percent for non-school assessments that otherwise would have applied to these properties.

Use code 28 on the NAL roll identifies "Parking lots (commercial or patron), mobile home parks". The high methodology uses all parcels in this use code while the low uses only those with residential units identified on the roll. The workpapers assume that 100 percent of these properties have the necessary rental agreement structure. The actual percentage is unknown, but this can be adjusted in the workpapers.

For all parcels identified on the 2025 final roll, any exemptions are noted and taxable value is grown out using the county specific Non-Residential school and non-school growth rates from the latest ad valorem conference. The exemptions are returned for an assessed value forecast. The same is done for the bill scenario up to and including 2026, but in 2027, the new assessed value is the prior year plus 3 percent. The noted exemptions are removed to arrive at taxable value under the bill. The difference between taxable value under the bill minus the baseline forecasted taxable value is the impact in taxable value terms. County level millage rates are applied to arrive at the impacts below. As the high likely includes some parking lots and the low likely misses some mobile home parks, the middle averages the low and the high.

Alternatively, as the language indicates that the property *may* be assessed in this manner, it is at the discretion of the property appraiser and a (0/**) may be appropriate as it is as the discretion of local officials.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Mobile Home Parks

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	\$(0.0 M)	\$(105.5 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(72.4 M)	\$0.0 M	\$(39.3 M)
2027-28	\$(15.7 M)	\$(105.5 M)	\$(11.1 M)	\$(72.4 M)	\$(6.4 M)	\$(39.3 M)
2028-29	\$(33.9 M)	\$(105.5 M)	\$(23.7 M)	\$(72.4 M)	\$(13.4 M)	\$(39.3 M)
2029-30	\$(55.8 M)	\$(105.5 M)	\$(38.6 M)	\$(72.4 M)	\$(21.4 M)	\$(39.3 M)
2030-31	\$(79.9 M)	\$(105.5 M)	\$(55.0 M)	\$(72.4 M)	\$(30.1 M)	\$(39.3 M)

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted a modified middle estimate assuming that 50% of the mobile home parks identified in the analysis will meet the criteria of the bill in the first year growing to 90% in the fifth year.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(65.2)	0.0	(65.2)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.6)	(65.2)	(6.6)	(65.2)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(16.6)	(65.2)	(16.6)	(65.2)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(30.9)	(65.2)	(30.9)	(65.2)
2030-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(49.5)	(65.2)	(49.5)	(65.2)

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	0.0	(26.6)	0.0	(38.6)	0.0	(65.2)
2027-28	(2.7)	(26.6)	(3.9)	(38.6)	(6.6)	(65.2)
2028-29	(6.7)	(26.6)	(9.9)	(38.6)	(16.6)	(65.2)
2029-30	(12.6)	(26.6)	(18.3)	(38.6)	(30.9)	(65.2)
2030-31	(20.2)	(26.6)	(29.3)	(38.6)	(49.5)	(65.2)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		Underlying Growth:	NRES				
12							
13			Annual Share				
14		2026-27	50%				
15		2027-28	60%				
16		2028-29	70%				
17		2029-30	80%				
18		2030-31	90%				
19		2031-32	90%				
20							
21	School Impact						
22		High		Middle		Low	
23		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
24	2026-27	\$0	\$(38.8 M)	\$0	\$(26.6 M)	\$0	\$(14.4 M)
25	2027-28	\$(3.8 M)	\$(38.8 M)	\$(2.7 M)	\$(26.6 M)	\$(1.5 M)	\$(14.4 M)
26	2028-29	\$(9.7 M)	\$(38.8 M)	\$(6.7 M)	\$(26.6 M)	\$(3.8 M)	\$(14.4 M)
27	2029-30	\$(18.2 M)	\$(38.8 M)	\$(12.6 M)	\$(26.6 M)	\$(7.0 M)	\$(14.4 M)
28	2030-31	\$(29.4 M)	\$(38.8 M)	\$(20.2 M)	\$(26.6 M)	\$(11.0 M)	\$(14.4 M)
29							
30	Non-School Impact						
31		High		Middle		Low	
32		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
33	2026-27	\$0	\$(56.1 M)	\$0	\$(38.6 M)	\$0	\$(21.0 M)
34	2027-28	\$(5.6 M)	\$(56.1 M)	\$(3.9 M)	\$(38.6 M)	\$(2.3 M)	\$(21.0 M)
35	2028-29	\$(14.1 M)	\$(56.1 M)	\$(9.8 M)	\$(38.6 M)	\$(5.6 M)	\$(21.0 M)
36	2029-30	\$(26.4 M)	\$(56.1 M)	\$(18.3 M)	\$(38.6 M)	\$(10.2 M)	\$(21.0 M)
37	2030-31	\$(42.5 M)	\$(56.1 M)	\$(29.3 M)	\$(38.6 M)	\$(16.1 M)	\$(21.0 M)
38							
39	Total Impact						
40		High		Middle		Low	
41		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
42	2026-27	\$0	\$(94.9 M)	\$0	\$(65.2 M)	\$0	\$(35.4 M)
43	2027-28	\$(9.4 M)	\$(94.9 M)	\$(6.6 M)	\$(65.2 M)	\$(3.8 M)	\$(35.4 M)
44	2028-29	\$(23.7 M)	\$(94.9 M)	\$(16.6 M)	\$(65.2 M)	\$(9.4 M)	\$(35.4 M)
45	2029-30	\$(44.7 M)	\$(94.9 M)	\$(30.9 M)	\$(65.2 M)	\$(17.1 M)	\$(35.4 M)
46	2030-31	\$(71.9 M)	\$(94.9 M)	\$(49.5 M)	\$(65.2 M)	\$(27.1 M)	\$(35.4 M)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Maximum Millage Vote Thresholds for Certain Taxing Authorities

Bill Number(s): SB 7046

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 7

Sponsor(s): Finance and Tax

Month/Year Impact Begins:

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 27, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Section 200.065 of F.S. includes provisions for fixing millage rates.
- b. **Proposed Change:** Millage rates adopted by any taxing authority in its first year or in a year immediately succeeding a year in which the rate was zero must be approved by a vote as provided in 200.065(5)(a)2.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

There is no rolled-back rate for first year levies or levies that had zero millage in the prior year since a percentage increase cannot be calculated. The long-standing practice of the department is to treat any new taxing authority levying millage in its first year, not explicitly exempted by statute in its first 5 years, as a tax increase over zero which requires a unanimous vote of the membership of the governing body. This practice is consistent with advice issued by the Attorney General’s Office in AGO 2010-33 which concluded that a special district needed a unanimous vote in order to levy millage in a year where no taxes were imposed in the prior year.

Thus, this bill is clarifying language, and the impact of this bill is \$0.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$0	\$0		
2027-28			\$0	\$0		
2028-29			\$0	\$0		
2029-30			\$0	\$0		
2030-31			\$0	\$0		

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
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
2030-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Railroad Credit

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 28

Sponsor(s): Representative Duggan

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 1, 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 27, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

(b) "Qualifying railroad" means any Class II or Class III railroad operating in this state on the last day of the calendar year prior to the taxable year for which the credit is claimed, pursuant to the classifications in effect for that year as set by the United States Surface Transportation Board or its successor.

-The credit is limited to \$3,500 multiplied by the number of railroad track miles owned or leased in Florida by a qualifying railroad.

b. Proposed Change:

(b) "Qualifying railroad" means any Class II or Class III railroad operating in this state; and, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, and before December 31, 2026, any railroad operating exclusively within this state; on the last day of the calendar year prior to the taxable year for which the credit is claimed, pursuant to the classifications in effect for that year as set by the United States Surface Transportation Board or its successor.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

FDOT Rail Plan

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Under current law only Class II and III railroads are eligible to receive the Credit for qualified railroad reconstruction or replacement expenditures. The changes made to the language would allow Florida exclusive railroads to also claim credits for calendar year 2026. The only Florida exclusive railroad who owns or leases their track is the Brightline which owns 235 miles of track. The estimate assumes 100% of the 235 miles would be eligible for the \$3,500 per mile credit resulting in an impact of 0.8 M in 2026-27.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$(0.8 M)	\$0		
2027-28			\$0	\$0		
2028-29			\$0	\$0		
2029-30			\$0	\$0		
2030-31			\$0	\$0		

Revenue Distribution: Corporate Income Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(0.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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
1	<i>Class II Railroads</i>	<i>Miles Owned</i>	
2	Florida East Coast Railway	562.20	
3	<i>Class III Railroads</i>		
4	Alabama & Gulf Coast Railway LLC	53.57	
5	Apalachicola Northern Railway	114.82	
6	The Bay Line Railroad, LLC	96.37	
7	City of Pensacola (Port of Pensacola)	1.64	
8	Duke Energy	10.33	
9	Florida Central Railroad	80.73	
10	First Coast Railroad	21.47	
11	Florida Gulf & Atlantic Railroad LLC	407.06	
12	Florida Midland Railroad	33.70	
13	Florida Northern Railroad	96.64	
14	Georgia and Florida Railway	46.36	
15	Georgia Pacific Railway	8.36	
16	Jacksonville Port Terminal Railroad	6.70	
17	Port Manatee Railroad	2.27	
18	Orlando Utilities Commission	25.27	
19	Port of Palm Beach District Railway	1.66	
20	South Central Florida Express	168.06	
21	Seminole Gulf Railway	107.51	
22	United States Government	34.65	
23	US Sugar Railroad	60.10	
24	Florida Power & Light Company	21.41	
25	Port Everglades Authority	2.20	
26	<i>Total Class II and Class III Miles</i>	1,963.0	
27			
28	<i>Florida Exclusive Railways Owning track</i>	<i>Miles Owned</i>	
29	<i>Intercity Passenger Rail</i>		
30	Brightline	235.0	
31			
32	<i>percentage of available credits taken</i>	100%	
33			
34	Impact	Middle	
35		Cash	Recurring
36	2026-27	\$(0.8 M)	\$0
37	2027-28	\$0	\$0
38	2028-29	\$0	\$0
39	2029-30	\$0	\$0
40	2030-31	\$0	\$0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Documentary Stamp Tax

Issue: Documentary Stamp Tax – Alarm System Contractors Exemption 3 Year Extension

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 49

Sponsor(s): Representative Duggan

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2027

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 27, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** F.S. 201.21(2): Non-interest-bearing notes are exempt from the documentary stamp tax so long as they are less than \$3,500 and made as payment to an alarm systems contractor in connection with the sale of an alarm system, using the definitions of “alarm system contractor” and “alarm system” from s.489.505 F.S. This language repeals itself on June 30th, 2027 unless reenacted by the legislature.
- b. Proposed Change:** This language repeals itself on June 30th, 2030, unless reenacted by the legislature.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- a.** Florida Statutes 201.21(2) (<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/201.21>)
- b.** Documentary Stamp Distribution table from the January 23, 2026 General Revenue Conference.
- a.** This will estimate the impact of any changes in collections to trust funds and general revenue.
- c.** Revenue Impact Analysis from CS/HB7073, Sections 20 and 21
- a.** Adopted on May 22, 2024
- b.** https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2024/_pdf/page519-522.pdf

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The revenue impact of 201.21(2) was adopted on May 22, 2024. The proposed bill section simply extends the sunset provision for 201.21(2) from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30. Therefore, the methodology for revenue exempt from the documentary stamp tax is the same as was adopted in May 2024 and only a middle estimate is presented. That methodology is copied here for reference, replacing the FY2022-23 data with FY2024-25 data.

*****Methodology from Impact of CS/HB 7073, Section 20 and 21, May 22nd, 2024 *****

Assumptions:

- NAICS 561621: Security System Services (except Locksmiths) will contain the bulk of eligible entities.
- NAICS 238210: Electrical and Other Wiring Installation Contractions will contain a small number of eligible entities.
- The \$3,500 cap is irrelevant as there is no limit to the number of such notes that can be used to finance a single alarm system project.
- This payment system is in effect in all the major industry players and is assumed to be mirrored by the smaller players.

The estimate begins by pulling all entities in the two *given NAICS* (561621 and 238210) from the Department of Revenue (DOR) tax return database.

1. It then takes all entities (by business partner, a unique registration identifier) in that pool and include all their other locations from the sales tax data. This is how it estimates alarm system installation from “non-primary” entities.
2. Using this expanded pool of businesses, it sums reported gross sales by pool section, one section for each given NAICS and one section for all the estimated non-primary activity.
3. It assigns *Qualification Rates* to each section, for each impact. Qualification Rates are the percentage of sales in each section capable of being packaged into a note.
 - a. Qualifications rates used here are the same rates as those adopted at the May 22, 2024 impact conference.
4. Arriving at the impact from here is arithmetic:
 - a. Dividing by the \$3,500 cap gives up the number of notes equivalent to the qualifying gross sales.
 - b. \$12.25 is the Notes Tax due on a \$3,500 note.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Documentary Stamp Tax

Issue: Documentary Stamp Tax – Alarm System Contractors Exemption 3 Year Extension

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

$$\text{Year "1" Impact} = \frac{\text{FY25 Gross Sales} \times \text{Qualification Rate}}{\$3,500 \text{ Cap}} \times \$12.25$$

5. Even though 201.21(2) is current policy for FY2025-26 and FY2026-27 (and thus already captured in adopted documentary stamp tax collections), a negative impact is calculated for these years in the support document in order to grow the FY2027-28, FY2028-29, FY2029-30 impacts based on January 2026 adopted documentary stamp tax growth rates. There is no impact in FY 2026-27.
6. The impact ends in FY2029-30 due to the repeal date in Section 21.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			0.0	0.0		
2027-28			(2.28)	0.0		
2028-29			(2.34)	0.0		
2029-30			(2.39)	0.0		
2030-31			0.0	0.0		

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	(1.2)	0.0	(1.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.3)	0.0
2028-29	(1.2)	0.0	(1.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.3)	0.0
2029-30	(1.3)	0.0	(1.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.4)	0.0
2030-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Documentary Stamp Tax

Issue: Documentary Stamp Tax – Alarm System Contractors Exemption 3 Year Extension

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

Support Documents

Inputs From Sales Tax Data				
NAICS	Description	2024-25 Entities	2024-25 Gross Sales	
561621	Security Systems Services (except Locksmiths)	1,319	\$	3,874,984,848
238210	Electrical and Other Wiring Installation Contractors	1,444	\$	4,095,825,259
Other	Other Associated NAICS Dragged into the Analysis	674	\$	3,362,685,560
Adopted Qualification Rates				
NAICS			Middle	
561621			9.04%	
238210			0.70%	
Other			7.13%	
Sales Pulled in by Qualification Rates				
<i>2024-25 Gross Sales * Qualification Rates</i>				
NAICS			Middle	
561621			\$ 350,172,100.20	
238210			\$ 28,787,798.66	
Other			\$ 239,725,169.32	
Number of Equivalent Notes				
<i>Sales Pulled in by Qualification Rates / \$3,500</i>				
NAICS			Middle	
561621			100,049.17	
238210			8,225.09	
Other			68,492.91	
Impact of one \$3,500 Note				
Rate: 35¢ per \$100		100's in 3500: 35		Notes tax due: \$12.25
Year 1 Docstamp Impact				
<i>Number of Equivalent Notes * \$12.25</i>				
NAICS			Middle	
561621			\$ 1,225,602.35	
238210			\$ 100,757.30	
Other			\$ 839,038.09	
			\$ 2,165,397.74	
Jan GR Adopted Docstamp Rates			Middle	
			Cash	Recurring
2025-26	3.4%		\$ (2.17)	
2026-27	2.3%		\$ (2.22)	
2027-28	2.8%		\$ (2.28)	
2028-29	2.7%		\$ (2.34)	
2029-30	2.3%		\$ (2.39)	

Documentary Stamp Tax Collections and Distributions (Millions)							
January 23, 2026							
Statutory %s	\$ Cap	F.S Reference	Description	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
			Total Collection	3,915.0	4,024.6	4,133.2	4,228.3
		201.15	DOR Admin Cost	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
			Remainder available for distribution	3,905.2	4,014.8	4,123.4	4,218.5
		(1)	Debt Service (deposited to LATF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			- Florida Forever	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			- Everglades Restoration Bonds Prior to July 1, 2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		(2)	Land Acquisition Trust Fund (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)	1,288.7	1,324.9	1,360.7	1,392.1
25.00%	200.00	375.041(3)(b)1.	1. Everglades Projects / Comp Everglades Rest Plan	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
		375.041(3)(b)1.	+++ South Florida Water Management District				
76.50%	100.00	375.041(3)(b)1.	+++ Planning, Engineering and Construction				
		375.041(3)(b)1.	+++ Remaining Everglades Purposes	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
7.60%	50.00	375.041(3)(b)2.	2. Spring Restoration, Protection & Management	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
		375.041(3)(b)3.	3. Lake Apopka / St. Johns Water Management District				
		375.041(3)(b)	4. Debt Service / Bonds Post July 1, 2016 [pursuant to 375.041(3)]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	64.00	375.041(3)(b)4.	5. Everglades Trust Fund	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0
	50.00	375.041(3)(b)5.	6. SFWMD	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	100.00	375.041(3)(b)6.	7. Acquisition of Land [to DEP, pursuant to 259.105]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Residual	8. Uncommitted Cash Based on Statutory Provisions	824.7	860.9	896.7	928.1
33.00%		(3)	Total to Land Acquisition Trust Fund	1,288.7	1,324.9	1,360.7	1,392.1
			Remainder	2,616.5	2,689.9	2,762.7	2,826.4
8.00%		215.20(1)	General Revenue Service Charge	210.1	216.0	221.8	226.9
	150.00	201.15(4)	State Housing Trust Fund (SB 102)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		201.15(4)	General Revenue Fund (SB 102)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		201.15(4)	Net Available for Distribution	2,406.4	2,473.9	2,540.9	2,599.5
STTF							
20.55%	360.08	(a)	State Transportation Trust Fund	360.1	360.1	360.1	360.1
GDTF	0.15%	3.25	(b)	Grants and Donations Trust Fund (DEO)	3.3	3.3	3.3
SHTF							
		0.00	(c)	State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.50%	2.25%		(c)	State Housing Trust Fund	54.1	55.7	57.2
	2.25%		(c)	Local Government Housing Trust Fund	54.1	55.7	57.2
SHTF							
		0.00	(d)	State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.20%	0.65%		(d)	State Housing Trust Fund	15.7	16.1	16.5
	4.55%		(d)	Local Government Housing Trust Fund	109.5	112.6	115.7
GITF	0.02%	0.30	(e)	General Inspection Trust Fund	0.3	0.3	0.3
SEEDTF		75.00	(f)	State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	75.0	75.0	75.0
RFTF	5.42%		(g)	Resilient Florida Trust Fund (RFTF)	130.4	134.0	137.7
WPSPTF	5.42%		(h)	Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund (WPSPTF)	130.4	134.0	137.7
				Total to Trust Funds (Except LATF)	932.8	946.7	960.5
		(6)	Total to General Revenue Fund	1,473.5	1,527.3	1,580.4	1,627.0

Documentary Stamp Tax Collections and Distributions (Millions)							
January 23, 2026							
Statutory %s	\$ Cap	F.S Reference	Description	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
			Total Collection	3,915.0	4,022.3	4,130.9	4,225.9
		201.15	DOR Admin Cost	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
			Remainder available for distribution	3,905.2	4,012.5	4,121.1	4,216.1
		(1)	Debt Service (deposited to LATF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			- Florida Forever	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			- Everglades Restoration Bonds Prior to July 1, 2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		(2)	Land Acquisition Trust Fund (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)	1,288.7	1,324.1	1,360.0	1,391.3
25.00%	200.00	375.041(3)(b)1.	1. Everglades Projects / Comp Everglades Rest Plan	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
		375.041(3)(b)1.	+++ South Florida Water Management District				
76.50%	100.00	375.041(3)(b)1.	+++ Planning, Engineering and Construction				
		375.041(3)(b)1.	+++ Remaining Everglades Purposes	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
7.60%	50.00	375.041(3)(b)2.	2. Spring Restoration, Protection & Management	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
		375.041(3)(b)3.	3. Lake Apopka / St. Johns Water Management District				
		375.041(3)(b)	4. Debt Service / Bonds Post July 1, 2016 [pursuant to 375.041(3)]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	64.00	375.041(3)(b)4.	5. Everglades Trust Fund	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0
	50.00	375.041(3)(b)5.	6. SFWMD	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	100.00	375.041(3)(b)6.	7. Acquisition of Land [to DEP, pursuant to 259.105]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Residual	8. Uncommitted Cash Based on Statutory Provisions	824.7	860.1	896.0	927.3
33.00%		(3)	Total to Land Acquisition Trust Fund	1,288.7	1,324.1	1,360.0	1,391.3
			Remainder	2,616.5	2,688.4	2,761.1	2,824.8
8.00%		215.20(1)	General Revenue Service Charge	210.1	215.9	221.7	226.8
	150.00	201.15(4)	State Housing Trust Fund (SB 102)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		201.15(4)	General Revenue Fund (SB 102)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		201.15(4)	Net Available for Distribution	2,406.4	2,472.5	2,539.5	2,598.0
STTF							
20.55%	360.08	(a)	State Transportation Trust Fund	360.1	360.1	360.1	360.1
GDTF	0.15%	3.25	(b)	Grants and Donations Trust Fund (DEO)	3.3	3.3	3.3
SHTF							
		0.00	(c)	State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.50%	2.25%		(c)	State Housing Trust Fund	54.1	55.6	57.1
	2.25%		(c)	Local Government Housing Trust Fund	54.1	55.6	57.1
SHTF							
		0.00	(d)	State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.20%	0.65%		(d)	State Housing Trust Fund	15.7	16.1	16.5
	4.55%		(d)	Local Government Housing Trust Fund	109.5	112.6	115.6
GITF	0.02%	0.30	(e)	General Inspection Trust Fund	0.3	0.3	0.3
SEEDTF		75.00	(f)	State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	75.0	75.0	75.0
RFTF	5.42%		(g)	Resilient Florida Trust Fund (RFTF)	130.4	134.0	137.6
WPSPTF	5.42%		(h)	Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund (WPSPTF)	130.4	134.0	137.6
				Total to Trust Funds (Except LATF)	932.8	946.4	960.2
		(6)	Total to General Revenue Fund	1,473.5	1,526.2	1,579.3	1,625.8

Documentary Stamp Tax Collections and Distributions (Millions)

January 23, 2026

Statutory %s	\$ Cap	F.S Reference	Description	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
			Total Collection	0.0	-2.3	-2.3	-2.4
		201.15	DOR Admin Cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Remainder available for distribution	0.0	-2.3	-2.3	-2.4
		(1)	Debt Service (deposited to LATF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			- Florida Forever	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			- Everglades Restoration Bonds Prior to July 1, 2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		(2)	Land Acquisition Trust Fund (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)	0.0	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
25.00%	200.00	375.041(3)(b)1.	1. Everglades Projects / Comp Everglades Rest Plan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		375.041(3)(b)1.	+++ South Florida Water Management District				
76.50%	100.00	375.041(3)(b)1.	+++ Planning, Engineering and Construction				
		375.041(3)(b)1.	+++ Remaining Everglades Purposes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.60%	50.00	375.041(3)(b)2.	2. Spring Restoration, Protection & Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		375.041(3)(b)3.	3. Lake Apopka / St. Johns Water Management District				
		375.041(3)(b)	4. Debt Service / Bonds Post July 1, 2016 [pursuant to 375.041(3)]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	64.00	375.041(3)(b)4.	5. Everglades Trust Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	50.00	375.041(3)(b)5.	6. SFWMD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	100.00	375.041(3)(b)6.	7. Acquisition of Land [to DEP, pursuant to 259.105]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Residual	8. Uncommitted Cash Based on Statutory Provisions	0.0	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8
33.00%		(3)	Total to Land Acquisition Trust Fund	0.0	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
			Remainder	0.0	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6
8.00%		215.20(1)	General Revenue Service Charge	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
	150.00	201.15(4)	State Housing Trust Fund (SB 102)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		201.15(4)	General Revenue Fund (SB 102)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		201.15(4)	Net Available for Distribution	0.0	-1.4	-1.4	-1.5
STTF							
20.55%	360.08	(a)	State Transportation Trust Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GDTF							
0.15%	3.25	(b)	Grants and Donations Trust Fund (DEO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHTF							
	0.00		State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.50%	2.25%	(c)	State Housing Trust Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2.25%	(c)	Local Government Housing Trust Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SHTF							
	0.00		State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.20%	0.65%	(d)	State Housing Trust Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	4.55%	(d)	Local Government Housing Trust Fund	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
GITF							
0.02%	0.30	(e)	General Inspection Trust Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEEDTF							
	75.00	(f)	State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RFTF							
5.42%		(g)	Resilient Florida Trust Fund (RFTF)	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
WPSPTF							
5.42%		(h)	Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund (WPSPTF)	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
			Total to Trust Funds (Except LATF)	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
		(6)	Total to General Revenue Fund	0.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Insurance Taxes

Issue: Surplus Lines Flood Insurance 1 Year Exemption

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 41, 42

Sponsor(s): Representative Duggan

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 27, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Surplus line premiums are subject to premium receipts tax except on insurance of vessels, cargo, aircraft, and the risks of the state or local governing agency.
- b. **Proposed Change:** Exempts personal and commercial peril of flood and excess peril of flood policies from the provisions of F.S. 626.932. Amendments to this section of Statute shall stand repealed on June 30, 2029 unless reenacted.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Market Data Report, *Florida Surplus Lines Service Office (FSLSO)*

January 2026 General Revenue Fund Estimating Conference

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The total statewide premiums for personal and commercial peril of flood policies, including excess peril of flood policies were obtained from the FSLSO. The 4.94% surplus lines tax rate was applied to the totals premiums to arrive at the total revenue. The low estimate forecasts the total revenue impact using the total surplus lines collections growth rate adopted at the January 2026 General Revenue Conference. The high estimate forecasts revenue using the 5-year average flood peril line growth rate from FY21-25. The total impact is adjusted to reflect the quarterly lag in collections.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	\$(12.3 M)	\$0			\$(11.7 M)	\$0
2027-28	\$(14.2 M)	\$0			\$(12.3 M)	\$0
2028-29	\$(16.4 M)	\$0			\$(12.8 M)	\$0
2029-30	\$(4.7 M)	\$0			\$(3.4 M)	\$0
2030-31	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0

Revenue Distribution: Insurance Taxes

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted the high estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	(11.3)	0.0	(1.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(12.3)	0.0
2027-28	(13.0)	0.0	(1.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(14.2)	0.0
2028-29	(15.0)	0.0	(1.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(16.4)	0.0
2029-30	(4.3)	0.0	(0.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.7)	0.0
2030-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2	<i>Total Statewide Premium on Flood Peril Policies</i>									
3		Flood		Excessive Flood						
4		Personal	Commercial	Personal	Commercial					
5	FY21	\$ 49,664,262	\$ 58,215,063	\$ 30,125,579	\$ 22,188,559					
6	FY22	\$ 69,502,295	\$ 62,295,036	\$ 29,949,849	\$ 23,817,751					
7	FY23	\$ 102,517,118	\$ 55,013,783	\$ 34,148,114	\$ 29,084,045					
8	FY24	\$ 114,202,443	\$ 67,445,385	\$ 36,567,739	\$ 29,183,862					
9	FY25	\$ 156,269,795	\$ 65,236,617	\$ 34,757,811	\$ 29,724,810					
10										
11	<i>Surplus Insurance Lines Tax Rate</i>		4.94%							
12										
13	<i>Total Revenue from Flood Peril Policies</i>									
14		Flood		Excessive Flood		Total	Flood Lines GR			
15		Personal	Commercial	Personal	Commercial					
16	FY21	\$ 2,453,415	\$ 2,875,824	\$ 1,488,204	\$ 1,096,115	\$ 7,913,557	-			
17	FY22	\$ 3,433,413	\$ 3,077,375	\$ 1,479,523	\$ 1,176,597	\$ 9,166,908	16%		Average GR	
18	FY23	\$ 5,064,346	\$ 2,717,681	\$ 1,686,917	\$ 1,436,752	\$ 10,905,695	19%		16%	
19	FY24	\$ 5,641,601	\$ 3,331,802	\$ 1,806,446	\$ 1,441,683	\$ 12,221,532	12%			
20	FY25	\$ 7,719,728	\$ 3,222,689	\$ 1,717,036	\$ 1,468,406	\$ 14,127,858	16%			
21										
22	<i>Total Surplus Lines Collection Forecast</i>									
23	Year	Growth Rate								
24	FY26	5.40%								
25	FY27	5.00%								
26	FY28	4.80%								
27	FY29	4.50%								
28	FY30	4.50%								
29	FY31	4.50%								
30	<i>From January 2026 General Revenue Conference</i>									
31										
32	<i>Total Impact</i>									
33		High		Middle		Low				
34		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring			
35	2026-27	\$(12.3 M)	\$0			\$(11.7 M)	\$0			
36	2027-28	\$(14.2 M)	\$0			\$(12.3 M)	\$0			
37	2028-29	\$(16.4 M)	\$0			\$(12.8 M)	\$0			
38	2029-30	\$(4.7 M)	\$0			\$(3.4 M)	\$0			
39	2030-31	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0			
40										

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Pari-Mutuel

Issue: Lowering Cardroom Tax by 3 percentage points

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 44

Sponsor(s): Representative Duggan

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 27, 2026

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 8 percent of the cardroom operation's monthly gross receipts.”

b. Proposed Change: PCB WMC 26-01 – Section 44 amends s. 849.086(13)(a), F.S., by decreasing the current tax rate by three percentage points.

“Each cardroom operator shall pay a tax to the state of 5 percent of the cardroom operation's monthly gross receipts.”

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

[Pari-Mutuel Revenue Estimating Conference \(January 9, 2026\)](#)

[Pari-Mutuel Impact Analysis – Chapter Law 2025-208, HB 7031 Section 90 \(July 2025\)](#)

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Adjusting for the 3-percentage-point reduction in the 8-percent tax rate, the model uses the adopted forecast from the January 9, 2026, Pari-Mutuel Revenue Estimating Conference and reduces Total Cardroom Gross Receipts by 37.5%.

The lower cardroom gross receipts are then split evenly between General Revenue (GR) and the Pari-Mutuel Wagering Trust Fund (PMWTF), as per s. 849.086(13)(c), F.S.

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 fiscal year calculations:

		Revenue	Distributions		PMWTF Components	
		Total Cardroom Gross Receipts	General Revenue (Cardrooms)	Total PMWTF (Cardrooms)	8% Service Charge	Net PMWTF
2026-27	Adopted January 2026	18.6	9.3	9.3	0.7	8.6
2026-27	Bill Proposal	11.6	5.8	5.8	0.5	5.3
2026-27	Impact (Loss)	(7.0)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(0.2)	(3.3)
2027-28*	Adopted January 2026	18.9	9.5	9.5	0.8	8.7
2027-28	Bill Proposal	11.8	5.9	5.9	0.5	5.4
2027-28*	Impact (Loss)	(7.1)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(0.3)	(3.3)
2028-29	Adopted January 2026	19.2	9.6	9.6	0.8	8.8
2028-29	Bill Proposal	12.0	6.0	6.0	0.5	5.5
2028-29	Impact (Loss)	(7.2)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(0.3)	(3.3)
2029-30	Adopted January 2026	19.4	9.7	9.7	0.8	8.9
2029-30*	Bill Proposal	12.1	6.1	6.1	0.5	5.6
2029-30*	Impact (Loss)	(7.3)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(0.3)	(3.3)
2030-31*	Adopted January 2026	19.7	9.9	9.9	0.8	9.1
2030-31*	Bill Proposal	12.3	6.2	6.2	0.5	5.7
2030-31	Impact (Loss)	(7.4)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(0.3)	(3.4)



*Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Pari-Mutuel

Issue: Lowering Cardroom Tax by 3 percentage points

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

There are three changes resulting from the 3-percentage-point reduction in cardroom tax:

1. The initial amount transferred to General Revenue decreases by 37.5%.
2. The initial amount transferred to the Pari-Mutuel Wagering Trust Fund decreases by 37.5%.
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, reflecting a one-month lag for cash in FY 2026-27.

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$ (3.2)	\$ (3.5)		
2027-28			\$ (3.6)	\$ (3.6)		
2028-29			\$ (3.6)	\$ (3.6)		
2029-30			\$ (3.6)	\$ (3.6)		
2030-31			\$ (3.7)	\$ (3.7)		

GR Service Charge	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.2)		
2027-28			\$ (0.3)	\$ (0.3)		
2028-29			\$ (0.3)	\$ (0.3)		
2029-30			\$ (0.3)	\$ (0.3)		
2030-31			\$ (0.3)	\$ (0.3)		

Net GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$ (3.4)	\$ (3.7)		
2027-28			\$ (3.9)	\$ (3.9)		
2028-29			\$ (3.9)	\$ (3.9)		
2029-30			\$ (3.9)	\$ (3.9)		
2030-31			\$ (4.0)	\$ (4.0)		

PMWTF	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$ (3.1)	\$ (3.3)		
2027-28			\$ (3.3)	\$ (3.3)		
2028-29			\$ (3.3)	\$ (3.3)		
2029-30			\$ (3.3)	\$ (3.3)		
2030-31			\$ (3.4)	\$ (3.4)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Pari-Mutuel

Issue: Lowering Cardroom Tax by 3 percentage points

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted the estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(3.4)	(3.7)	(3.1)	(3.3)	0.0	0.0	(6.5)	(7.0)
2026-27	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.3)	(3.3)	0.0	0.0	(7.2)	(7.2)
2027-28	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.3)	(3.3)	0.0	0.0	(7.2)	(7.2)
2028-29	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.3)	(3.3)	0.0	0.0	(7.2)	(7.2)
2029-30	(4.0)	(4.0)	(3.4)	(3.4)	0.0	0.0	(7.4)	(7.4)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Slot Machine Tax/ Slot Facility License Fees

Issue: Slot Machine Tax Rate Reduction

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 34

Sponsor(s): Representative Duggan

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 27, 2026; revised March 6, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

- (1) Section 551.106(1)(a), F.S., states that facilities with slot machine licenses “must pay the commission a nonrefundable license fee of \$2 million for the succeeding 12 months of licensure.” Under current law, only thoroughbred permitholders are not required to pay an annual fee.
- (2) Section 551.106(2)(a), F.S., states that the tax rate on slot machine revenues is 35 percent.

b. Proposed Change: PCB WMC 26-01 – Section 44 amends s. 551.106, F.S., in two ways:

- (1) Section 551.106(1)(a), F.S., is amended to include “Beginning July 1, 2026, any permitholder that held a valid slot license as of January 1, 2026, that is prohibited from conducting live racing by the Florida Constitution and is located in a county where the Seminole Tribe of Florida operates at least two casinos, is exempt from paying the annual license fee pursuant to this subsection and is not required to pay an annual license fee to the commission as a condition of renewal.”
- (2) Section 551.106(2)(a), F.S., is amended to lower the tax rate on slot machine revenues to 34 percent.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

[Slot Machine Revenues – Revenue Estimating Conference \(January 9, 2026\)](#)

Florida Gaming Control Commission (Communication in February 2026)

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

There are two changes due to the amended language under Section 34:

- (1) Currently, only one facility would be affected by the proposed language under s. 551.106(1)(a), F.S. As such, there is a \$2.0 million reduction in Facility License Fees:

		Other Collections		
		Facility License Fees	Addictive Gambling	Occupational License Fees (including fingerprints fees)
2026-27	Adopted Forecast	14.0	2.0	0.2
	Bill Proposal	12.0	2.0	0.2
	<i>Difference</i>	<i>(2.0)</i>	-	-
2027-28	Previous Forecast	14.0	2.0	0.3
	Bill Proposal	12.0	2.0	0.3
	<i>Difference</i>	<i>(2.0)</i>	-	-
2028-29	Previous Forecast	14.0	2.0	0.2
	Bill Proposal	12.0	2.0	0.2
	<i>Difference</i>	<i>(2.0)</i>	-	-
2029-30	Previous Forecast	14.0	2.0	0.2
	Bill Proposal	12.0	2.0	0.2
	<i>Difference</i>	<i>(2.0)</i>	-	-
2030-31	Previous Forecast	14.0	2.0	0.3
	Bill Proposal	12.0	2.0	0.3
	<i>Difference</i>	<i>(2.0)</i>	-	-

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Slot Machine Tax/ Slot Facility License Fees

Issue: Slot Machine Tax Rate Reduction

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

(2) Due to the change in s. 551.106(2)(a), F.S., there is a 1-percentage-point reduction in the tax rate on slot machine revenues:

		FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	FY 30-31
Gulfstream	Adopted January 2026	\$ 21.9	\$ 22.1	\$ 22.4	\$ 22.7	\$ 23.0
	Bill Proposal	\$ 21.2	\$ 21.5	\$ 21.8	\$ 22.1	\$ 22.3
	<i>Impact (Loss)</i>	\$ (0.7)	\$ (0.6)	\$ (0.6)	\$ (0.6)	\$ (0.7)
Big Easy	Adopted January 2026	\$ 12.9	\$ 13.1	\$ 13.2	\$ 13.3	\$ 13.5
	Bill Proposal	\$ 12.6	\$ 12.7	\$ 12.8	\$ 12.9	\$ 13.1
	<i>Impact (Loss)</i>	\$ (0.3)	\$ (0.4)	\$ (0.4)	\$ (0.4)	\$ (0.4)
Magic City-Gretna	Adopted January 2026	\$ 55.7	\$ 56.3	\$ 57.0	\$ 57.7	\$ 58.4
	Bill Proposal	\$ 54.1	\$ 54.7	\$ 55.4	\$ 56.0	\$ 56.7
	<i>Impact (Loss)</i>	\$ (1.6)	\$ (1.6)	\$ (1.6)	\$ (1.7)	\$ (1.7)
Calder	Adopted January 2026	\$ 32.8	\$ 33.1	\$ 33.3	\$ 33.5	\$ 33.8
	Bill Proposal	\$ 31.9	\$ 32.1	\$ 32.3	\$ 32.6	\$ 32.8
	<i>Impact (Loss)</i>	\$ (0.9)	\$ (1.0)	\$ (1.0)	\$ (0.9)	\$ (1.0)
Pompano	Adopted January 2026	\$ 46.8	\$ 47.4	\$ 48.0	\$ 48.6	\$ 49.2
	Bill Proposal	\$ 45.4	\$ 46.0	\$ 46.6	\$ 47.2	\$ 47.7
	<i>Impact (Loss)</i>	\$ (1.4)	\$ (1.4)	\$ (1.4)	\$ (1.4)	\$ (1.5)
Miami Jai-Alai	Adopted January 2026	\$ 29.8	\$ 30.0	\$ 30.3	\$ 30.5	\$ 30.8
	Bill Proposal	\$ 28.9	\$ 29.1	\$ 29.4	\$ 29.6	\$ 29.9
	<i>Impact (Loss)</i>	\$ (0.9)	\$ (0.9)	\$ (0.9)	\$ (0.9)	\$ (0.9)
Hialeah	Adopted January 2026	\$ 34.2	\$ 34.5	\$ 34.7	\$ 35.0	\$ 35.3
	Bill Proposal	\$ 33.2	\$ 33.5	\$ 33.7	\$ 34.0	\$ 34.3
	<i>Impact (Loss)</i>	\$ (1.0)	\$ (1.0)	\$ (1.0)	\$ (1.0)	\$ (1.0)
Dania	Adopted January 2026	\$ 19.7	\$ 19.9	\$ 20.1	\$ 20.3	\$ 20.5
	Bill Proposal	\$ 19.1	\$ 19.3	\$ 19.5	\$ 19.7	\$ 19.9
	<i>Impact (Loss)</i>	\$ (0.6)	\$ (0.6)	\$ (0.6)	\$ (0.6)	\$ (0.6)
Total	Adopted January 2026	\$ 253.7	\$ 256.3	\$ 258.9	\$ 261.7	\$ 264.3
	Bill Proposal	\$ 246.4	\$ 248.9	\$ 251.5	\$ 254.1	\$ 256.7
	<i>Impact (Loss)</i>	\$ (7.3)	\$ (7.4)	\$ (7.4)	\$ (7.6)	\$ (7.6)

These two categories added together are adopted at the Slots Machine Revenue Estimating Conference.

Below are the total yearly calculations:

Distributions (Taxes & Fees)					
Fiscal Year		EETF	PMWTF	Slots-Related Total	
2026-27	Adopted	253.7	16.2	269.9	
	Bill Proposal	246.4	14.2	260.6	
	<i>Difference</i>	(7.3)	(2.0)	(9.3)	
2027-28	Adopted	256.3	16.3	272.6	
	Bill Proposal	248.9	14.3	263.2	
	<i>Difference</i>	(7.4)	(2.0)	(9.4)	
2028-29	Adopted	258.9	16.2	275.1	
	Bill Proposal	251.5	14.2	265.7	
	<i>Difference</i>	(7.4)	(2.0)	(9.4)	
2029-30	Adopted	261.6	16.2	277.8	
	Bill Proposal	254.1	14.2	268.3	
	<i>Difference</i>	(7.5)	(2.0)	(9.5)	
2030-31	Adopted	264.3	16.3	280.6	
	Bill Proposal	256.7	14.3	271.0	
	<i>Difference</i>	(7.6)	(2.0)	(9.6)	

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Slot Machine Tax/ Slot Facility License Fees

Issue: Slot Machine Tax Rate Reduction

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

There are two trust funds affected by the amended language under Section 34:

- (1) Due to the change in s. 551.106(1)(a), F.S., there is a reduction to the Pari-Mutuel Wagering Trust Fund (PMWTF).
- (2) Due to the change in s. 551.106(2)(a), F.S., there is a reduction to the Education Enhancement Trust Fund (EETF).

The tables below show the impact on PMWTF and EETF, reflecting a one-month lag for cash in FY 2026-27 for EETF.

PMWTF	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$ (2.0)	\$ (2.0)		
2027-28			\$ (2.0)	\$ (2.0)		
2028-29			\$ (2.0)	\$ (2.0)		
2029-30			\$ (2.0)	\$ (2.0)		
2030-31			\$ (2.0)	\$ (2.0)		

EETF	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$ (6.7)	\$ (7.3)		
2027-28			\$ (7.4)	\$ (7.4)		
2028-29			\$ (7.4)	\$ (7.4)		
2029-30			\$ (7.5)	\$ (7.5)		
2030-31			\$ (7.6)	\$ (7.6)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Slot Machine Tax/ Slot Facility License Fees

Issue: Slot Machine Tax Rate Reduction

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

Slot Facility License Fees

551.106(1)(a)	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)
2030-31	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)

Slot Machine Tax

551.106(2)(a)	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	0.0	0.0	(6.7)	(7.3)	0.0	0.0	(6.7)	(7.3)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	(7.4)	(7.4)	0.0	0.0	(7.4)	(7.4)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	(7.4)	(7.4)	0.0	0.0	(7.4)	(7.4)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	(7.5)	(7.5)	0.0	0.0	(7.5)	(7.5)
2030-31	0.0	0.0	(7.6)	(7.6)	0.0	0.0	(7.6)	(7.6)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Exemption for Firearm Accessories

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 46

Sponsor(s): Representative Duggan

Month/Year Impact Begins: 7/1/2026-6/30/2027, Collections August 2026 – July 2027

Date of Analysis: 2/27/2026

Section 1: Narrative

a. **Current Law:** Firearm accessories are currently subject to sales tax, unless a specific exemption applies.

b. **Proposed Change:** The bill exempts a specified list of firearm accessories from sales and use tax.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

BLS Consumer Expenditure Data

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 2025.

REC Impact for Hunting, Camping, and Fishing Sales Tax Holiday, HB7031 - Section 98, 7/15/2025, https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/_pdf/page719-729.pdf .

REC Impact for Hunting Season Sales Tax Holiday - Approximately 3.5 Months, SB7034 - Section 41, 4/18/2025, https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/_pdf/page423-428.pdf .

Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, December 2025.

2025 Shooting Sports Retail sales and inventory executive snapshot, RetailBI, Gearfire,

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1joFVjnZni6RByyp7izchQox8RNnwtBVA> .

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

I. Firearms Accessories

This analysis uses the REC impact for Hunting Season Sales Tax Holiday, dated 7/15/2025 as adopted.

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 2025. An 11-year average was used 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 10-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. To account for any price changes from the prices adopted in 2025, a report on annual price changes in 2025 from RetailBI by Gearfire was used to adjust the prices to current levels. This produces the following estimates of sales by type in Florida in 2025.

To estimate annual sales of ammunition and accessories, the product segmentation of revenues by rifles, ammunition, accessories, and other items from an IBIS report is applied to the estimate of rifles and shotgun sales to estimate an add-on for accessories.

The IBIS World report on gun & ammunition stores reports that 18.8% of store revenue are from other equipment, apparel, and supplies. The remaining segments are: Handguns, Ammunition, Rifles, Other firearms, and Shotguns (81.2%). The share of rifles &

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Exemption for Firearm Accessories

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

shotguns of store revenue is 22.2%. It is assumed that rifles and shotgun sales in Florida account for the same share in total gun store sales. This is used to estimate gun & ammo store sales in Florida. The ratio of "Other equipment, apparel and supplies" to "Rifles & Shotguns" from IBIS is used to estimate Florida sales of "Other equipment, apparel and supplies."

Florida Gun & Ammo Store Sales	
Rifles, Shotguns	\$ 303,981,742
Ammunition	\$ 216,109,340
Handguns	\$ 284,415,291
Other firearms	\$ 10,765,428
Other equipment, apparel and supplies	\$ 257,142,759
Total	\$ 1,072,414,560

The low assumes that 50% of "Other equipment, apparel and supplies" represents the list of firearm accessories. The middle assumes that 65% of the category is firearm accessories, and the high assumes that 80% of the category is firearm accessories.

Growth Rate for Hunting Items

To grow the source data from FY 2024-25 to FY 2026-27, the growth rate of total population in Florida was used.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	(11.6)		(9.4)		(7.2)	
2027-28	(1.1)		(0.9)		(0.7)	
2028-29						
2029-30						
2030-31						

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted the middle estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	(8.3)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(0.3)	0.0	(0.8)	0.0
2027-28	(0.8)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(0.1)	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
2030-31	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: Exemption for Firearm Accessories

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

	6% Sub-Total		Add: Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	(9.4)	0.0	(1.3)	0.0	(10.7)	0.0
2027-28	(0.9)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(1.0)	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
2030-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	HB 7031 S. 46						
2	Firearm Accessories						
3	365 Days						
4	52 Weeks						
5	7/1/2026 Start						
6	6/30/2027 End						
7							
8	2/27/2026						
9	Summary						
10	Estimated Sales Tax Exemptions (Millions of Dollars)						
11	EXEMPTION TYPE	HIGH	MIDDLE	LOW	ADOPTED		
12	Firearm Accessories	(12.7)	(10.3)	(7.9)	-		
13							
14							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	
1	HB 7031 S. 46						
2	Firearms & Accessories						
3	365 Days 52 Weeks 7/1/2026 Start 6/30/2027 End						
4							
5							
6							
7							
8	SUMMARY						
9	2025 Annual Expenditures						
10	Accessories	\$	257.1				
11	Bows, crossbows, arrows						
12	Florida Expenditures	\$	257.1				
13	2025 Annual Expenditures						
14	365 days % of 365			100.0%	Adopted	100.0%	
15							
16	2025 Annual Expenditures			High	Middle	Low	Adopted
17	"Other equipment, apparel and supplies"			\$ 257.1	\$ 257.1	\$ 257.1	\$ 257.1
18	Florida Expenditures			\$ 257.1	\$ 257.1	\$ 257.1	\$ 257.1
19							
20	Accessories Assumptions			High	Middle	Low	Adopted
21	IBIS World Gun & Ammo Stores	% of "Other equipment, apparel and supplies" category		80.00%	65.00%	50.00%	0.00%
22	Add-on expenditures for expanded definition						
23		\$	205.7	\$	167.1	\$	128.6
24				\$		\$	-
25	2025 Annual Expenditures			\$ 205.7	\$ 167.1	\$ 128.6	\$ -
26							
27							
28	Sales Tax at 6%			\$ (12.3)	\$ (10.0)	\$ (7.7)	\$ -
29							
30	FY ending	Growth by population		High	Middle	Low	Adopted
31	2025	1.6%	\$ (12.30)	\$ (10.00)	\$ (7.70)	\$ -	
32	2026	1.5%	\$ (12.50)	\$ (10.20)	\$ (7.80)	\$ -	
33	2027	1.4%	\$ (12.70)	\$ (10.30)	\$ (7.90)	\$ -	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	HB 7031 S. 46										
2	Firearms & Accessories										
3	NICS Firearm Background Checks - Florida										
4		Long Gun	Hand Gun	Other							
5	2025	271,741	702,406	48,232							
6	2024	292,801	679,462	62,381							
7	2023	303,865	751,561	59,451							
8	2022	293,950	753,761	60,250							
9	2021	344,790	855,268	65,505							
10	2020	373,384	1,042,466	67,365							
11	2019	225,560	608,924	46,349							
12	2018	241,875	590,140	46,257							
13	2017	278,618	638,938	38,968							
14	2016	316,232	662,308	42,439							
15	2015	277,768	572,020	28,972							
16											
17	11 Year										
18	Average	292,780	714,296	51,470							
19	ANNUAL FIREARMS MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT REPORT (ATF) - US				ANNUAL FIREARMS MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT						
20		Rifles	Shotguns	Total	Pistols	Revolvers	Total	Misc. Firearms			
21	2023	3,119,376	602,782	3,722,158	3,939,517	805,054	4,744,571	1,305,530			
22	2022	3,658,523	662,510	4,321,033	6,183,507	843,347	7,026,854	2,172,540			
23	2021	3,934,374	675,426	4,609,800	6,751,919	1,159,918	7,911,837	1,283,282			
24	2020	2,760,392	476,682	3,237,074	5,509,183	993,078	6,502,261	1,324,743			
25	2019	2,846,757	535,994	3,382,751	3,046,013	580,601	3,626,614	946,929			
26	2018	2,846,757	535,994	3,382,751	3,679,268	598,703	4,277,971	1,008,537			
27	2017	2,504,092	653,139	3,157,231							
28	2016	4,239,335	848,617	5,087,952							
29	2015	3,691,799	777,273	4,469,072							
30	2014	3,379,549	935,411	4,314,960							
31											
32	10 Year										
33	Average	83.1%	16.9%		85.4%	14.6%			100%		
34	Assumed FL Sales of Rifles and Shotguns Based on Manufacturing Breakout and FL Background Checks				Assumed FL Sales of Pistols and Revolvers Based on Manufacturing Breakout and FL Background Checks						
35		Rifles	Shotguns		Pistols	Revolvers		Misc. Firearms			
36											
37											
38	2025	225,837	45,904	-	599,782	102,624		48,232			
39	2024	243,339	49,462		580,190	99,272		62,381			
40	2023	252,534	51,331		641,755	109,806		59,451			
41	2022	244,294	49,656		643,634	110,127		60,250			
42	2021	286,546	58,244		730,310	124,958		65,505			
43	2020	310,309	63,075		890,158	152,308		67,365			
44	2019	187,457	38,103		519,958	88,966		46,349			
45	2018	201,016	40,859		503,918	86,222		46,257			
46	2017	231,552	47,066		545,587	93,351		38,968			
47	2016	262,812	53,420		565,542	96,766		42,439			
48											
49	10 Year										
50	Average	244,570	49,712		622,083	106,440		53,720			
51	Average Price (source: NSSF)										
52	Annual % change, 2025	-2.1%	2.1%		1.3%	1.3%		0.2%			
53		Rifles	Shotguns	Subtotal			Subtotal		Subtotal		
54	Total Sales	\$ 263,376,911	\$ 40,604,830	\$ 303,981,742	\$ 252,068,121	\$ 32,347,171	\$ 284,415,291	\$ 10,765,428	\$ 599,162,461		
55											
56											
57	Ammunition and Accessories Sales										
58											
59	Products Segmentation for Gun and Ammunition Store Revenue (source: IBISWorld)										
60		IBIS Shares	Total Sales/22.2%								
61	Rifles & Shotguns:	22.22%	\$ 1,367,780,632	Gun and Ammunition Retail Store revenues (2025)							
62											
63											
64	Ammunition	15.80%	\$ 216,109,340	Ammunition share of Gun and Ammo Retail Store revenues (2025)							
65	Accessories	18.80%	\$ 257,142,759	Accessories share of Gun and Ammo Retail Store revenues (2025)							
66											
67	Florida Gun & Ammo Store Sales										
68	Rifles, Shotguns	\$	303,981,742								
69	Ammunition	\$	216,109,340								
70	Handguns	\$	284,415,291								
71	Other firearms	\$	10,765,428								
72	Other equipment, apparel and supplies	\$	257,142,759								
73	Total	\$	1,072,414,560								
74	convert to millions	\$	1,072.4								

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Hunting, Fishing, and Camping Sales Tax Holiday

Bill Number(s): SB 7046

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 39

Sponsor(s):

Month/Year Impact Begins: Collections October 2026 – January 2027

Date of Analysis: 2/27/2026; revised 3/6/2026

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Sales tax is collected on the purchase of firearms and ammunition, camping supplies, and fishing supplies.

The definition of “firearms in s. 790.001(9) is as follows.

““Firearm” means any weapon (including a starter gun) which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; any destructive device; or any machine gun. The term “firearm” does not include an antique firearm unless the antique firearm is used in the commission of a crime.”

b. Proposed Change: The bill creates a three and a half month sales tax holiday September 7 – December 31, 2026 for:

- a. Ammunition (No price caps) as defined in s. 790.001(1)
- b. Firearms, defined as “a weapon capable of firing a missile and includes a pistol, rifle, or shotgun using an explosive charge as a propellant” (No price caps).
- c. Accessories for firearms (No price caps)
 - i. Charging handles.
 - ii. Cleaning kits.
 - iii. Holsters.
 - iv. Pistol grips.
 - v. Sights or optics.
 - vi. Stocks.
- d. Bows, crossbows, and related accessories listed below (No price caps).
 - i. Arrows
 - ii. Bolts
 - iii. Quarrels
 - iv. Quivers
 - v. Releases
 - vi. Sights or optics
 - vii. Wristguards
- e. Camping supplies (With price caps)
 - i. Tents (\$200 or less)
 - ii. Sleeping bags, portable hammocks, and camping stoves and collapsible camping chairs (\$50 or less)
 - iii. Camping lanterns and flashlights (\$30 or less)"
- f. Fishing supplies (With price caps). Fishing supplies for commercial purposes are not exempt.
 - i. Rods and reels (\$75 or less if sold individually or \$150 or less if sold as a set)
 - ii. Tackle boxes or bags (\$30 or less)
 - iii. Bait or fishing tackle (**\$10** or less if sold individually or **\$20** or less if sold as a set)"

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 2025.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Hunting, Fishing, and Camping Sales Tax Holiday

Bill Number(s): SB 7046

REC Impact for Hunting, Camping, and Fishing Sales Tax Holiday, HB7031 - Section 98, 7/15/2025, https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/_pdf/page719-729.pdf .

REC Impact for Hunting Season Sales Tax Holiday - Approximately 3.5 Months, SB7034 - Section 41, 4/18/2025, https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/_pdf/page423-428.pdf .

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, <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.

2025 Shooting Sports Retail sales and inventory executive snapshot, RetailBI, Gearfire, <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1joFVjnZni6RByyp7izchQox8RNnwtBVA> .

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

I. Firearms, Ammunition, and Accessories

For firearms and bows and crossbows, this analysis uses the REC impact for Hunting Season Sales Tax Holiday, dated 7/15/2025 as adopted. The following modification to the methodology is made.

Types of firearms assumed included in the sales tax holiday:

- Longguns (hunting rifle (bolt-action rifle), shotgun, semi-automatic, fully-automatic)
- Pistols (hand guns) – revolver, semi-automatic, fully-automatic
- Lower receivers
- Antique guns (the analysis assumes the bill’s definition of firearm includes these)
- Muzzle-loading guns (the analysis assumes the bill’s definition of firearm includes these)
- Any other gun

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

- Rifles
- Shotguns
- Pistols
- Revolvers
- Other firearms
- Ammunition
- 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 2025. An 11-year average was used 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 10-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. To account for any price changes from the prices adopted in 2025, a report on annual price changes in 2025 from RetailBI by Gearfire was used to adjust the prices to current levels.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Hunting, Fishing, and Camping Sales Tax Holiday

Bill Number(s): SB 7046

To estimate annual sales of ammunition and accessories, the product segmentation of revenues by rifles, ammunition, accessories, and other items from an IBIS report is applied to the estimate of rifles and shotgun sales to estimate an add-on for ammunition and accessories.

Duration

Background checks for the period 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. It is assumed that additional 2 weeks (14 days) worth of sales will be shifted into the holiday period to take advantage of the tax exemption.

Growth Rate for Hunting Items

To grow the source data from FY 2024-25 to FY 2026-27, the growth rate of total population in Florida was used.

II. 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).

Duration

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. It is assumed that additional 2 weeks (14 days) worth of sales will be shifted into the holiday period to take advantage of the tax exemption.

Growth Rate for Hunting Items

To grow the source data, the growth rate of total population in Florida was used.

III. Camping and Fishing

For the camping and fishing items estimates, the analysis uses the REC Impact for Hunting, Camping, and Fishing Sales Tax Holiday, HB7031 - Section 98, 7/15/2025. As in the previously adopted impact, the estimates for retail sales of camping and fishing items used average annual expenditures by consumer unit by category from the BLS Consumer Expenditures Survey (CES) for camping equipment and fishing equipment. Assumptions are made about what share of camping and fishing expenditures the exempt items comprise. Camping and fishing equipment expenditures' shares of total consumer expenditures for the United States are applied to estimated Florida annual consumer 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.

A slight change to the methodology was made. Estimates of after-tax (federal and state income etc.) from BLS' CES survey were not available for 2024 because the National Bureau of Economic Research has not updated the tax liabilities calculator (TAXSIM) since the 2023 tax year. The 2023 ratio of after-tax income to income was used to estimate 2024 after-tax income.

It is assumed that 60% of expenditures are on items that fall under the price caps for the various items. This percentage was increased from 50% from the last adopted impact to 60% to account for the fact that bait and tackle price caps were doubled to \$10 and \$20 respectively.

Duration

In addition to the duration of the sales tax holiday, more weeks than the holiday duration are added to account for shifting of purchases to take advantage of the holiday.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Hunting, Fishing, and Camping Sales Tax Holiday

Bill Number(s): SB 7046

IV. Estimates by Category

The middle uses the assumptions from the previously adopted impact. The middle assumes two extra weeks of induced sales, 1 before and 1 after the holiday, where consumers will shift purchases to take advantage of the holiday. The camping, fishing, and hunting impacts assume two extra weeks of sales in addition to the 17 weeks of the holiday (rounded).

Estimated Sales Tax Exemptions (Millions of Dollars)				
EXEMPTION TYPE	HIGH	MIDDLE	LOW	ADOPTED
Camping		(2.5)		(2.5)
Fishing		(5.4)		(5.4)
Hunting		(26.4)		(26.4)
Total	-	(34.3)	-	(34.3)

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(34.3)			
2026-27						
2027-28						
2028-29						
2029-30						

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	(30.4)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(1.0)	0.0	(2.9)	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
2030-31	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
2026-27	(34.3)	0.0	(4.7)	0.0	(39.0)	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
2030-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	SPB 7046, Section 39						
2	Hunting, Fishing, & Camping Sales Tax Holiday						
3	116 Days						
4	17 Weeks						
5	9/7/2026 Start						
6	12/31/2026 End						
7							
8	2/27/2026						
9	Summary						
10	Estimated Sales Tax Exemptions (Millions of Dollars)						
11	EXEMPTION TYPE	HIGH	MIDDLE	LOW	ADOPTED		
12	Camping		(2.5)		(2.5)		
13	Fishing		(5.4)		(5.4)		
14	Hunting		(26.4)		(26.4)		
15	Total	-	(34.3)	-	(34.3)		
16							
17							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	SPB 7046, Section 39							
2	Firearms, Ammunition, Bows, & Accessories							
3	116 Days							
4	17 Weeks							
5	9/7/2026 Start							
6	12/31/2026 End							
7								
8	SUMMARY		2025 Annual Expenditures					
9	Rifles, Shotguns	\$	304.0					
10	Ammunition	\$	216.1					
11	Handguns	\$	284.4					
12	Other firearms	\$	10.8					
13	Accessories	\$	128.6					
14	Bows, crossbows, arrows	\$	1.6					
15	Florida Expenditures	\$	945.5					
16								
17	September - December Purchases				Adopted			
18	116 days % of 365			31.8%	31.8%			
19	NICS Background checks			40.2%	40.2%			
20	Archery licenses			51.1%	51.1%			
21								
22	September - ASSUMED FULL MONTH	September - December Purchases		Low	Middle	High	Adopted	
23		Rifles, Shotguns	\$	122.3			\$	122.3
24		Ammunition	\$	86.9			\$	86.9
25		Handguns	\$	114.4			\$	114.4
26		Other firearms	\$	4.3			\$	4.3
27		Accessories	\$	51.7			\$	51.7
28		Bows, crossbows, arrows	\$	0.8			\$	0.8
29		Florida Expenditures	\$	380.6			\$	380.6
30								
31	Expanded Definition of Firearms		Low	Middle	High	Adopted		
32	Lever	Add-on %	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
33	Add-on expenditures for expanded definition		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
34								
35			Low	Middle	High	Adopted		
36	Opt out for Vendors		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
37								
38	September - December Purchases		\$	-	\$	380.6	\$	-
39								
40	Convert to 1 Day		\$	-	\$	3.3	\$	-
41								
42			Low	Middle	High	Adopted		
43	Spending Behavior (Shifted/ Enticed Days)		14	14	14	14		
44			\$	-	\$	45.9	\$	-
45								
46	Total purchases		\$	-	\$	426.5	\$	-
47								
48	Sales Tax at 6%		\$	-	\$	(25.6)	\$	-
49								
50	FY ending	Growth by population	Low	Middle	High	Adopted		
51	2025	1.6%	\$	-	\$	(25.60)	\$	-
52	2026	1.5%	\$	-	\$	(26.00)	\$	-
53	2027	1.4%	\$	-	\$	(26.40)	\$	-

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	SPB 7046, Section 39										
2	Firearms, Ammunition, & Accessories										
3	NICS Firearm Background Checks - Florida										
4		Long Gun	Hand Gun	Other							
5	2025	271,741	702,406	48,232							
6	2024	292,801	679,462	62,381							
7	2023	303,865	751,561	59,451							
8	2022	293,950	753,761	60,250							
9	2021	344,790	855,268	65,505							
10	2020	373,384	1,042,466	67,365							
11	2019	225,560	608,924	46,349							
12	2018	241,875	590,140	46,257							
13	2017	278,618	638,938	38,968							
14	2016	316,232	662,308	42,439							
15	2015	277,768	572,020	28,972							
16											
17	11 Year										
18	Average	292,780	714,296	51,470							
19	ANNUAL FIREARMS MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT REPORT (ATF) - US					ANNUAL FIREARMS MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT					
20		Rifles	Shotguns	Total		Pistols	Revolvers	Total		Misc. Firearms	
21	2023	3,119,376	602,782	3,722,158		3,939,517	805,054	4,744,571		1,305,530	
22	2022	3,658,523	662,510	4,321,033		6,183,507	843,347	7,026,854		2,172,540	
23	2021	3,934,374	675,426	4,609,800		6,751,919	1,159,918	7,911,837		1,283,282	
24	2020	2,760,392	476,682	3,237,074		5,509,183	993,078	6,502,261		1,324,743	
25	2019	2,846,757	535,994	3,382,751		3,046,013	580,601	3,626,614		946,929	
26	2018	2,846,757	535,994	3,382,751		3,679,268	598,703	4,277,971		1,008,537	
27	2017	2,504,092	653,139	3,157,231							
28	2016	4,239,335	848,617	5,087,952							
29	2015	3,691,799	777,273	4,469,072							
30	2014	3,379,549	935,411	4,314,960							
31											
32	10 Year										
33	Average	83.1%	16.9%			85.4%	14.6%			100%	
34	Assumed FL Sales of Rifles and Shotguns Based on Manufacturing Breakout and FL Background Checks					Assumed FL Sales of Pistols and Revolvers Based on Manufacturing Breakout and FL Background Checks					
35		Rifles	Shotguns			Pistols	Revolvers			Misc. Firearms	
36											
37											
38	2025	225,837	45,904	-		599,782	102,624			48,232	
39	2024	243,339	49,462			580,190	99,272			62,381	
40	2023	252,534	51,331			641,755	109,806			59,451	
41	2022	244,294	49,656			643,634	110,127			60,250	
42	2021	286,546	58,244			730,310	124,958			65,505	
43	2020	310,309	63,075			890,158	152,308			67,365	
44	2019	187,457	38,103			519,958	88,966			46,349	
45	2018	201,016	40,859			503,918	86,222			46,257	
46	2017	231,552	47,066			545,587	93,351			38,968	
47	2016	262,812	53,420			565,542	96,766			42,439	
48											
49	10 Year										
50	Average	244,570	49,712			622,083	106,440			53,720	
51	Average Price (source: NSSF)	\$1,100	\$800			400	300			200	
52	Annual % change, 2025	-2.1%	2.1%			1.3%	1.3%			0.2%	
53		Rifles	Shotguns	Subtotal				Subtotal		Subtotal	
54	Total Sales	\$ 263,376,911	\$ 40,604,830	\$ 303,981,742		\$ 252,068,121	\$ 32,347,171	\$ 284,415,291		\$ 10,765,428	
55											
56											
57	Ammunition and Accessories Sales										
58											
59	Products Segmentation for Gun and Ammunition Store Revenue (source: IBISWorld)										
60		IBIS Shares	Total Sales/21.1%								
61	Rifles & Shotguns:	22.22%	\$ 1,367,780,632							Gun and Ammunition Retail Store revenues (2025)	
62											
63											
64	Ammunition	15.80%	\$ 216,109,340							Ammunition share of Gun and Ammo Retail Store revenues (2025)	
65											
66	Accessories	9.40%	\$ 128,571,379							Accessories share of Gun and Ammo Retail Store revenues (2025)	
67											
68	Rifles, Shotguns	\$	303,981,742								
69	Ammunition	\$	216,109,340								
70	Handguns	\$	284,415,291								
71	Other firearms	\$	10,765,428								
72	Accessories	\$	128,571,379								
73	Total	\$	943,843,180								
74	convert to millions	\$	943.8								

	A	B	C	D	E
2	CrossBows & Bows, Arrows & Accessories				
3	2016 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation				
4	Table 17: Expenditures for Hunting 2016				
5	Note: There are changes in methodology between 2016 and 2022.				
6	EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES				
7					
8	Expenditures				
9	(1000s \$)				
10		2016	2022		
11	Hunting equipment, total	\$ 7,383,871	\$ 7,903,537		
12	Firearms	\$ 2,913,826	\$ 3,118,897		
13	Bows, arrows, archery equipment	\$ 23,201	\$ 24,834	Estimate	
14					
15		2016	2022		
16		(1000s \$)	(1000s \$)		
17	Bows, arrows, archery equipment	\$ 23,201	\$ 24,834		
18	% bows and crossbows, arrows and bolts	95.0%	95.0%		
19	Florida Share	6.57%	6.65%		
20		\$ 1,448.1	\$ 1,569.5		
21	convert to millions	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.57		
22					
23	Calculation of growth rate to 2022		CY		
24	National Expenditures	2011	2016	2022	
25	Hunting Equipment (1000s)	\$ 7,738,324	\$ 7,383,871	7,903,537	
26					
27					
28		2011 to 2016	2016 to 2022		
29	Average annual growth	-0.9%	1.1%		
30					
31	Grow	CY 2023	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
32	Florida Share of US Bows and Crossbows	\$ 1,587			
33	convert to millions	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.63
34	FL population growth rate			1.7%	1.6%

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	SPB 7046, Section 39		116 Days				
2	2/27/2026		17 Weeks				
3			9/7/2026		Start		
4	Camping & Fishing Exemptions		12/31/2026		End		
5	SUMMARY						
6	1. Total Taxable Sales (Millions of Dollars)						
7							
8	Category	Annual Expenditures (Millions of \$)					
9	Camping supplies						
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camping lanterns and flashlights Sleeping bags, portable hammocks, and camping stoves and collapsible camping chairs Tents 	\$ 232.5	Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option) 6.8%				
11	Fishing supplies						
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rods and reels Tackle boxes or bags Bait or fishing tackle 	\$ 496.0					
13	Florida Expenditures	\$ 728.5					
14							
15	2. Percent of Category that falls below price cap.		% of Category that falls below price cap				
16	% of Category that falls below price cap	Annual Expenditures (Millions of \$)	Low	Middle	High	Adopted	
17	Camping supplies	\$ 232.5	30%	40%	50%	50%	
18	Fishing supplies	\$ 496.0	25%	30%	60%	50%	
19	Florida Expenditures	\$ 728.5					
20							
21	3. Annual expenditures below the cap.						
22	Annual expenditures (millions of \$)	Annual Expenditures (Millions of \$)	Low	Middle	High	Adopted	
23	Camping supplies	\$ 232.5	69.75	93.00	116.25	116.25	
24	Fishing supplies	\$ 496.0	124.00	148.80	297.60	248.00	
25	Florida Expenditures	\$ 728.5	\$ 193.8	\$ 241.8	\$ 413.9	\$ 364.3	
26							
27	4. Weekly expenditures below the cap.						
28	Weekly expenditures (millions of \$)						
29		Weekly Expenditures (Millions of \$)	Low	Middle	High	Adopted	
30	Camping supplies	\$ 4.5	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.8	\$ 2.2	\$ 2.24	
31	Fishing supplies	\$ 9.5	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.9	\$ 5.7	\$ 4.77	
32	Florida Expenditures	\$ 14.0	\$ 3.7	\$ 4.7	\$ 8.0	\$ 7.0	
33							
34	5. Spending behavior (number of holiday weeks plus additional weeks shifted/ induced)						
35	Spending Behavior	Low (LAW)	Middle	High	Adopted Expenditures	Adopted Weeks	Adopted Expenditures
36	# weeks	17	19	21		19	
37	Camping supplies	\$ 38.0	\$ 42.5	\$ 46.9	\$ 42.5	19	
38	Fishing supplies	\$ 81.1	\$ 90.6	\$ 100.2	\$ 90.6	19	
39	Florida Expenditures	\$ 119.1	\$ 133.1	\$ 147.1	\$ 133.1		-
40							
41	6. Sales tax collections.						
42	Sales Tax	Low	Middle	High	Adopted Sales Tax		
43	# weeks	17	19	21	19		
44	Camping supplies	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.8	\$ 2.5		
45	Fishing supplies	\$ 4.9	\$ 5.4	\$ 6.0	\$ 5.4		
46	Florida Expenditures	\$ 7.1	\$ 8.0	\$ 8.8	\$ 8.0		
47							
48	8. Total impact (UNDER price cap PLUS ABOVE if included)						
49		Low	Middle	High	Adopted Sales Tax		
50	Camping supplies	\$ (2.3)	\$ (2.5)	\$ (2.8)	\$ (2.5)		
51	Fishing supplies	\$ (4.9)	\$ (5.4)	\$ (6.0)	\$ (5.4)		
54	Total	\$ (7.1)	\$ (8.0)	\$ (8.8)	\$ (7.9)		
55							
57		Low	Middle	High	Adopted Sales Tax		
58	Total retail sales tax impact	\$ (7.1)	\$ (8.0)	\$ (8.8)	\$ (7.9)		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	SPB 7046, Section 39								116 Days
2	2/27/2026								17 Weeks
3	Camping & Fishing Exemptions								9/7/2026 Start
4	Camping and fishing equipment expenditures					100	12/31/2026 End		
5									
6	Consumer Expenditures by Category					Estimates	FL population growth, FY ending		
7	2024		2024		2022-2023 Avg.	FL households growth, FY ending			
8									FL Pers. Income growth
9	United States		South	Florida		2024	2025	2026	2027
10	Number of Consumer Units		135,760,000	53,402,000	9,393,399	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
11	Florida FTE Visitors (converted to CUs)				923,516	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
12	Average number in consumer unit:		2.4	2.4	2.4	7.3	5.9	5.0	5.9
13	Income after taxes per Consumer Unit (\$) (ESTIMATED)		89,942	82,853	82,853				
14	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit (\$)		78,535	70,376	67,837				
15									
16	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit (Household)								
17									
18	Camping equipment	0.0001972	7.35	19.76	19.05	210,889,580	223,256,200	234,481,418	248,354,021
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 								
21	West								
22	Hunting and fishing equipment		33.01	84.45	81.40	901,203,859	954,050,688	1,002,019,913	1,061,302,329
23	% of average annual expenditures	0.042032%	0.0420%	0.1200%	0.1200%				
24	Fishing only (share from FW survey, 48.22%)			0.120%		434,560,500.96	460,043,242	483,174,002	511,759,983
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	Increase - Doubled Price Cap - Bait & Tackle		1.59	1.43	1.37	15,221,384	16,113,970	16,924,173	17,925,456
30	% of average annual expenditures	0.002%	0.0020%	0.0020%	0.0020%				
31	Assumed 5% of fishing equipment	5.000%							
32									
33	Total FISHING EQUIPMENT								529,685,439
38	Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Table 1800. Region of residence: Average annual expenditures and characteristics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2021, 2022, 2023.								
39	Table R-1. All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, stdn. errors, coeff. of variation, & weekly (D) or quarterly (I) percents reporting, Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 2021, 2022.								
40									

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Liquefied Petroleum Gas Tanks
Bill Number(s): SB 7046

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: S. 9

Sponsor(s): Finance and Tax

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 2/27/2026

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Currently, Tanks, drums, pipe, etc., sold or rented by the dealer to persons using liquefied petroleum gas are taxable. The rental charge shall be the fair market price and not a token monthly charge for the use of the equipment. LP gas dealers should pay tax to their suppliers on such items unless purchased for rental or resale.

The charge for the filling of liquefied petroleum (L.P.) gas tanks, including tanks used in recreational vehicles, is exempt when the L.P. gas will be used by the purchaser for the purposes of residential heating, cooking, lighting, or refrigeration. The dealer must document on the customer's invoice or other written evidence of sale that the charge is for filling a L.P. tank with the gas sold for the purposes of residential household cooking, heating, lighting, or refrigeration.

Natural gas fuel as defined in Section 206.9951(2), F.S., natural gas, compressed natural gas, and liquefied natural gas are exempt from sales tax when placed into the fuel supply system of a motor vehicle.

If the tank and the propane are bundled on the invoice (one unit price), then sales tax is due on both, even though tax may not be due on the gas itself. If an exchange is made, e.g. only propane is purchased, if it is for exempt purposes, then no sales tax is due. If an exchange is made and the gas is used for commercial purposes, then sales tax is due on the gas, but not on the tank because the tank is exchanged.

b. Proposed Change: The draft language exempts liquefied petroleum gas tanks with a capacity of 20 lbs. or less from sales tax. The items enumerated in the bill are:

- Portable tanks for butane gas, propane gas, natural gas, or all other forms of liquefied petroleum gases with a capacity of 20 pounds or less.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

E-mail correspondence with DOR.

Email correspondence with the Energy Information Administration.

Energy Information Administration, Florida Propane (Consumer Grade) Refiner Sales Volumes, Excel File Name: pet_cons_refoth_c_sfl_epllpa_mgalpd_a.xls, http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_cons_refoth_c_sfl_epllpa_mgalpd_a.htm.

IBIS World, Industrial Machinery, Gas and Chemicals, OD6423, Propane Tank Exchange Services in the US, Cooking with fire: An anticipated correction in energy markets will lead to a declining price of propane, January 2024.

US Department of Transportation, Requalification Guide for Propane Cylinders, https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/docs/propane_en_v3.pdf

Primary source research – local home improvement retail stores and internet search.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Liquefied Petroleum Gas Tanks
Bill Number(s): SB 7046

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The US Energy Information Administration has the following definitions of liquefied petroleum gases (https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/TblDefs/pet_pnp_gp_tbldef2.asp).

Key Terms	Definition
Butylene (C ₄ H ₈)	An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.
Ethane (C ₂ H ₆)	A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.
Isobutane (C ₄ H ₁₀)	A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)	A group of hydrocarbon-based gases derived from crude oil refining or natural gas fractionation. For convenience of transportation, these gases are liquefied through pressurization. Historical EIA published LPG series includes: ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene. This may not be consistent with other definitions of LPG which only include propane, normal butane, and isobutane.
Natural Gas Liquids	Those hydrocarbons in natural gas that are separated from the gas as liquids through the process of absorption, condensation, adsorption, or other methods in gas processing or cycling plants. Generally such liquids consist of propane and heavier hydrocarbons and are commonly referred to as lease condensate, natural gasoline, and liquefied petroleum gases. Natural gas liquids include natural gas plant liquids (primarily ethane, propane, butane, and isobutane; see Natural Gas Plant Liquids) and lease condensate (primarily pentanes produced from natural gas at lease separators and field facilities; see Lease Condensate).
Normal Butane (C ₄ H ₁₀)	A normally gaseous straight chain hydrocarbon that is a colorless paraffinic gas which boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees Fahrenheit.
Propane (C ₃ H ₈)	A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

The bill exempts a wider range of products than the propane gas tank 20-lb or less in the draft language adopted at the REC on 2/20/2026 for propane gas tanks. There are several issues associated with the inclusion of additional products.

1. The term “tank” is not defined anywhere in the bill and it is not defined in chapter 212.
2. It is not specified in the bill whether the language exempts the tank only or the gas. The bill does not specifically state anywhere that the subject of the bill is the container and not the contents of the container.
3. It is not clear how this language will be implemented, considering a current practice of bundling the tank and the propane as one unit/ one item/ one price and levying the tax on the total. Dealers will have to itemize the tank and the propane separately since the tank will be exempt, while the propane may or may not be exempt.
4. Research of local retail stores was unable to find “butane tanks” or “natural gas tanks” sold at local home improvement stores. Research did not uncover any 20-lb tanks of butane sold in retail stores. No natural gas “tanks” were available in stores that fit the capacity limit of the bill. Local retail stores stated they do not refill butane or natural gas into refillable containers. The highest weight container of butane available in a local store was 1 lb. Some examples of available butane products included butane grill lighters, butane canisters for camp stoves or for torches/ soldering. No natural gas products were found in online or in-store inventory.
5. It is especially problematic if the tank (container) is exempt but the gas is taxable because it is for commercial use.
6. Based on EIA’s definitions, there may be significant commercial use of all of the above products. Since these products appear to be sold as a unit (gas + canister), since the bill does not state which one is exempt, it is possible the bill to have a significant negative impact on sales tax.
7. Within the time available to prepare the impact, no information was received from EIA about data on butane.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Liquefied Petroleum Gas Tanks
Bill Number(s): SB 7046

- 8. Typically, households using natural gas would not be using portable natural gas tanks.
- 9. It is unclear if the bill will exempt from sales tax items, such as butane lighters or butane canisters, and which component of the product is exempt. Currently, such products are sold as a unit (container and gas) and it is unclear how they can be unbundled.

The impact of the bill appears to be greater than the impact adopted at the 2/20/2026 REC. However, this analysis could not estimate its magnitude within the time available for analysis.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			(**)	(**)		
2027-28			(**)	(**)		
2028-29			(**)	(**)		
2029-30			(**)	(**)		
2030-31			(**)	(**)		

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2027-28	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2028-29	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2029-30	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2030-31	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: State University Public Works Contracts

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

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s):

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 20, 2026; February 27, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: FAC 12A-1.094 defines a “public works” as a project for public use or enjoyment, financed and owned by a government entity, built by private persons. A public works results in a public facility which is stated to include “land, improvements to land, building, structure, or other fixed site”. The same rule provides that materials used in a public works are taxable unless they are bought and held by the governmental entity commissioning the work before being handed off to the contractor.

FAC 12A-1.051 provides rules relating to contractors and their taxability. In almost all cases, contractors are considered to be the ultimate consumers of the materials they purchase and are therefore required to pay tax on those materials.

F.S. 1001.705(d) provides that state universities, as identified in 1000.21(9) are agencies of the state which belong to the executive branch of state government.

b. Proposed Change: This language creates a mechanism for state universities to request a refund from the Department for sales taxes paid during the construction of a public works.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

IPEDS University Financials

January 2026 General Revenue Estimating Conference Results

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

SUS schools, as governmental entities, are exempt from sales tax when purchasing TPP for public works. However, the practical application of this exemption creates friction in the public works process. While SUS schools are assumed to be adept at mitigating this friction, the proposed change mitigates it entirely, replacing the operational friction with a refund lag. This creates an impact based solely on timing. While under current law, the purchases are made exempt, and therefore the state never sees any tax dollars, under the proposed change the purchases would be taxed, and the tax dollars would be refunded in the following quarter. So long as the value of taxable purchases continues to rise, the state should see a small positive impact each quarter, as the new purchases being made are larger than the refunds due for the prior quarters purchasing.

In practice, the systemic friction under the current system means that some taxable activity occurs. For example, a contractor finding himself 2 bags of concrete short of finishing a sidewalk repair may prefer to simply procure the needed bags himself rather than go through the university bureaucracy. In this case, the state would collect the tax on the sale, and the university would have no means to recoup the added expense. Under the proposed change, the university would be able to receive a refund for those taxes, therefore a recurring negative insignificant is proposed.

The figures themselves are derived from the IPEDS financial reports, specifically the value of Buildings, Infrastructure, and Land Improvements for the 12 SUS schools. This analysis assumes the difference between the current year and the prior year is a suitable proxy for the amount of spending that occurred on materials for that category. For example, a school with \$100,000 in Building value for FY 2021-22 and \$120,000 in Building value for FY 2022-23 is assumed to have spent \$20,000 in materials on Buildings in FY 2022-23. This proxy for spending is then grown through the impact window by the adopted Sales Tax Building Investment Growth Rates from the January 2026 General Revenue Conference. The assumed spending is split into 4 equal quarters and lagged by one quarter to simulate the refund the process. The impact is then the assumed spending net of the simulated refund.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: State University Public Works Contracts

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

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$3.3M	(*)		
2027-28			\$0.2M	(*)		
2028-29			\$0.1M	(*)		
2029-30			*	(*)		
2030-31			\$0.1M	(*)		

Revenue Distribution: Sales Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted a positive indeterminate impact for cash in the first year with a zero cash impact in each subsequent year and a recurring impact of zero.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	**	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
2030-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	↓ Year End Balance \ FY Ending →	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	
2	Buildings - Ending balance	10,847,233,473	11,138,518,597	11,601,971,226	12,098,847,011	13,033,242,536	13,385,676,111	14,353,298,043	14,778,088,971	
3	Infrastructure - Ending balance	764,339,030	789,191,304	823,277,016	864,624,105	941,398,910	978,685,544	1,032,017,640	1,075,055,297	
4	Land improvements - Ending balance	303,978,152	312,784,513	338,848,868	337,292,774	346,916,703	347,127,605	482,794,903	482,828,446	
5										
6	↓ New Additions \ FY Ending →	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	
7	Buildings - Ending balance		291,285,124	463,452,629	496,875,785	934,395,525	352,433,575	967,621,932	424,790,928	=I2-H2
8	Infrastructure - Ending balance		24,852,274	34,085,712	41,347,089	76,774,805	37,286,634	53,332,096	43,037,657	=I3-H3
9	Land improvements - Ending balance		8,806,361	26,064,355	(1,556,094)	9,623,929	210,902	135,667,298	33,543	=I4-H4
10										
11	↓ Tax From New Additions \ FY Ending →	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31				
12	Buildings - Ending balance	9,779,064	10,453,820	10,840,611	11,133,308	11,433,907				
13	Infrastructure - Ending balance	1,981,530	2,118,256	2,196,631	2,255,940	2,316,851				
14	Land improvements - Ending balance	1,470,462	1,571,923	1,630,085	1,674,097	1,719,298				
15		=SUMIFS('Refund Schedule .NOPRINT'!\$F\$23:\$F\$54, 'Refund Schedule .NOPRINT'!\$C\$23:\$C\$54, 'Universities Public Works'!B11)								
16										
17	↓ Refund Granted \ FY Ending →	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31				
18	Buildings - Ending balance	(7,334,298)	(10,285,131)	(10,743,913)	(11,060,133)	(11,358,757)				
19	Infrastructure - Ending balance	(1,486,148)	(2,084,074)	(2,177,037)	(2,241,113)	(2,301,623)				
20	Land improvements - Ending balance	(1,102,846)	(1,546,558)	(1,615,544)	(1,663,094)	(1,707,997)				
21		=SUMIFS('Refund Schedule .NOPRINT'!\$G\$23:\$G\$54, 'Refund Schedule .NOPRINT'!\$C\$23:\$C\$54, 'Universities Public Works'!B17)								
22										
23	↓ Net To State \ FY Ending →	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31				
24	Buildings - Ending balance	2,444,766	168,689	96,698	73,174	75,150	=F12+F18			
25	Infrastructure - Ending balance	495,383	34,181	19,594	14,827	15,228	=F13+F19			
26	Land improvements - Ending balance	367,615	25,365	14,540	11,003	11,300	=F14+F20			
27		3,307,764	228,236	130,832	99,004	101,678	=SUM(F24:F26)			
28										
29	System Leakage <i>(Sales tax expenditures that occur due to systemic friction)</i>		Assumed FY23 Leaked Taxable Sales			FY	Sales Tax Building Investment Growth Rates	Cash Impact (\$M)	Recurring Impact (\$M)	
30	Buildings	0.05%	212,395	=B30*I7		FY 2022-23			(*)	(0.02)
31	Infrastructure	0.10%	43,038	=B31*I8		FY 2023-24	-6.9%		(*)	(0.02)
32	Land improvements	0.10%	25,550	=AVERAGE(C9:I9)*B32		FY 2024-25	1.3%		(*)	(0.02)
33			280,983	=SUM(C30:C32)		FY 2025-26	0.8%		(*)	(0.02)
34						FY 2026-27	0.9%	3.308	(*)	(0.02)
35						FY 2027-28	6.9%	0.228	(*)	(0.02)
36						FY 2028-29	3.7%	0.131	(*)	(0.02)
37						FY 2029-30	2.7%	0.099	(*)	(0.02)
38						FY 2030-31	2.7%	0.102	(*)	(0.02)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Tennis Admissions

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

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s):

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 27, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Section 212.04 (2) (a), Florida Statutes, lists the events in which an admissions tax may not be levied on.
- b. **Proposed Change:** Amends (2) (a) to include: “admissions to any Association of Tennis Professionals’ ATP Masters 1000 tournament or any Women’s Tennis Association’s WTA 1000 tournament;”.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Miami Open
 National Economic Estimating Conference, December 12, 2025
 TicketMaster
[Florida Tennis](#)

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Of the ATP Masters 1000 (9) & WTA 1000 (10) tournaments held each year, Florida hosts one being the Miami Open held annually in March. Two approaches were used to arrive at an impact: Price Variance (Low & High) & Average Price (Middle). Price variance incorporates each price by ticket type during the tournament timeframe whereas the average price takes the lowest & highest available prices by ticket type & averages the two. Prices were multiplied by seat capacity types, applied against the 6% sales tax rate to produce an impact per approach, which was then added together to derive the total impact. Lastly, the Tourism & Recreation Sales Tax Growth Rates from the January 2026 GR Conference were used to grow the impact through the forecast window. The impact is the table presented below.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	\$(13.9 M)	\$(13.9 M)	\$(5.2 M)	\$(5.2 M)	\$(0.6 M)	\$(0.6 M)
2027-28	\$(14.1 M)	\$(14.1 M)	\$(5.2 M)	\$(5.2 M)	\$(0.6 M)	\$(0.6 M)
2028-29	\$(14.4 M)	\$(14.4 M)	\$(5.4 M)	\$(5.4 M)	\$(0.7 M)	\$(0.7 M)
2029-30	\$(14.9 M)	\$(14.9 M)	\$(5.5 M)	\$(5.5 M)	\$(0.7 M)	\$(0.7 M)
2030-31	\$(15.3 M)	\$(15.3 M)	\$(5.7 M)	\$(5.7 M)	\$(0.7 M)	\$(0.7 M)

Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted an average of the high and middle estimates.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	(8.4)	(8.4)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.8)
2027-28	(8.6)	(8.6)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.8)
2028-29	(8.8)	(8.8)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.8)
2029-30	(9.0)	(9.0)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(0.9)
2030-31	(9.3)	(9.3)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(0.9)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Tennis Admissions

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

	6% Sub-Total		Add: Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	(9.5)	(9.5)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(10.8)	(10.8)
2027-28	(9.7)	(9.7)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(11.0)	(11.0)
2028-29	(9.9)	(9.9)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(11.3)	(11.3)
2029-30	(10.2)	(10.2)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(11.6)	(11.6)
2030-31	(10.5)	(10.5)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(11.9)	(11.9)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	↓ Year End Balance \ FY Ending →	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	
2	Buildings - Ending balance	10,847,233,473	11,138,518,597	11,601,971,226	12,098,847,011	13,033,242,536	13,385,676,111	14,353,298,043	14,778,088,971	
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5										
6	↓ New Additions \ FY Ending →	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	
7	Buildings - Ending balance		291,285,124	463,452,629	496,875,785	934,395,525	352,433,575	967,621,932	424,790,928	=I2-H2
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9	Land improvements - Ending balance		8,806,361	26,064,355	(1,556,094)	9,623,929	210,902	135,667,298	33,543	=I4-H4
10										
11	↓ Tax From New Additions \ FY Ending →	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31				
12	Buildings - Ending balance	9,779,064	10,453,820	10,840,611	11,133,308	11,433,907				
13	Infrastructure - Ending balance	1,981,530	2,118,256	2,196,631	2,255,940	2,316,851				
14	Land improvements - Ending balance	1,470,462	1,571,923	1,630,085	1,674,097	1,719,298				
15		=SUMIFS('Refund Schedule .NOPRINT'!\$F\$23:\$F\$54, 'Refund Schedule .NOPRINT'!\$C\$23:\$C\$54, 'Universities Public Works'!B11)								
16										
17	↓ Refund Granted \ FY Ending →	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31				
18	Buildings - Ending balance	(7,334,298)	(10,285,131)	(10,743,913)	(11,060,133)	(11,358,757)				
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20	Land improvements - Ending balance	(1,102,846)	(1,546,558)	(1,615,544)	(1,663,094)	(1,707,997)				
21		=SUMIFS('Refund Schedule .NOPRINT'!\$G\$23:\$G\$54, 'Refund Schedule .NOPRINT'!\$C\$23:\$C\$54, 'Universities Public Works'!B17)								
22										
23	↓ Net To State \ FY Ending →	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31				
24	Buildings - Ending balance	2,444,766	168,689	96,698	73,174	75,150	=F12+F18			
25	Infrastructure - Ending balance	495,383	34,181	19,594	14,827	15,228	=F13+F19			
26	Land improvements - Ending balance	367,615	25,365	14,540	11,003	11,300	=F14+F20			
27		3,307,764	228,236	130,832	99,004	101,678	=SUM(F24:F26)			
28										
29	System Leakage <i>(Sales tax expenditures that occur due to systemic friction)</i>		Assumed FY23 Leaked Taxable Sales			FY	Sales Tax Building Investment Growth Rates	Cash Impact (\$M)	Recurring Impact (\$M)	
30	Buildings	0.05%	212,395	=B30*I7		FY 2022-23			(*)	(0.02)
31	Infrastructure	0.10%	43,038	=B31*I8		FY 2023-24	-6.9%		(*)	(0.02)
32	Land improvements	0.10%	25,550	=AVERAGE(C9:I9)*B32		FY 2024-25	1.3%		(*)	(0.02)
33			280,983	=SUM(C30:C32)		FY 2025-26	0.8%		(*)	(0.02)
34						FY 2026-27	0.9%	3.308	(*)	(0.02)
35						FY 2027-28	6.9%	0.228	(*)	(0.02)
36						FY 2028-29	3.7%	0.131	(*)	(0.02)
37						FY 2029-30	2.7%	0.099	(*)	(0.02)
38						FY 2030-31	2.7%	0.102	(*)	(0.02)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Various Taxes and Fees

Issue: Child Care Tax Credit 3 Year Extension

Bill Number(s): HB 7031

Entire Bill

Partial Bill: Section 29

Sponsor(s): Representative Duggan

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: February 27, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Section 402.261(2)(e), F.S. states that the maximum annual child care tax credit of \$5 million is applicable to fiscal years 2024-25, 2025-26, 2026-27.
- b. **Proposed Change:** Section 402.261(2)(e), F.S. is amended to extend the child care tax credits through fiscal year 2029-30. Tax credits may not be approved beginning on or after July 1, 2030.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Child Care Applications and Allocations from the Department of Revenue

[Impact for CS/SB 7073 – Sections 26, 32, 39, 44, 49, 54, and 55 adopted June 17, 2024](#)

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The presented impact uses the same methodology from the adopted impact for CS/SB 7073 – Sections 26, 32, 39, 44, 49, 54, and 55, wherein claims against Severance, Sales and Use, and Beverage taxes are recognized in the first year of the credit, with claims against Corporate Income and Insurance Premium Tax recognized the following fiscal year. The split between the two groupings has been updated using the percentages from actual claim data from fiscal years 2024-25 and 2025-26.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			0.0	0.0		
2027-28			(2.5)	0.0		
2028-29			(5.0)	0.0		
2029-30			(5.0)	0.0		
2030-31			(2.5)	0.0		

Revenue Distribution: General Revenue

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/27/2026) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	(2.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.5)	0.0
2028-29	(5.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.0)	0.0
2029-30	(5.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.0)	0.0
2030-31	(2.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.5)	0.0

Approved Allocations and Applications

CHILD CARE TAX CREDITS

Fiscal Tax Year 7/1/2024 to 6/30/2025
 State Fiscal Year 24/25 Date of Report:

2/2/2025 11:08

Approved Allocations and Applications

CHILD CARE TAX CREDITS

Fiscal Tax Year 45839 to 46203
 State Fiscal Year 25/26 Date of Report:

46055.46545

Approved Dollar Amount											Cumulative	Approved Dollar Amount											Cumulative
Month	Corp	Ins	Malt	Wine	Liquor	SUT Direct Pay	Oil	Gas	Total	Total	Month	Corp	Ins	Malt	Wine	Liquor	SUT Direct Pay	Oil	Gas	Total	Total		
Jan-24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Jan-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Feb-24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Feb-25	\$14,400.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,400.00	
Mar-24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Mar-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Apr-24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Apr-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
May-24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	May-25	\$108,000.00	\$417,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$525,500.00	\$539,900.00	
Jun-24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Jun-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$539,900.00	
Jul-24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Jul-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	\$614,900.00	
Aug-24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Aug-25	\$144,000.00	\$0.00	\$198,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$342,000.00	\$956,900.00	
Sep-24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Sep-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$760,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$760,000.00	\$1,716,900.00	
Oct-24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$72,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$72,000.00	\$72,000.00	Oct-25	\$75,600.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$75,600.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Nov-24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Nov-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Dec-24	\$72,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$72,000.00	\$144,000.00	Dec-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Jan-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$144,000.00	Jan-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Feb-25	\$1,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,144,000.00	Feb-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Mar-25	\$22,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22,500.00	\$1,166,500.00	Mar-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Apr-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$712,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$712,500.00	\$1,879,000.00	Apr-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
May-25	\$108,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$108,000.00	\$1,987,000.00	May-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Jun-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,987,000.00	Jun-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Jul-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$69,560.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$69,560.00	\$2,056,560.00	Jul-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Aug-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,056,560.00	Aug-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Sep-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,056,560.00	Sep-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Oct-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,056,560.00	Oct-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Nov-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,056,560.00	Nov-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Dec-25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,056,560.00	Dec-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Jan-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,056,560.00	Jan-27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Feb-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,056,560.00	Feb-27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Mar-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,056,560.00	Mar-27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Apr-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,056,560.00	Apr-27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
May-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,056,560.00	May-27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Jun-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,056,560.00	Jun-27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Jul-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,056,560.00	Jul-27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Aug-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,056,560.00	Aug-27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Sep-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,056,560.00	Sep-27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Oct-26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,056,560.00	Oct-27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	
Totals	\$1,202,500.00	\$0.00	\$72,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$782,060.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,056,560.00	\$1,144,000.00	Totals	\$342,000.00	\$417,500.00	\$198,000.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	\$760,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,792,500.00	\$1,792,500.00	

Contributions remaining after first 13 months:

Corp	Ins	Malt	Wine	Liquor	SUT Direct Pay	Oil	Gas	Total
\$1,130,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$782,060.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,912,560.00

Revised Annual Total:

\$1,472,500.00	\$417,500.00	\$198,000.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	\$1,542,060.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,705,060.00
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Current Law...

Section 402.261(2)(e): For state fiscal years 2024-2025, 2025-2026, and 2026-2027, the maximum annual tax credit amount is \$5 million.

Probable Forecast under Current Law...

FY 2024-25	\$2,056,560
FY 2025-26	\$3,705,060
FY 2026-27	\$5,000,000

Forecast under Proposed Change...

FY 2024-25	\$0
FY 2025-26	\$0
FY 2026-27	\$0
FY 2027-28	\$2,500,000
FY 2028-29	\$5,000,000
FY 2029-30	\$5,000,000
FY 2030-31	\$2,500,000

Cash only; no recurring