

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem

**Issue:** Affordable Housing – Allow Successive Owners to Receive Missing Middle Exemption

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 15 (3)(o)7.

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** 196.1978(3) provides a property tax exemption for certain affordable housing properties with more than 70 units (or more than 10 in Monroe) and were substantially completed within 5 years before application for the exemption. (o)7. made clear that an owner of a qualifying project that was granted the exemption would continue to be granted the exemption in successive years with the same owner, regardless of a local ordinance opting out of the exemption.
- b. **Proposed Change:** 196.1978(3)(o)7. is modified to indicate that a property that was granted the exemption would continue to be granted the exemption in successive years with the same owner or a successive owner, regardless of a local ordinance opting out of the exemption.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2025 Preliminary NAL Real Property Tax Roll

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

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

Florida Housing Data Clearing House, [Assisted Housing Inventory](#)

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

On March 24, 2025 the REC scored language with a [similar adjustment](#) to successive ownership regarding this exemption. In that analysis, 75% of the existing exemption was expected to be added for a combined effect of the successive ownership and the ability in that bill of vacant units to count towards the exemption.

Currently there are 148 properties receiving a total exemption of \$2.2 billion under this current law. This amount is grown using the non-homestead residential taxable value from the latest ad valorem conference combined with the ramped-up rate presented in the original impact for 196.1978(3). The high keeps the 75% adopted from the previous impact, noting that it is likely too high as it included exempting vacant properties. The low assumes 4%, which is based off the share of properties that received the exemption in in 2024, lost it in 2025, and had a change of ownership. Because this language is modifying who remains eligible for the exemption if a local government opts out, and because that opting out is discretionary and can vary from year to year, the middle presents a zero or negative indeterminant. This part of section 15 of the bill does not have a specified start date, and this it goes into effect July 1, 2025 as the rest of the bill's components with unspecified start dates do. It is assumed that VAB appeals will consider current law, and current law as of July 1, 2025 will allow for successive ownership to be granted the exemption. As a result, an impact is assumed for Fiscal Year 2025-26.

### Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$(27.4 M)	\$(71.0 M)	(0/**)	(0/**)	\$(1.5 M)	\$(3.8 M)
2026-27	\$(34.3 M)	\$(71.0 M)	(0/**)	(0/**)	\$(1.9 M)	\$(3.8 M)
2027-28	\$(41.9 M)	\$(71.0 M)	(0/**)	(0/**)	\$(2.3 M)	\$(3.8 M)
2028-29	\$(50.5 M)	\$(71.0 M)	(0/**)	(0/**)	\$(2.7 M)	\$(3.8 M)
2029-30	\$(60.2 M)	\$(71.0 M)	(0/**)	(0/**)	\$(3.2 M)	\$(3.8 M)

**Revenue Distribution:** Ad Valorem

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem

**Issue:** Affordable Housing – Allow Successive Owners to Receive Missing Middle Exemption

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the middle estimate with negative indeterminate as the recurring amount.

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

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	<b>2025 Statewide Aggregate Millage Rates</b>						
2	School	5.9037					
3	Non-School	10.4586					
4							
5	<b>Middle Assumptions</b>						
6	Properties Eligible at 71 units:	910					
7	Exemption Amount:	\$ 2,234,642,934					
8	Share Up for Vacant Property and Transferability:	75.0%	From old bill language				
9	Share of Existing Exemption that will Benefit from Transferability:	4.0%					
10							
11	<u>Original Missing Middle Impact</u>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Impact Growth</b>				
12	24-25	\$ 427.00					
13	25-26	\$ 520.50	21.9%				
14	26-27	\$ 617.70	18.7%				
15	27-28	\$ 718.80	16.4%				
16	28-29	\$ 827.50	15.1%				
17							
18	<b>Roll Year</b>	<b>Non-HX Res TV</b>	<b>Growth</b>	<b>Ramp Up</b>	<b>TotGrow</b>	<b>New Exemption - High</b>	<b>New Exemption - Low</b>
19	2025	\$ 1,213,488,496,484				\$ (1,675,982,201)	\$ (89,385,717)
20	2026	\$ 1,292,985,396,731	6.6%	18.7%	25.2%	\$ (2,098,756,356)	\$ (111,933,672)
21	2027	\$ 1,366,475,200,285	5.7%	16.4%	22.1%	\$ (2,561,550,997)	\$ (136,616,053)
22	2028	\$ 1,439,260,987,969	5.3%	15.1%	20.4%	\$ (3,085,361,583)	\$ (164,552,618)
23	2029	\$ 1,514,105,099,010	5.2%	14.0%	19.2%	\$ (3,676,903,291)	\$ (196,101,509)
24	2030	\$ 1,591,864,014,734	5.1%	12.9%	18.0%	\$ (4,340,414,095)	\$ (231,488,752)
25							
26	<b>Impact on School</b>						
27		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
28		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
29	2025-26	\$(9.9 M)	\$(25.6 M)			\$(0.5 M)	\$(1.4 M)
30	2026-27	\$(12.4 M)	\$(25.6 M)			\$(0.7 M)	\$(1.4 M)
31	2027-28	\$(15.1 M)	\$(25.6 M)			\$(0.8 M)	\$(1.4 M)
32	2028-29	\$(18.2 M)	\$(25.6 M)			\$(1.0 M)	\$(1.4 M)
33	2029-30	\$(21.7 M)	\$(25.6 M)			\$(1.2 M)	\$(1.4 M)
34							
35	<b>Impact on Non-School</b>						
36		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
37		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
38	2025-26	\$(17.5 M)	\$(45.4 M)			\$(0.9 M)	\$(2.4 M)
39	2026-27	\$(22.0 M)	\$(45.4 M)			\$(1.2 M)	\$(2.4 M)
40	2027-28	\$(26.8 M)	\$(45.4 M)			\$(1.4 M)	\$(2.4 M)
41	2028-29	\$(32.3 M)	\$(45.4 M)			\$(1.7 M)	\$(2.4 M)
42	2029-30	\$(38.5 M)	\$(45.4 M)			\$(2.1 M)	\$(2.4 M)
43							
44	<b>Total Impact</b>						
45		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
46		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
47	2025-26	\$(27.4 M)	\$(71.0 M)			\$(1.5 M)	\$(3.8 M)
48	2026-27	\$(34.3 M)	\$(71.0 M)			\$(1.8 M)	\$(3.8 M)
49	2027-28	\$(41.9 M)	\$(71.0 M)			\$(2.2 M)	\$(3.8 M)
50	2028-29	\$(50.5 M)	\$(71.0 M)			\$(2.7 M)	\$(3.8 M)
51	2029-30	\$(60.2 M)	\$(71.0 M)			\$(3.2 M)	\$(3.8 M)

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem

**Issue:** Modified Land-Lease Exemption – Add Housing Finance Authorities

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 15 (4)(b)3. & 17

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2026

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** 196.1978(4) provides a property tax exemption for certain affordable housing properties with more than 70 units, built within 2 years before application for the exemption, and a 99-year land use agreement with the Florida Housing Finance Corporation.
- b. **Proposed Change:** 196.1978(4)(b)3. is modified to indicate that the agreement could be with the Florida Housing Finance Corporation or a housing finance authority pursuant to part IV of chapter 159.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2025 Preliminary NAL Real Property Tax Roll

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

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

Florida Housing Data Clearing House, [Assisted Housing Inventory](#)

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

On March 24, 2025 the REC scored language with a [similar adjustment](#) to land use agreements regarding this exemption. A similar methodology was applied, but only considering agreements with housing finance authorities.

Between 2022 and 2024, the average number of properties with a housing finance authority agreement each year is 30 and the average share of units rented at the required affordable level is 95.1 percent. The share with 99-year agreements is assumed to be 1.1% percent, which is equal to the total number of such properties from 2022 to 2024 with a 99-year agreement divided by the total relevant parcels.

The exemption in 196.1978(3) (missing middle) represents an exemption on properties similar to those exempted herein. The median just value of those properties is used as a baseline for properties that will receive the new exemption. The median just value per property is grown forward using the non-homestead residential just value growth rate from the latest ad valorem conference. Each year it is multiplied by the expected new properties each year, the share with a 99-year agreement, and the average share of units rented at the required affordable level. The first year is further increased to account for the fact that it spans an additional catch-up period for properties between 1 and 2 years. Cohorts are created as there will be a new set of exempt properties applying each year. The 6th year cash estimate is used as the recurring.

By the language of section 17, this first impacts the 2026 tax roll.

### Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$0	\$(1.6 M)		
2026-27			\$(0.5 M)	\$(1.6 M)		
2027-28			\$(0.8 M)	\$(1.6 M)		
2028-29			\$(1.0 M)	\$(1.6 M)		
2029-30			\$(1.3 M)	\$(1.6 M)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Ad Valorem

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem

**Issue:** Modified Land-Lease Exemption – Add Housing Finance Authorities

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.6)	0.0	(1.6)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.5)	(1.6)	(0.5)	(1.6)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.8)	(1.6)	(0.8)	(1.6)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.0)	(1.6)	(1.0)	(1.6)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(1.6)

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	(0.6)	0.0	(1.0)	0.0	(1.6)
2026-27	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(1.6)
2027-28	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(1.6)
2028-29	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.6)
2029-30	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(1.6)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	<b>2025 Aggregate Millage Rates</b>						
2	School	5.9037					
3	Non-School	10.4586					
4							
5	<b>Historical - FHFC Data</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>			
6	Count With Housing Authority	28	34	28			
7	Units <=80% Income	5,612	5,472	4,563			
8	Share of Units <=80% Income	92.9%	96.4%	96.1%			
9	Count with 99+ Year Agreement	1	-	-			
10							
11	<b>Other Exemption Properties</b>	<b>2025 Just Value</b>					
12	Mean	\$ 37,591,695					
13	Median	\$ 38,235,150					
14							
15	<b>Assumptions</b>						
16	Date of First Applications	7/1/2025					
17	First Year Includes Built After	7/1/2023					
18	First Year Multiplier	2.5					
19	Share of Units <=80% Income	95.1%					
20	Share with 99 Year Agreement	1.1%					
21	Median Value Per Property	\$ 38,235,150					
22	Total Properties Each Year	30					
23							
24	<b>Roll Year</b>	<b>Non-Homestead Res. JV</b>	<b>Growth</b>	<b>Value Per Property</b>			
25	2025	\$ 1,370,944		\$ 38,235,150			
26	2026	\$ 1,429,994	4.31%	\$ 39,882,031			
27	2027	\$ 1,491,304	4.29%	\$ 41,591,968			
28	2028	\$ 1,556,620	4.38%	\$ 43,413,596			
29	2029	\$ 1,628,288	4.60%	\$ 45,412,396			
30	2030	\$ 1,705,479	4.74%	\$ 47,565,235			
31							
32	<b>Cohort</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>Total</b>
33	2026	\$ 31,686,731					\$ 31,686,731
34	2027	\$ 33,045,296	\$ 13,187,429				\$ 46,232,725
35	2028	\$ 34,492,601	\$ 13,765,007	\$ 13,765,007			\$ 62,022,615
36	2029	\$ 36,080,671	\$ 14,398,760	\$ 14,398,760	\$ 14,398,760		\$ 79,276,950
37	2030	\$ 37,791,126	\$ 15,081,353	\$ 15,081,353	\$ 15,081,353	\$ 15,081,353	\$ 98,116,539
38							
39	<b>School Impact</b>						
40		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
41		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
42	2025-26			\$0	\$(0.6 M)		
43	2026-27			\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.6 M)		
44	2027-28			\$(0.3 M)	\$(0.6 M)		
45	2028-29			\$(0.4 M)	\$(0.6 M)		
46	2029-30			\$(0.5 M)	\$(0.6 M)		
47							
48	<b>Non-School Impact</b>						
49		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
50		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
51	2025-26			\$0	\$(1.0 M)		
52	2026-27			\$(0.3 M)	\$(1.0 M)		
53	2027-28			\$(0.5 M)	\$(1.0 M)		
54	2028-29			\$(0.6 M)	\$(1.0 M)		
55	2029-30			\$(0.8 M)	\$(1.0 M)		
56							
57	<b>Total Impact</b>						
58		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
59		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
60	2025-26			\$0	\$(1.6 M)		
61	2026-27			\$(0.5 M)	\$(1.6 M)		
62	2027-28			\$(0.8 M)	\$(1.6 M)		
63	2028-29			\$(1.0 M)	\$(1.6 M)		
64	2029-30			\$(1.3 M)	\$(1.6 M)		

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem

**Issue:** Affordable Housing - State Owned Lands

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 18 & 19

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2026

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025

### Section 1: Narrative

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

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2025 Preliminary NAL Real Property Tax Roll

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

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

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

On April 18, 2025, the REC adopted an [impact](#) for similar language. That bill indicated that the parcel must be owned *entirely* by the state, while this language excludes the word *entirely*. The adopted impact considered the average school and non-school taxable value of multi-family properties with at least 71 units and some taxable value remaining. It assumed 3 properties of that average size and that 100 percent of the units would be used to provide affordable housing. This impact uses data from the 2025 roll, while the previously adopted one used the 2024 roll.

The low assumes no additional properties are included by the omission of the word *entirely*, making the same assumptions as the previously adopted impact, or 3 total properties. The high assumes one additional property is included as owned only partly by the state. The bill first impacts the 2026 tax roll.

### Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$0	\$(3.0 M)			\$0	\$(2.2 M)
2026-27	\$(2.5 M)	\$(3.0 M)			\$(1.9 M)	\$(2.2 M)
2027-28	\$(2.6 M)	\$(3.0 M)			\$(2.0 M)	\$(2.2 M)
2028-29	\$(2.8 M)	\$(3.0 M)			\$(2.1 M)	\$(2.2 M)
2029-30	\$(3.0 M)	\$(3.0 M)			\$(2.2 M)	\$(2.2 M)

**Revenue Distribution:** Ad Valorem

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the high estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.0)	0.0	(3.0)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.5)	(3.0)	(2.5)	(3.0)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.6)	(3.0)	(2.6)	(3.0)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.8)	(3.0)	(2.8)	(3.0)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE****Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem**Issue:** Affordable Housing - State Owned Lands**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	(1.1)	0.0	(1.9)	0.0	(3.0)
2026-27	(0.9)	(1.1)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(2.5)	(3.0)
2027-28	(0.9)	(1.1)	(1.7)	(1.9)	(2.6)	(3.0)
2028-29	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(2.8)	(3.0)
2029-30	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(3.0)	(3.0)



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	<b>2025 Aggregate Millage Rates</b>							
2	School	5.9037						
3	Non-School	10.4586						
4								
5	<b>Average 71+ Unit Property</b>							
6	Just Value	\$ 37,678,827						
7	School Taxable Value	\$ 36,339,487						
8	Non-school Taxable Value	\$ 35,190,939						
9								
10	<b>Assumptions</b>							
11		<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>					
12	Number of Average Sized Properties	4	3					
13	Share of Units Rented to Persons/Families Earning <120% Median Income	100%	100%					
14								
15				<b>High</b>		<b>Low</b>		
16	<b>Roll Year</b>	<b>School TV Growth Rate</b>	<b>Non-School TV Growth Rate</b>	<b>School Impact</b>	<b>Non-School Impact</b>	<b>School Impact</b>	<b>Non-School Impact</b>	
17	2025	5.5%	7.8%	\$ 858,150	\$ 1,472,192	\$ 643,612	\$ 1,104,144	
18	2026	5.9%	7.3%	\$ 908,868	\$ 1,579,864	\$ 681,651	\$ 1,184,898	
19	2027	5.7%	6.5%	\$ 961,044	\$ 1,683,209	\$ 720,783	\$ 1,262,407	
20	2028	5.3%	5.9%	\$ 1,012,352	\$ 1,782,050	\$ 759,264	\$ 1,336,538	
21	2029	5.4%	5.7%	\$ 1,066,846	\$ 1,884,236	\$ 800,134	\$ 1,413,177	
22								
23	<b>School Impact</b>							
24		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>		
25		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	
26	2025-26	\$0	\$(1.1 M)			\$0	\$(0.8 M)	
27	2026-27	\$(0.9 M)	\$(1.1 M)			\$(0.7 M)	\$(0.8 M)	
28	2027-28	\$(0.96 M)	\$(1.1 M)			\$(0.7 M)	\$(0.8 M)	
29	2028-29	\$(1.0 M)	\$(1.1 M)			\$(0.8 M)	\$(0.8 M)	
30	2029-30	\$(1.1 M)	\$(1.1 M)			\$(0.8 M)	\$(0.8 M)	
31								
32	<b>Non-School Impact</b>							
33		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>		
34		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	
35	2025-26	\$0	\$(1.9 M)			\$0	\$(1.4 M)	
36	2026-27	\$(1.6 M)	\$(1.9 M)			\$(1.2 M)	\$(1.4 M)	
37	2027-28	\$(1.683 M)	\$(1.9 M)			\$(1.3 M)	\$(1.4 M)	
38	2028-29	\$(1.8 M)	\$(1.9 M)			\$(1.3 M)	\$(1.4 M)	
39	2029-30	\$(1.9 M)	\$(1.9 M)			\$(1.4 M)	\$(1.4 M)	
40								
41	<b>Total Impact</b>							
42		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>		
43		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	
44	2025-26	\$0	\$(3.0 M)			\$0	\$(2.2 M)	
45	2026-27	\$(2.5 M)	\$(3.0 M)			\$(1.9 M)	\$(2.2 M)	
46	2027-28	\$(2.6 M)	\$(3.0 M)			\$(2.0 M)	\$(2.2 M)	
47	2028-29	\$(2.8 M)	\$(3.0 M)			\$(2.1 M)	\$(2.2 M)	
48	2029-30	\$(3.0 M)	\$(3.0 M)			\$(2.2 M)	\$(2.2 M)	

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem

**Issue:** Affordable Housing on Governmental Property

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 20

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2026

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** There currently is no exemption specifically for government-owned land leased to entities that provide affordable housing on that land.
- b. **Proposed Change:** The bill creates Section 196.19782, Florida Statutes, which provides an exemption for properties with more than 70 units rented out to persons or families with an adjusted gross household income of less than 120 percent of the median annual adjusted gross income if the land is entirely owned by a governmental entity and the property is subject to a lease or restrictive use agreement to provide affordable housing for at least 30 years. The property must further be a “newly constructed multifamily project” where “newly constructed” means “an improvement to real property which was substantially completed after July 1, 2025, and within 5 years before the date of an applicant's first request for an exemption pursuant to this section.”

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2025 Preliminary NAL Real Property Tax Roll

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

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

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

The property tax roll was analyzed in a number of ways in an effort to identify these properties. Properties receiving some amount of exemption 20 (government property exemption) could be candidates as a portion of the property may receive an exemption as government owned, while the remaining would be taxable today and potentially providing affordable housing. Use code 90, government leaseholds, was analyzed and properties owned by a governmental entity were identified. Name matching was utilized as well to identify potential properties.

A total of 42 properties were identified as government owned with more than 70 residential units. Of those, 7 were built in the last 5 years. The average just, school taxable, and non-school taxable values of the 42 properties are \$12.4m, \$9.8m, and \$8.3m, respectively. In the high these are doubled and in the middle these are increased by 50% to account for the fact that properties built after July 1, 2025 will have a higher value than those that are more aged.

In the high, it is assumed that enough properties will build or rebuild to meet the “newly constructed” criteria to equal the number of existing total properties today of 42. The low assumes enough will qualify to reach the number built within the most recent 5-years today of 7. The middle averages the low and the high. It is assumed that in all three scenarios, 14% will lease to an affordable housing provider for 30 or more years. It is further assumed that all of the properties will be fully rented to those meeting the moderate-income level or lower.

The property count was calculated looking back 5 years. With July 1, 2025 as the start date, it won't be until 2031 that a full 5-years of new construction can be seen. As such, the impact ramps up to 2031. The impact scenarios use the numbers derived from the paragraph above and ramp the properties per year up to that by the ratio available each year (.5/5 for 2026, as half of one year is available for that roll year, etc.)

While there is potential for overlap with section 18 in that newly constructed state-owned land with a 60+ year agreement with an affordable housing property could qualify for either exemption, none of the 42 identified parcels were state-owned, making the likelihood of overlap insignificant. The bill first impacts the 2026 tax roll.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Ad Valorem

**Issue:** Affordable Housing on Governmental Property

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

### Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$0	\$(1.2 M)	\$0	\$(0.7 M)	\$0	\$(0.2 M)
2026-27	\$(0.1 M)	\$(1.2 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.7 M)	(*)	\$(0.2 M)
2027-28	\$(0.3 M)	\$(1.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.7 M)	(*)	\$(0.2 M)
2028-29	\$(0.5 M)	\$(1.2 M)	\$(0.3 M)	\$(0.7 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.2 M)
2029-30	\$(0.9 M)	\$(1.2 M)	\$(0.4 M)	\$(0.7 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.2 M)

**Revenue Distribution:** Ad Valorem

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the middle estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.7)	0.0	(0.7)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.7)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.2)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(0.7)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.7)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.7)

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	(0.2)	0.0	(0.7)
2026-27	(0.1)	(0.5)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.7)
2027-28	(0.2)	(0.5)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.7)
2028-29	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.7)
2029-30	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.7)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	<b>2025 Aggregate Millage Rates</b>						
2	School	5.9037					
3	Non-School	10.4586					
4							
5	<b>Average 71+ Unit Government-Owned Property</b>						
6	Count	42					
7	Share Built Within 5-years	16.7%					
8		<b>High</b>	<b>Middle</b>	<b>Low</b>			
9	Percentage Increase to Average Values to Account for New Construction	100.0%	50.0%	0.0%			
10	Average Just Value	\$ 24,738,687	\$ 18,554,015	\$ 12,369,344			
11	School Taxable Value	\$ 19,658,393	\$ 14,743,795	\$ 9,829,196			
12	Non-school Taxable Value	\$ 16,551,052	\$ 12,413,289	\$ 8,275,526			
13							
14	<b>Further Assumptions</b>						
15		<b>High</b>	<b>Middle</b>	<b>Low</b>			
16	Number of Average Sized Government-Owned Properties Built within 5-years with 71+ Units	42	24.5	7			
17	Share of the Above Leased for Affordable Housing with a 30+ Year Agreement	14%	14%	14%			
18	Number of Average Sized Properties Per Year	6	3.5	1			
19	Share of Units Rented to Persons/Families Earning <120% Median Income	100%	100%	100%			
20							
21	<b>Roll Year</b>	<b>School TV Growth Rate</b>	<b>Non-School TV Growth Rate</b>	<b>Assumption: Reduction Due to 7/1/25 Start Date</b>	<b>High Properties Per Year</b>	<b>Middle Properties Per Year</b>	<b>Low Properties Per Year</b>
22	2025	5.5%	7.8%	0%	0	0	0
23	2026	5.9%	7.3%	10.0%	1	1	1
24	2027	5.7%	6.5%	30.0%	2	2	1
25	2028	5.3%	5.9%	50.0%	3	2	1
26	2029	5.4%	5.7%	70.0%	5	3	1
27	2030	5.4%	5.7%	90.0%	6	4	1
28	2031	5.4%	5.7%	100.0%	6	4	1
29							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
30	<b>Single Property Impact</b>	<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
31	<b>Roll Year</b>	<b>School Impact</b>	<b>Non-School Impact</b>	<b>School Impact</b>	<b>Non-School Impact</b>	<b>School Impact</b>	<b>Non-School Impact</b>
32	2025	\$ 116,057	\$ 173,101	\$ 87,043	\$ 129,826	\$ 58,029	\$ 86,550
33	2026	\$ 122,916	\$ 185,761	\$ 92,187	\$ 139,321	\$ 61,458	\$ 92,880
34	2027	\$ 129,973	\$ 197,912	\$ 97,480	\$ 148,434	\$ 64,986	\$ 98,956
35	2028	\$ 136,912	\$ 209,534	\$ 102,684	\$ 157,151	\$ 68,456	\$ 104,767
36	2029	\$ 144,282	\$ 221,549	\$ 108,211	\$ 166,162	\$ 72,141	\$ 110,775
37	2030	\$ 152,048	\$ 234,253	\$ 114,036	\$ 175,690	\$ 76,024	\$ 117,127
38	2031	\$ 160,233	\$ 247,686	\$ 120,175	\$ 185,764	\$ 80,116	\$ 123,843
39							
40	<b>School Impact</b>						
41		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
42		<b>Cash</b>	<b>Recurring</b>	<b>Cash</b>	<b>Recurring</b>	<b>Cash</b>	<b>Recurring</b>
43	2025-26	\$0	\$(1.0 M)	\$0	\$(0.5 M)	\$0	\$(0.1 M)
44	2026-27	\$(0.1 M)	\$(1.0 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.5 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
45	2027-28	\$(0.3 M)	\$(1.0 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.5 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
46	2028-29	\$(0.4 M)	\$(1.0 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.5 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
47	2029-30	\$(0.7 M)	\$(1.0 M)	\$(0.3 M)	\$(0.5 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
48							
49	<b>Non-School Impact</b>						
50		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
51		<b>Cash</b>	<b>Recurring</b>	<b>Cash</b>	<b>Recurring</b>	<b>Cash</b>	<b>Recurring</b>
52	2025-26	\$0	\$(0.2 M)	\$0	\$(0.2 M)	\$0	\$(0.1 M)
53	2026-27	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.014 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.1 M)
54	2027-28	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.045 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.1 M)
55	2028-29	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
56	2029-30	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
57							
58	<b>Total Impact</b>						
59		<b>High</b>		<b>Middle</b>		<b>Low</b>	
60		<b>Cash</b>	<b>Recurring</b>	<b>Cash</b>	<b>Recurring</b>	<b>Cash</b>	<b>Recurring</b>
61	2025-26	\$0	\$(1.2 M)	\$0	\$(0.7 M)	\$0	\$(0.2 M)
62	2026-27	\$(0.1 M)	\$(1.2 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.7 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.2 M)
63	2027-28	\$(0.3 M)	\$(1.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.7 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.2 M)
64	2028-29	\$(0.5 M)	\$(1.2 M)	\$(0.3 M)	\$(0.7 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.2 M)
65	2029-30	\$(0.9 M)	\$(1.2 M)	\$(0.4 M)	\$(0.7 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.2 M)

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Local Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** VAB Fees

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 8

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** If a petition is filed, a single filing fee must be paid to the clerk of the value adjustment board. This filing fee is determined by the board and must not exceed \$15 per parcel. This fee is not required for petitions contesting homestead exemption and tax deferral denials.
- b. **Proposed Change:** Amends the F.S. such that the filing fee determined by the value adjustment board must not exceed \$50.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2020-2024 VAB Special Magistrate Survey

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

The VAB Special Magistrate Survey provides the number of petitions filed with the VAB at the county level. Since the bill excludes exemption appeals and tax deferral denials from fee requirements, it was assumed that all exemption appeals listed in the survey encompassed these exceptions and thus were omitted entirely from the calculations.

The high assumes that all counties will raise their single filing fee to \$50 under this language and does not account for property owners that will be disincentivized to petition after the fee hike.

The low impact is zero/positive indeterminant because the bill only dictates a maximum value of \$50 and thus, any changes to the filing fee is up to local discretion.

### Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$5.5 M	\$8.4 M			0/**	**
2026-27	\$6.1 M	\$8.4 M			0/**	**
2027-28	\$6.8 M	\$8.4 M			0/**	**
2028-29	\$7.6 M	\$8.4 M			0/**	**
2029-30	\$8.4 M	\$8.4 M			0/**	**

**Revenue Distribution:** Ad Valorem

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the low estimate.

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

VAB Appeals by Parcel

Year	Total	Exemption	Assessment	GR	
2020	119,294	2,822	112,336	-	
2021	103,772	3,372	101,620	-10%	Median GR
2022	113,691	4,289	113,336	12%	11%
2023	132,609	4,042	127,952	13%	
2024	147,179	5,156	141,701	11%	

Bill language	\$	50
Current law	\$	15
Impact	\$	35

Forecast

Year	Assessment	Revenue
2025	157,483	\$ 5,511,895
2026	175,022	\$ 6,125,773
2027	194,515	\$ 6,808,020
2028	216,179	\$ 7,566,252
2029	240,255	\$ 8,408,931

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$5.5 M	\$8.4 M			0/**	**
2026-27	\$6.1 M	\$8.4 M			0/**	**
2027-28	\$6.8 M	\$8.4 M			0/**	**
2028-29	\$7.6 M	\$8.4 M			0/**	**
2029-30	\$8.4 M	\$8.4 M			0/**	**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1							VAB Special Magistrate Petition Breakdown									
2																
3		2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
4	County	Total # Filed	Exemption Petitions	Assessment Petitions	Total # Filed	Exemption Petitions	Assessment Petitions	Total # Filed	Exemption Petitions	Assessment Petitions	Total # Filed	Exemption Petitions	Assessment Petitions	Total # Filed	Exemption Petitions	Assessment Petitions
5																
6	Alachua	510	39	471	-			501	55	446	826	38	788	444	49	395
7	Baker	11	-	11	8	1	1	48	39	9	7	1	6	10	1	9
8	Bay	308	2	306	460	-	460	356	1	355	478	9	469	553	3	528
9	Bradford	9	-	9	12	-	12	9	1	8	8	-	8	14	-	14
10	Brevard	841	238	603	649	208	441	914	337	577	1,195	196	999	2,353	215	2,138
11	Broward	22,938	295	22,643	18,402	98	19,617	17,731	152	21,620	26,401	245	26,156	24,792	204	24,588
12	Calhoun	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
13	Charlotte	253	4	249	182	5	177	301	2	299	379	8	371	623	13	610
14	Citrus	164	43	121	113	28	85	181	81	100	186	27	86	175	19	114
15	Clay	688	-	688	663	663	-	615	615	-	731	731	-	1,907	1,907	-
16	Collier	776	250	526	607	216	391	1,415	397	1,018	1,293	252	1,041	590	42	548
17	Columbia	27	5	22	-			48			38	-	-	37		
18	DeSoto	37	11	26	15	3	12	30	18	12	36	5	31	33	16	17
19	Dixie	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
20	Duval	2,981	53	2,928	3,165	63	3,102	3,152	58	3,094	4,301	100	4,201	5,555	70	5,485
21	Escambia	185	25	160	258	26	232	216	23	193	295	23	272	221	7	214
22	Flagler	56	3	53	43	1	42	63	6	57	42	3	39	84	4	80
23	Franklin	1	-	1	5	-	5	65	-	65	12	-	12	16	-	16
24	Gadsden	13	-	13	-			13	9	4	20	-	20	18	18	-
25	Gilchrist	9	-	9	-			1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2
26	Glades	7	-	7	-			16	-	16	11	-	-	5	-	5
27	Gulf	29	2	27	1	-	1	14	-	14	9	1	8	17	2	15
28	Hamilton	7	-	7	3	-	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
29	Hardee	13	3	10	18	1	17	11	1	10	9	-	9	8	-	8
30	Hendry	20	-	20	31	-	31	59	-	59	54	27	27	19	3	16
31	Hernando	216	2	214	170	2	168	-			362			-		
32	Highlands	71	5	66	53	-	53	66	1	65	70	-	70	54	-	54
33	Hillsborough	2,457	119	2,338	2,437	115	2,322	3,882	164	3,718	3,825	126	3,699	5,517	120	5,397
34	Holmes	3	-	3	1	-	1	2	2	-	4	4	-	5	5	-
35	Indian River	147	3	144	84	1	1	113	7	106	160	9	144	165	5	158
36	Jackson	6	-	6	19	-	19	7	-	7	12	-	12	13	-	13
37	Jefferson	4	1	3	2	-	2	27	1	26	-			10	4	6
38	Lafayette	2	1	1	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Lake	405	8	397	354	2	352	477	5	472	482	6	476	1,161	6	1,155
40	Lee	1,549	172	1,377	1,846	10	1,831	2,493	76	2,417	4,107	61	4,046	4,607	346	4,261
41	Leon	279	1	278	279	3	276	347	3	344	284	3	281	359	15	344
42	Levy	13	-	13	12	-	12	4	-	4	5	4	1	3	-	3
43	Liberty	1	-	1	-			-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3
44	Madison	2	2	-	2	1	1	7	-	7	5	1	4	3	-	3
45	Manatee	636	42	594	574	95	479	1,086	139	974	1,402	247	1,155	2,079	251	1,828
46	Marion	310	18	292	270	32	238	314	3	311	428	20	408	416	23	393
47	Martin	190	14	176	191	20	171	219	21	198	266	18	248	271	22	249
48	Miami Dade	67,267	839	66,428	58,959	1,009	57,950	60,310	1,068	59,242	65,047	995	64,052	67,603	1,034	66,569
49	Monroe	449	41	408	335	9	326	399	37	362	399	37	362	522	22	500
50	Nassau	128	9	119	76	3	73	88	2	86	123	6	117	256	9	232
51	Okaloosa	82	2	80	70	5	65	70	-	70	116	1	115	238	-	238
52	Okeechobee	31	2	29	68	1	67	55	4	51	35	18	17	28	3	25
53	Orange	3,814	106	3,708	3,396	98	3,298	3,101	118	2,983	3,373	117	3,256	3,745	94	3,651
54	Osceola	535	12	523	512	1	511	579	4	575	764	11	753	1,478	84	1,394
55	Palm Beach	3,980			3,147	164	2,983	5,446	144	5,302	5,579	125	5,454	5,363	121	5,242
56	Pasco	665	25	640	501	30	471	759	84	675	1,434	55	1,379	3,509	86	3,423
57	Pinellas	1,511	76	1,435	1,568	18	1,550	2,106	23	2,083	1,560	34	1,526	2,454	23	2,337
58	Polk	830	12	757	723	42	681	970	29	855	817	23	716	1,783	24	1,697
59	Putnam	40	5	35	46	3	43	46	-	46	58	4	54	68	18	50
60	Santa Rosa	54	-	54	-			52	1	51	87	-	87	65	1	64
61	Sarasota	630	11	619	657	63	594	1,008	26	982	1,129	40	1,089	1,114	59	1,055
62	Seminole	846	6	840	885	19	866	917	10	907	1,255	3	1,252	2,176	15	2,161
63	St. Johns	458	22	436	304	1	303	708	7	701	502	26	476	875	7	868
64	St. Lucie	770	262	413	754	265	489	1,398	490	908	1,406	354	1,006	1,738	157	1,533
65	Sumter	65	1	64	36	1	35	20	1	19	72	-	72	121	-	121
66	Suwannee	10	1	9	-			12	-	12	6	-	6	7	-	7
67	Taylor	10	-	10	4	-	4	5	-	5	16	-	16	7	-	7
68	Union	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	3
69	Volusia	866	20	846	724	40	684	723	17	706	945	21	924	1,725	23	1,702
70	Wakulla	8	-	8	7	-	7	6	-	6	11	-	11	12	-	12
71	Walton	68	7	61	71	6	65	102	3	99	127	6	121	135	6	129
72	Washington	-	-	-	-			4	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
73	TOTAL	119,294	2,822	112,336	103,772	3,372	101,620	113,691	4,289	113,336	132,609	4,042	127,952	147,179	5,156	141,701



## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Communications Services Tax

**Issue:** Rate Freeze Duration

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 24

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025

### Section 1: Narrative

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

**b. Proposed Change:** The local CST rate is now frozen through January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2031.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

DOR Single Revenue Source Report on Communications Services Tax

DOR Address/Jurisdiction Database

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

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

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

### Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

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

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

**Revenue Distribution:** Communications Services Tax

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Communications Services Tax

**Issue:** Rate Freeze Duration

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

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

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Documentary Stamp Tax

**Issue:** Documentary Stamp Tax Redirect

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 23, 57-58, 80, 93-95

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** July 15, 2025

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Section 201.15, Florida Statutes, specifies the distribution of documentary stamp tax collections. Effective July 1, 2023, the 8 percent general revenue service charge is suspended for ten years to create an additional distribution to the State Housing Trust Fund (SHTF)—the lesser of 8 percent of the collections remaining after the Land Acquisition Trust Fund distribution or \$150 million—for projects under the State Apartment Incentive Loan (SAIL) Program (s.201.15 (4), F.S.). If 8 percent of the remainder is greater than \$150 million in any fiscal year, the difference is paid to the General Revenue Fund. In addition, s. 201.15 (4), F.S., among other distributions, provides a distribution to the State Transportation Trust Fund (STTF)—the lesser of 20.5453 percent or \$466.75 million—for various transportation programs.
- b. Proposed Change:** HB 7031 (Ch. 2024-208, L.O.F.) revises the distribution from documentary stamp tax revenues.
- Section 23 revises s. 201.15, F.S., (1) to specify that the general revenue service charge applies to all taxes collected, except for taxes distributed to the Land Acquisition Trust Fund; (2) to eliminate the \$150 million distribution to the SHTF for the SAIL Program; and (3) to reduce the funds distributed to the STTF—to the lesser of 20.5453 percent or \$360.08 million and eliminate the distribution for the New Starts Transit Program and the Florida Rail Enterprise.
  - Section 80 amends s. 420.50871, F.S., to specify that supplemental appropriations for the SAIL Program are subject to specific appropriation by the Legislature.
  - Sections 57-58 and 93-95 are technical and conforming changes.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Revenue Estimating Conference—Documentary Stamp Tax Collections and Distributions—March 14, 2025

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

Using the March 2025 Documentary Stamp Tax conference results (see attached), (1) the distribution for the general revenue service charge is restored beginning Fiscal Year 2025-26; (2) the \$150 million distribution to the SHTF is eliminated; and (3) the distribution to the STTF is reduced by \$106.7 million. The net impact is zero. The distributions related to the general revenue service charge and General Revenue Fund remainder after all distributions are manually adjusted to be reported as in the month collected rather than the month distributed. Therefore, there is no difference between the cash and recurring impact.

### Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			53.5m	53.5m		
2026-27			47.8m	47.8m		
2027-28			40.3m	40.3m		
2028-29			32.9m	32.9m		
2029-30			25.6m	25.6m		

GR Svc Charge	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			203.2m	203.2m		
2026-27			208.9m	208.9m		
2027-28			216.4m	216.4m		
2028-29			223.7m	223.7m		
2029-30			231.1m	231.1m		

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Documentary Stamp Tax

**Issue:** Documentary Stamp Tax Redirect

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

SHTF	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(150.0m)	(150.0m)		
2026-27			(150.0m)	(150.0m)		
2027-28			(150.0m)	(150.0m)		
2028-29			(150.0m)	(150.0m)		
2029-30			(150.0m)	(150.0m)		

STTF	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(106.7m)	(106.7m)		
2026-27			(106.7m)	(106.7m)		
2027-28			(106.7m)	(106.7m)		
2028-29			(106.7m)	(106.7m)		
2029-30			(106.7m)	(106.7m)		

## Revenue Distribution:

General Revenue Fund, General Revenue Service Charge, State Housing Trust Fund, State Transportation Trust Fund

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	256.7	256.7	(256.7)	(256.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	256.7	256.7	(256.7)	(256.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	256.7	256.7	(256.7)	(256.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2028-29	256.7	256.7	(256.7)	(256.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2029-30	256.7	256.7	(256.7)	(256.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Documentary Stamp Tax Collections and Distributions (Millions) Impact of HB 7031																			
Statutory %s	\$ Cap	F.S Reference	Description	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2038-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41
			Total Collection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		201.15	DOR Admin Cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Remainder available for distribution	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		(1)	Debt Service (deposited to LATF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			- Florida Forever	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			- Everglades Restoration Bonds Prior to July 1, 2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		(2)	Land Acquisition Trust Fund (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.00%	200.00	375.041(3)(b)1.	1. Everglades Projects / Comp Everglades Rest Plan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0															
		375.041(3)(b)1.	+++ Remaining Everglades Purposes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		375.041(3)(b)3.	3. Lake Apopka / St. Johns Water Management District	0.0															
		375.041(3)(b)	4. Debt Service / Bonds Post July 1, 2016 [pursuant to 375.041(3)(l)]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Residual	8. Uncommitted Cash Based on Statutory Provisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33.00%		(3)	Total to Land Acquisition Trust Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Remainder	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.00%		215.20(1)	General Revenue Service Charge	203.2	208.9	216.4	223.7	231.1	238.0	245.2	252.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	150.00	201.15(4)	State Housing Trust Fund (SB 102)	-150.0	-150.0	-150.0	-150.0	-150.0	-150.0	-150.0	-150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		201.15(4)	General Revenue Fund (SB 102)	-53.2	-58.9	-66.4	-73.7	-81.1	-88.0	-95.2	-102.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		201.15(4)	Net Available for Distribution	203.2	208.9	216.4	223.7	231.1	238.0	245.2	252.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
STTF																			
	20.55%	360.08	(a)	State Transportation Trust Fund	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7
GDTF	0.15%	3.25	(b)	Grants and Donations Trust Fund (DEO)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHTF		0.00		State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund (DEO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2.25%		( c )	Local Government Housing Trust Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	4.55%		(d)	Local Government Housing Trust Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GITF	0.02%	0.30	(e)	General Inspection Trust Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RFTF	5.42%		(g)	Resilient Florida Trust Fund (RFTF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WPSPTF	5.42%		(h)	Water Protection and Sustainability Program Trust Fund (WPSPTF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				Total to Trust Funds (Except LATF)	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7
		(6)	Total to General Revenue Fund	53.5	47.8	40.3	32.9	25.6	18.7	11.5	4.2	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7
				GR	256.7	256.7	256.7	256.7	256.7	256.7	256.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7
				TFs	-256.7	-256.7	-256.7	-256.7	-256.7	-256.7	-256.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7	-106.7

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Indian Gaming

**Issue:** Distribution of Indian Gaming Revenues

**Bill Number(s):** SB 2506

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 7 and 10

**Sponsor(s):** Appropriations

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** July 15, 2025

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Chapter 2024-58, Laws of Florida, created section 380.095, Florida Statutes, requiring the Department of Revenue to, upon receipt, deposit 96 percent of any revenue share payment received under the 2021 Compact into the Indian Gaming Revenue Clearing Trust Fund (created in Ch. 2024-59, L.O.F.) within the Department of Financial Services to provide dedicated funding for conservation lands, resiliency; and clean water infrastructure. The remaining 4 percent continued to be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

The distribution of the 96 percent from the Indian Gaming Revenue Clearing Trust Fund to various state trust funds provides for land acquisition to support the Wildlife Corridor, for land management of uplands and the removal of invasive species, including the Local Trail Management Grant Program; for the Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resiliency Plan; and for the Water Quality Improvement Grant Program.

- b. Proposed Change:** Section 10 of SB 2506 (Ch. 2025-201, L.O.F.) repeals section 380.095, Florida Statutes, eliminating the 96 percent distribution of Indian Gaming revenue to the Indian Gaming Revenue Clearing Trust Fund. Section 7 of SB 2506 repeals section 260.0145, Florida Statutes, eliminating the Local Trail Management Grant Program funded from the distribution of the Indian Gaming revenue.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Revenue Estimating Conference—Indian Gaming Revenues Forecast, Adopted February 18, 2025

Indian Gaming Revenue Distribution Worksheet

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

Using the February 2025 Indian Gaming revenues adopted forecast, the General Revenue Fund is increased from 4 percent to 100 percent of the revenue distribution; the distributions to various state trust funds are eliminated. The net impact is zero.

### Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			834.2	834.2		
2026-27			875.9	875.9		
2027-28			921.3	921.3		
2028-29			969.1	969.1		
2029-30			1,018.6	1,018.6		

State TFs	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(834.2)	(834.2)		
2026-27			(875.9)	(875.9)		
2027-28			(921.3)	(921.3)		
2028-29			(969.1)	(969.1)		
2029-30			(1,018.6)	(1,018.6)		

### Revenue Distribution:

General Revenue Fund, Indian Gaming Revenue Clearing TF, Incidental TF, Internal Improvement TF, Resilient Florida TF, State Game TF, State Park TF, Water Protection and Sustainability Program TF

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Indian Gaming

**Issue:** Distribution of Indian Gaming Revenues

**Bill Number(s):** SB 2506

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	834.2	834.2	(834.2)	(834.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	875.9	875.9	(875.9)	(875.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	921.3	921.3	(921.3)	(921.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2028-29	969.1	969.1	(969.1)	(969.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2029-30	1,018.6	1,018.6	(1,018.6)	(1,018.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

## Distribution of Indian Gaming Revenue

### Revenue Estimating Conference - Indian Gaming Revenues - February 18, 2025

Fund	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
General Revenue - 4%	34.8	36.5	38.4	40.4	42.4
State Trust Funds - 96%	834.2	875.9	921.3	969.1	1,018.6
Total Revenue Sharing Payments	868.9	912.4	959.7	1,009.5	1,061.1

### SB 2506

Fund	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
General Revenue - 100%	868.9	912.4	959.7	1,009.5	1,061.1
State Trust Funds - 0%	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue Sharing Payments	868.9	912.4	959.7	1,009.5	1,061.1

### Difference

Fund	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
General Revenue	834.2	875.9	921.3	969.1	1,018.6
State Trust Funds	(834.2)	(875.9)	(921.3)	(969.1)	(1,018.6)
Total Revenue Sharing Payments	-	-	-	-	-



## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Motor Fuel Tax

**Issue:** Natural Gas Fuel Tax Delay

**Bill Number(s):** CS HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 32

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** 07/01/2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 07/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

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

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

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

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

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

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

Effective January 1, 2030:

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

Effective January 1, 2031:

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

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

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Transportation Revenue Estimating Conference on March 3, 2025

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

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

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Motor Fuel Tax

**Issue:** Natural Gas Fuel Tax Delay

**Bill Number(s):** CS HB 7031

## Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

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

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

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

## Revenue Distribution:

State Transportation Trust Fund

General Revenue Fund (service charge)

Local Trust Funds

## Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(Insignificant)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0
2026-27	(0.1)	0.0	(0.4)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.6)	0.0
2027-28	(0.1)	0.0	(0.7)	0.0	(0.2)	0.0	(1.0)	0.0
2028-29	(0.1)	0.0	(0.7)	0.0	(0.2)	0.0	(1.0)	0.0
2029-30	(0.1)	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	(0.2)	0.0	(0.8)	0.0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1			2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34
2		<b>Current Forecast</b>									
3		Natural Gas Fuel Taxable Units (Millions)	1.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
4		Natural Gas Fuel Sales Tax Rate. FY AVG	0.063	0.086	0.132	0.135	0.138	0.141	0.144	0.148	0.151
5		Natural Gas Fuel SCETS Tax Rate. FY AVG	0.040	0.054	0.083	0.085	0.087	0.089	0.091	0.093	0.096
6		Natural Gas Fuel Excise Tax Rate. FY AVG	0.020	0.027	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.040
7		Natural Gas Fuel Local Tax Rate. FY AVG	0.010	0.013	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020
8		Natural Gas Fuel Gross Collections (\$ Millions)	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.6	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.1
9		Local Alt. Fuel Clearing Fund (\$ Millions)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
10		State Alt. Fuel Clearing Fund Total (\$ Millions)	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.9	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0
11		GR Service Charge	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
12		Distributions ot Local Government	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
13		State Transportation Trust Fund	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8
14		<b>Proposed Forecast</b>									
15		Natural Gas Fuel Taxable Units (Millions)					1.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
16		Natural Gas Fuel Sales Tax Rate. FY AVG					0.070	0.094	0.144	0.148	0.151
17		Natural Gas Fuel SCETS Tax Rate. FY AVG					0.044	0.059	0.091	0.093	0.096
18		Natural Gas Fuel Excise Tax Rate. FY AVG					0.020	0.027	0.040	0.040	0.040
19		Natural Gas Fuel Local Tax Rate. FY AVG					0.010	0.013	0.020	0.020	0.020
20		Natural Gas Fuel Gross Collections (\$ Millions)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.7	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.1
21		Local Alt. Fuel Clearing Fund (\$ Millions)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
22		State Alt. Fuel Clearing Fund Total (\$ Millions)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.6	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0
23		GR Service Charge	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
24		Distributions ot Local Government	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
25		State Transportation Trust Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8
26		<b>Impact (Cash) (Millions)</b>									
27		GR	\$ -	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.1)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
28		Trust	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.4)	\$ (0.7)	\$ (0.7)	\$ (0.5)	\$ (0.3)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
29		Local	\$ -	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.1)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
30											
31		Note: Refunds and Tax Allowance are insignificant									
32											

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Tax:** Other taxes and fees

**Issue:** Duval County

**Bill Number(s):** CS/HB 4053

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Duggan and Baker

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Upon becoming law

**Date of Analysis:** July 15, 2025

### Section 1: Narrative

#### a. Current Law:

In Under the Beverage Law, there is not a limit on the number of licenses the division may issue to businesses selling malt beverages or wine. However, the number of licenses for selling liquor or distilled spirits is limited to one license per 7,500 residents within a county with a minimum of three licenses per county that has approved the sale of intoxicating liquors. These licenses are known as quota licenses and are the only alcoholic beverage license type that is limited in number.

There are several exceptions to the quota license limitation, and businesses that meet the requirements for an exception may be issued a special license by the division, allowing the business to serve any alcoholic beverages regardless of alcohol content.

Alcoholic beverages sold for consumption on premises must be consumed inside the licensed premises. The division may approve a temporary expansion of the licensed premises to include a sidewalk or other outdoor areas for special events. The business must pay an application fee of \$100, stipulate the timeframe for the special event, submit a sketch outlining the expanded premises, and submit written approval from the county or municipality.

Current law allows the division to issue special licenses to civic centers or sports arenas and performing arts centers. Current law also provides for 12 special zones in the City of Jacksonville, within which the division may issue special alcoholic beverage licenses to certain types of establishments meeting certain revenue requirements.

#### b. Proposed Change:

The bill provides an exception to the Beverage Law allowing the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to issue special alcoholic beverage licenses to event centers that meet certain requirements in Jacksonville's Urban Transition Area.

The bill defines an event center as a facility that hosts events with ticketed entrance and does not otherwise market itself as a food service establishment. The bill further provides that a qualifying event center must have an occupancy of 1,100 to 1,400 people and derive no less than 51 percent of its annual gross income from the sale of event center tickets, food, and nonalcoholic beverages.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

House Bill Final Analysis

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

There are very few places that can benefit from this bill due to the geographic restrictions and the definition of an event center. At this point in time only one business seems to qualify within the Urban Transition Area. Due to this, the bill may have an insignificant positive fiscal impact on revenues from increases in beverage license fees.

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	Low		Middle		High	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			*	*		
2025-26			*	*		
2026-27			*	*		
2027-28			*	*		
2028-29			*	*		

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Tax:** Other taxes and fees

**Issue:** Duval County

**Bill Number(s):** CS/HB 4053

### Revenue Distribution:

Local Funds

GR (service charge)

Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Trust Fund

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2025-26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2026-27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2027-28	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2028-29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Tax:** Other taxes and fees

**Issue:** Special Beverage Licenses for Equestrian Sport Facilities in Marion County

**Bill Number(s):** CS/HB 4067

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** Chamberlin

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Upon becoming law

**Date of Analysis:** July 15, 2025

### Section 1: Narrative

#### a. Current Law:

In Under the Beverage Law, there is not a limit on the number of licenses the division may issue to businesses selling malt beverages or wine. However, the number of licenses for selling liquor or distilled spirits is limited to one license per 7,500 residents within a county with a minimum of three licenses per county that has approved the sale of intoxicating liquors. These licenses are known as quota licenses and are the only alcoholic beverage license type that is limited in number.

There are several exceptions to the quota license limitation, and businesses that meet the requirements for an exception may be issued a special license by the division, allowing the business to serve any alcoholic beverages regardless of alcohol content.

Alcoholic beverages sold for consumption on premises must be consumed inside the licensed premises. The division may approve a temporary expansion of the licensed premises to include a sidewalk or other outdoor areas for special events. The business must pay an application fee of \$100, stipulate the timeframe for the special event, submit a sketch outlining the expanded premises, and submit written approval from the county or municipality.

Current law allows the division to issue special licenses to civic centers or sports arenas and performing arts centers.

#### b. Proposed Change:

The bill provides an exception to the Beverage Law allowing the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to issue special alcoholic beverage licenses to equestrian sport facilities authorizing the package sale of malt beverages and wine for off-premises consumption and the sale of all types of alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption.

The bill allows the holder of the special alcoholic beverage license to designate a venue within the licensed premises as a stand-alone bar for the purpose of allowing indoor smoking, provided the venue meets all other requirements for stand-alone bars provided by general law.

The bill defines an "equestrian sport facility" as any facility within Marion County which is at least 500 acres in size and which includes at least two transient public lodging establishments and at least three public food service establishments, the principal attraction of which is sport horse events such as show jumping, dressage, eventing, and other equestrian competitions.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

House Bill Final Analysis

Ocala/Marion County Visitors and Convention Bureau website

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

At this point in time there are only a few places that can benefit from this bill due to the restrictive definition of equestrian sport facility. From the Ocala/Marion County Visitors and Convention Bureau's website, there are 6 equestrian facilities with 2 listed as having less than 500 acres. Therefore, the bill would have an insignificant positive impact on revenues from increases in beverage license fees.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Tax:** Other taxes and fees

**Issue:** Special Beverage Licenses for Equestrian Sport Facilities in Marion County

**Bill Number(s):** CS/HB 4067

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	Low		Middle		High	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25			*	*		
2025-26			*	*		
2026-27			*	*		
2027-28			*	*		
2028-29			*	*		

### Revenue Distribution:

Local Funds

GR (service charge)

Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Trust Fund

### Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2024-25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2025-26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2026-27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2027-28	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2028-29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Slot Facility License Fees

**Issue:** Thoroughbred Slot Licensees

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 82 and 83

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 1, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** July 15, 2025

### Section 1: Narrative

#### a. Current Law:

Section 551.104(4), Fla. Stat., provides that, among other things, as a condition of slot machine gaming licensure, a thoroughbred permitholder may not hold a slot machine license or conduct slot machine gaming unless the thoroughbred permitholder conducts no fewer than a full schedule of live races as defined in s. 550.002(10), Fla. Stat. 550.002(10), Fla. Stat. defines a full schedule of live racing for a thoroughbred permitholder to be the conduct of at least 40 live performances

Section 551.106 (1)(a), Fla. Stat., provides that upon submission of the initial application for a slot machine license and annually thereafter, on the anniversary date of the issuance of the initial license, the licensee must pay to the commission a non-refundable license fee of \$3 million for the succeeding 12 months of licensure. The licensee must pay the commission a non-refundable license fee of \$2 million for the succeeding 12 months of licensure.

#### b. Proposed Change:

Amends s. 551.104(4)(c) and 551.106(1)(a), Fla. Stats., providing that beginning July 1, 2025, each thoroughbred permitholder in compliance with this chapter is not required to pay the \$2 million annual license fee to the commission as a condition of a slot renewal.

This bill became effective July 1, 2025.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Slot Revenue Estimating Conference February 2025

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

Below are the adopted numbers from the February 2025 Slot Conference

Slots Distributions (Taxes & Fees)							
Fiscal Year		EETF	% chg.	PMWTF	% chg.	Slots-Related Total	% chg.
2024-25	OLD	244.8	0.5%	18.3	0.5%	263.1	0.5%
	NEW	240.1	-1.4%	18.3	0.5%	258.4	-1.3%
	Difference (\$ and % Change)	(4.7)	-1.9%	-	0.0%	(4.7)	-1.8%
2025-26	OLD	247.5	1.1%	18.2	-0.5%	265.7	1.0%
	NEW	242.7	1.1%	18.2	-0.5%	260.9	1.0%
	Difference (\$ and % Change)	(4.8)	-1.9%	-	0.0%	(4.8)	-1.8%
2026-27	OLD	250.2	1.1%	18.2	0.0%	268.4	1.0%
	NEW	245.3	1.1%	18.2	0.0%	263.5	1.0%
	Difference (\$ and % Change)	(4.8)	-1.9%	-	0.0%	(4.8)	-1.8%
2027-28	OLD	252.8	1.1%	18.3	0.5%	271.1	1.0%
	NEW	248.0	1.1%	18.3	0.5%	266.3	1.0%
	Difference (\$ and % Change)	(4.9)	-1.9%	-	0.0%	(4.9)	-1.8%
2028-29	OLD	255.5	1.1%	18.2	-0.5%	273.7	1.0%
	NEW	250.6	1.1%	18.2	-0.5%	268.8	1.0%
	Difference (\$ and % Change)	(4.9)	-1.9%	-	0.0%	(4.9)	-1.8%
2029-30	OLD	258.3	1.1%	18.2	0.0%	276.5	1.0%
	NEW	253.3	1.1%	18.2	0.0%	271.5	1.0%
	Difference (\$ and % Change)	(5.0)	-1.9%	-	0.0%	(5.0)	-1.8%

There is currently one thoroughbred permitholder who holds a slot machine license and renews it annually. This assumes that the one thoroughbred permitholder will no longer remit a \$2 million annual renewal slot payment with their application.



## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Slot Facility License Fees

**Issue:** Thoroughbred Slot Licensees

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

The Pari-Mutuel Wagering Trust Fund (PMWTF) will see a loss in revenue \$2 million in slot license fees beginning in FY 2025-2026, and annually thereafter. The 8% service charge paid from PMWTF to GR will be reduced by \$160,000. Therefore, the net loss to the PMWTF is \$1,840,000 annually, and a loss to GR of \$160,000 annually.

Fiscal Year	Loss in Slot Fee to PMWTF	Gain to PMWTF from 8% GR Service Charge	Net Loss to PMWTF	Loss to 8% GR Service Charge
2025-2026	(\$2,000,000.00)	\$160,000.00	(\$1,840,000.00)	(\$160,000.00)
2026-2027	(\$2,000,000.00)	\$160,000.00	(\$1,840,000.00)	(\$160,000.00)
2027-2028	(\$2,000,000.00)	\$160,000.00	(\$1,840,000.00)	(\$160,000.00)
2028-2029	(\$2,000,000.00)	\$160,000.00	(\$1,840,000.00)	(\$160,000.00)
2029-2030	(\$2,000,000.00)	\$160,000.00	(\$1,840,000.00)	(\$160,000.00)

### Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

Pari-Mutuel Wagering Trust Fund

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(\$1,840,000.00)	(\$1,840,000.00)		
2026-27			(\$1,840,000.00)	(\$1,840,000.00)		
2027-28			(\$1,840,000.00)	(\$1,840,000.00)		
2028-29			(\$1,840,000.00)	(\$1,840,000.00)		
2029-30			(\$1,840,000.00)	(\$1,840,000.00)		

General Revenue Fund

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(\$160,000.00)	(\$160,000.00)		
2026-27			(\$160,000.00)	(\$160,000.00)		
2027-28			(\$160,000.00)	(\$160,000.00)		
2028-29			(\$160,000.00)	(\$160,000.00)		
2029-30			(\$160,000.00)	(\$160,000.00)		

### Revenue Distribution:

Pari-Mutuel Wagering Trust Fund

General Revenue Fund

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1.8)	(1.8)	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)
2026-27	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1.8)	(1.8)	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)
2027-28	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1.8)	(1.8)	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)
2028-29	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1.8)	(1.8)	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)
2029-30	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1.8)	(1.8)	0.0	0.0	(2.0)	(2.0)

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Pari-mutuel Taxes

**Issue:** Tax Rate on Intertrack Wagering

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 81

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 1, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** July 15, 2025

### Section 1: Narrative

#### a. Current Law:

Section 550.0951(3), Fla. Stat., provides for various tax rates applicable to the handle for intertrack wagering by host tracks. Under s. 550.0951(3)(c)1, Fla. Stat., the tax rate on the handle for intertrack wagering is 0.5 percent if the guest track receiving the broadcast is located outside the market area of the host track and within the market area of a thoroughbred permitholder currently conducting a live race meet.

Chapter 550, Fla. Stat., provides for various tax credits and exemptions that may be used to offset pari-mutuel taxes and fees due to the state.

#### b. Proposed Change:

Amends s. 550.0951(3)(c)1, Fla. Stat., the 0.5 percent applicable tax rate on handle for intertrack wagering now applies if the guest track receiving the broadcast is located outside the market area of the host track and within the market area of a thoroughbred permitholder if such thoroughbred permitholder that conducted a full schedule of live racing the preceding fiscal year.

This bill became effective July 1, 2025.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Revenue Estimating Conference February 2025

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

Three pari-mutuel operating licenses are issued for Fiscal Year 2025-2026 to conduct live thoroughbred racing performances: Gulfstream Park Racing Association, Inc., Gulfstream Park Thoroughbred After Racing Program, Inc., and Tampa Bay Downs, Inc. Gulfstream Park Racing Association, Inc., and Gulfstream Park Thoroughbred After Racing Program, Inc., operates at Gulfstream Park in Broward County. Tampa Bay Downs, Inc. operates in Hillsborough County.

Assumes that each fiscal year thoroughbred permitholders would continue to conduct a full schedule of live racing, for the 0.5 percent tax rate to be in effect each fiscal year thereafter.

Daytona Beach Kennel Club, Inc. acts as a host and rebroadcasts out-of-state greyhound races to in-state tracks. Approximately 21% of their total Inter-Track Wagering Simulcast (ITWS) handle comes from guests located outside their market area and within the market area of a thoroughbred permitholder.

- Currently, Daytona Beach Kennel Club does not pay any taxes or fees to the state due to the applicable tax exemption credit in 550.09514(1), Fla. Stat., and the ability to receive additional tax exemption credits through transfers from other greyhound permit holders as provided in s. 550.0951(1)(b), Fla. Stat.

Currently, Jai Alai permitholders who conduct live games, act as a host and broadcast their live games to other in-state tracks. They do not pay taxes to the state on their intertrack handle due to applicable tax credits available in Chapter 550, Fla. Stat.

Pompano Park, Inc., acts as a host and rebroadcasts out-of-state harness races to in-state tracks. Approximately 25% of the total intertrack wagering simulcast (ITWS) handle comes from guest tracks located outside their market area and within the market area of a thoroughbred permitholder.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Pari-mutuel Taxes

**Issue:** Tax Rate on Intertrack Wagering

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

Below are the adopted numbers from the February 2025 Pari-Mutuel/Cardroom Conference associated with pari-mutuel taxes and fees.

	Daily License Fees	Other Pari-Mutuel Tax
Fiscal Year		
2024-25	0.5	1.0
2025-26	0.2	0.4
2026-27	0.2	0.4
2027-28	0.2	0.4
2028-29	0.2	0.4
2029-30	0.2	0.4

Due to the reduced tax rate for those guest tracks located outside the market area of a host track and within the market area of a thoroughbred permitholder that conducted a full schedule of live racing the preceding fiscal year, the Pari-Mutuel Wagering Trust fund will see a loss of approximately \$35,000 in taxes beginning in FY 2025-2026 and annually thereafter. The 8% GR service charge paid from the PMWTF TO GR will be reduced by approximately \$2,800. Therefore, the net loss to the PMWTF is approximately \$32,200 annually.

Fiscal Year	Loss in Taxes PMWTF	Gain to PMWTF from 8% GR Service Charge	Net Loss to PMWTF	Loss to 8% GR Service Charge
2025-2026	(\$35,000.00)	\$2,800.00	(\$32,200.00)	(\$2,800.00)
2026-2027	(\$35,000.00)	\$2,800.00	(\$32,200.00)	(\$2,800.00)
2027-2028	(\$35,000.00)	\$2,800.00	(\$32,200.00)	(\$2,800.00)
2028-2029	(\$35,000.00)	\$2,800.00	(\$32,200.00)	(\$2,800.00)
2029-2030	(\$35,000.00)	\$2,800.00	(\$32,200.00)	(\$2,800.00)

### Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

#### Pari-Mutuel Wagering Trust Fund

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(\$32,200)	(\$32,200)		
2026-27			(\$32,200)	(\$32,200)		
2027-28			(\$32,200)	(\$32,200)		
2028-29			(\$32,200)	(\$32,200)		
2029-30			(\$32,200)	(\$32,200)		

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Pari-mutuel Taxes

**Issue:** Tax Rate on Intertrack Wagering

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

## General Revenue Fund

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(\$2,800)	(\$2,800)		
2026-27			(\$2,800)	(\$2,800)		
2027-28			(\$2,800)	(\$2,800)		
2028-29			(\$2,800)	(\$2,800)		
2029-30			(\$2,800)	(\$2,800)		

## Revenue Distribution:

Pari-Mutuel Wagering Trust Fund

General Revenue Fund

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

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

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Admission to NASCAR Championship Race

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 38

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025

### Section 1: Narrative

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

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

[Homestead-Miami Speedway](#)

[NASCAR](#)

[Ticketmaster](#)

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

From 2002-2019, the NASCAR Cup Series Championship was held at the Homestead-Miami Speedway before being moved to the Phoenix Raceway. NASCAR announced that the Championship Race will return to the Homestead-Miami Speedway in late 2026. Additionally, NASCAR confirmed that the Championship Races would follow a rotation model beginning in 2026, where the venues hosting the races will change. This is relevant in the event that the Championship Race returns to Homestead before the forecast window closes (2029-30). Ticket prices were pulled directly from currently available seating provided by official sellers. Assumptions regarding ticket sales and attendance were made for the Support (Practice) and Qualifying races being 55% and 65% of the 55,000-track capacity being sold via General Admission on Homestead's website.

Per ticket type, weighted average prices were multiplied by the track capacities then further against the 6% Sales Tax Rate to arrive at an impact. The forecast window for this bill is FY 2025-26/FY 2026-27, in which the sales exempt from taxation will be made. The various ticket packages created a multilayered approach to arriving at an impact. Each approach tackles the sales schedule differently and allocates according to their name being "Front-Loaded Sales", "Normal", and "Accelerating". The "Normal" approach was used to generate these figures, should the Conference desire an alternative approach the values/numbers will flow through cleanly (See attached spreadsheet). Upon contacting the Speedway, it was confirmed that "Early Bird Inventory" is the classification of tickets currently being sold as per their website and the remaining tickets (seats) will become available on October 1<sup>st</sup>. The below table is the anticipated impact from the races.

### Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	Low		Middle		High	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$(0.49 M)	\$0		
2026-27			\$(0.10 M)	\$0		
2027-28			(0/**)	\$0		
2028-29			(0/**)	\$0		
2029-30			(0/**)	\$0		

**Revenue Distribution:** Sales and Use Tax

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Admission to NASCAR Championship Race

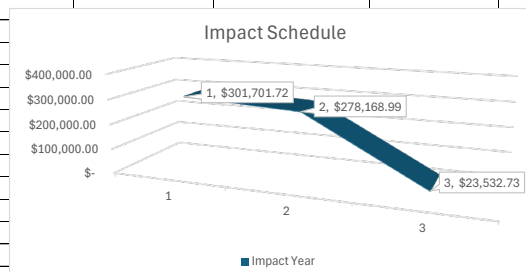
**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted an alternative estimate that assumes 50% of the ticket sales occurred prior to July 1<sup>st</sup>.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(0.3)	0.0	(*)	0.0	(*)	0.0	(*)	0.0
2026-27	(*)	0.0	(*)	0.0	(*)	0.0	(*)	0.0
2027-28	0/(**)	0.0	0/(**)	0.0	0/(**)	0.0	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

	6% Sub-Total		Add: Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(0.3)	0.0	(*)	0.0	(0.3)	0.0
2026-27	(*)	0.0	(*)	0.0	(*)	0.0
2027-28	0/(**)	0.0	0/(**)	0.0	0/(**)	0.0
2028-29	0/(**)	0.0	0/(**)	0.0	0/(**)	0.0
2029-30	0/(**)	0.0	0/(**)	0.0	0/(**)	0.0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	<b>Section 1: Variables</b>								
2	Grandstand = "GS"								
3	<b>Prices</b>								
4	<b>Ticket Type</b>	<b>Low Price</b>	<b>High Price</b>	<b>Weighted Avg Price</b>					
5	<b>Weights</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>30%</b>						
6	Grandstand - Support Race			\$ 39.73					
7	Grandstand - Qualifying Race			\$ 39.73					
8	Grandstand - Main Event	\$ 62.43	\$ 192.95	\$ 101.59					
9	Speedway Terrace 3-Race Package	\$ 380.23	\$ 448.33	\$ 400.66					
10	Champions Club 3-Race Package			\$ 1,513.40					
11									
12	<b>Grandstand Seats Sold</b>								
13	<b>Race</b>	<b>Capacity Filled</b>	<b>Seats Available</b>	<b>Seats Sold</b>					
14	Grandstand - Support Race	55%	55,000	30,250					
15	Grandstand - Qualifying Race	65%	55,000	35,750					
16	Grandstand - Main Event	100%	55,000	55,000					
17	Speedway Terrace 3-Race Package	100%	1,400	1,400					
18	Champions Club 3-Race Package	100%	850	850					
19									
20	<b>Total Value of Sales</b>								
21	<b>Ticket Type</b>	<b>Seats Sold</b>	<b>Total Value</b>						
22	Grandstand - Support Race	30,250	\$ 1,201,832.50						
23	Grandstand - Qualifying Race	35,750	\$ 1,420,347.50						
24	Grandstand - Main Event	55,000	\$ 5,587,230.00						
25	Speedway Terrace 3-Race Package	1,400	\$ 560,924.00						
26	Champions Club 3-Race Package	850	\$ 1,286,390.00						
27			\$ 10,056,724.00						
28									
29	<b>Section 2: Schedule</b>								
30	<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Front-Loaded Sales</b>	<b>Normal</b>	<b>Accelerating</b>	<b>Front-Loaded Sales</b>	<b>Normal</b>	<b>Accelerating</b>	
31	2025	May 25	30.0%	0.7%	0.5%	3,017,017.20	70,397.07	50,283.62	
32	2025	Jun 25	20.0%	1.3%	0.9%	2,011,344.80	130,737.41	90,510.52	
33	2026	Jul 25	6.5%	2.0%	1.5%	653,687.06	201,134.48	150,850.86	
34	2026	Aug 25	6.0%	3.2%	2.0%	603,403.44	321,815.17	201,134.48	
35	2026	Sep 25	5.5%	4.4%	2.5%	553,119.82	442,495.86	251,418.10	
36	2026	Oct 25	5.0%	5.7%	3.1%	502,836.20	573,233.27	311,758.44	
37	2026	Nov 25	4.5%	7.3%	3.8%	452,552.58	734,140.85	382,155.51	
38	2026	Dec 25	4.0%	8.4%	4.4%	402,268.96	844,764.82	442,495.86	
39	2026	Jan 26	3.5%	9.3%	5.0%	351,985.34	935,275.33	502,836.20	
40	2026	Feb 26	3.0%	10.2%	5.6%	301,701.72	1,025,785.85	563,176.54	
41	2026	Mar 26	2.5%	9.3%	6.0%	251,418.10	935,275.33	603,403.44	
42	2026	Apr 26	2.3%	8.5%	6.7%	231,304.65	854,821.54	673,800.51	
43	2026	May 26	1.8%	7.3%	7.1%	181,021.03	734,140.85	714,027.40	
44	2026	Jun 26	1.5%	6.1%	7.6%	150,850.86	613,460.16	764,311.02	
45	2027	Jul 26	1.2%	5.0%	8.0%	120,680.69	502,836.20	804,537.92	
46	2027	Aug 26	1.0%	4.0%	8.3%	100,567.24	402,268.96	834,708.09	
47	2027	Sep 26	0.8%	3.4%	8.6%	80,453.79	341,928.62	864,878.26	
48	2027	Oct 26	0.5%	2.5%	9.0%	50,283.62	251,418.10	905,105.16	
49	2027	Nov 26	0.4%	1.4%	9.4%	40,226.90	140,794.14	945,332.06	
50		<b>Total:</b>	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$ 10,056,724.00	\$ 10,056,724.00	\$ 10,056,724.00	
51									
52	<b>Fiscal Year</b>					<b>Front-Loaded Sales</b>	<b>Normal</b>	<b>Accelerating</b>	
53	2025					\$ 5,028,362.00	\$ 201,134.48	\$ 140,794.14	
54	2026					\$ 4,636,149.76	\$ 8,216,343.51	\$ 5,561,368.37	
55	2027					\$ 392,212.24	\$ 1,639,246.01	\$ 4,354,561.49	
56									
57	<b>Section 3: Impact</b>								
58	<b>Front-Loaded Sales</b>								
59	<b>FY</b>	<b>Sales</b>	<b>Tax</b>		<b>Sales Tax</b>				
60	2025	\$ 5,028,362.00	\$ 301,701.72		6%				
61	2026	\$ 4,636,149.76	\$ 278,168.99						
62	2027	\$ 392,212.24	\$ 23,532.73						
63	<b>Total:</b>	\$ 10,056,724.00	\$ 603,403.44						
64									
65	<b>FY</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Middle</b>	<b>High</b>					
66	2025-26		\$(0.28 M)						
67	2026-27		\$(0.02 M)						
68	2027-28		(0/)**						
69	2028-29		(0/)**						
70	2029-30		(0/)**						
71									
72									
73									



## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales Tax

**Issue:** Business Rent Tax Repeal

**Bill Number(s):** HB7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 37, 40

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** November 2025 (first month of collections)

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 07/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Tax is due on the rental of all real property pursuant to s. 212.031, F.S., other than agricultural, residential, or certain other property specified in s. 212.031(1)(a), F.S. The applicable current rate is 2.0%
- b. **Proposed Change:** Section 37 of the bill repeals s. 212.031, F.S., the 2.0% business rent tax, effective October 1, 2025. Section 40 repeals s. 212.054(3)(g), F.S., which defines the rental or leasing of real property located in a county as a taxable “transaction.”

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

General Revenue forecast of sales tax through FY 2029-30, March 2025 General Revenue Estimating Conference.

Department of Revenue collection reports by month by kind code by county through June 2025.

Department of Revenue information on discretionary sales tax rates by county.

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

#### Sales Tax - GR Conference Process

A sales tax final liability forecast for the six sales tax categories is adopted at each General Revenue conference, most recently at the March 2025 GR conference. Generally, for sales tax modeling purposes (and reporting purposes), DOR's collection report provides sales tax collections data by month by kind code by county, which are aggregated into six sales tax categories statewide. The collection report is used to produce final liability series by category, from which taxable sales by category are constructed. Analysts use historical quarterly seasonally adjusted taxable sales at the category level (six) to forecast taxable sales, on which an assumed effective tax rate by category is applied to produce the sales tax final liability forecast. The forecast is typically not done at the kind code level (88 kind codes). The GR conference adopts a sales tax final liability forecast by category (not seasonally adjusted cash numbers), but it does not explicitly adopt a taxable sales forecast. The forecast includes FY 2024-25 through FY 2029-30.

#### Taxable Sales

This analysis uses taxable sales underlying the adopted sales tax final liability forecast for the six sales tax categories adopted at the March 2025 GR conference. The taxable sales are converted to cash, not seasonally adjusted, by fiscal year. FY 2024-25 is the last full year of actuals (with June 2025 being “unaudited” data).

The historical relationship between commercial rent taxable sales and the “business investment” taxable sales category was used to derive a forecast of commercial rent taxable sales consistent with the March 2025 GR forecast—commercial rents account for approximately one-third of the “business investment” taxable sales category. This forecast was then used to estimate the impact of the repeal of the tax on state sales tax and local discretionary tax collections.

The state impact on sales tax liability was calculated as 2.0% of the taxable sales estimate by fiscal year. The local discretionary surtax involved apportioning the statewide taxable sales figures to the counties and applying each county's tax rate to its sales. The county tax rates accounted for known county rate reductions over the forecast period, with weighted average rates applied to each state fiscal year where there are known rate changes occur. Given rate changes occur on the first day of the calendar year, the weights used were 7/12 and 5/12 to account for the lag in collections and the rate change.



# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales Tax

**Issue:** Business Rent Tax Repeal

**Bill Number(s):** HB7031

	Taxable Sales		Sales Tax Liability		Local Option	
	Business Investment	Commercial Rents	Business Investment	Commercial Rents	Commercial Rents	Effective Rate
2025-26	\$150,481.5	\$50,237.5	\$7,210.4	\$1,004.7	\$495.6	0.987%
2026-27	\$154,046.0	\$51,427.5	\$7,381.8	\$1,028.5	\$482.9	0.939%
2027-28	\$158,229.0	\$52,824.0	\$7,582.2	\$1,056.5	\$453.5	0.859%
2028-29	\$163,113.2	\$54,454.5	\$7,816.1	\$1,089.1	\$446.6	0.820%
2029-30	\$167,774.5	\$56,010.7	\$8,039.5	\$1,120.2	\$448.0	0.800%

## Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

The effective date is October 1, 2025. There will be a one month lag for collections.

### Sales Tax Final Liability Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			-669.8	-1,004.7		
2026-27			-1,028.5	-1,028.5		
2027-28			-1,056.5	-1,056.5		
2028-29			-1,089.1	-1,089.1		
2029-30			-1,120.2	-1,120.2		

### Local Option Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			-330.4	-495.6		
2026-27			-479.3	-482.9		
2027-28			-450.1	-453.5		
2028-29			-443.2	-446.6		
2029-30			-444.7	-448.0		

### Revenue Distribution:

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the proposed estimate but removed the one month lag for collections.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(679.1)	(905.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(22.9)	(30.5)	(51.5)	(68.7)
2026-27	(926.9)	(926.9)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(31.2)	(31.2)	(70.3)	(70.3)
2027-28	(952.1)	(952.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(32.0)	(32.0)	(72.3)	(72.3)
2028-29	(981.5)	(981.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(33.0)	(33.0)	(74.5)	(74.5)
2029-30	(1,009.5)	(1,009.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(34.0)	(34.0)	(76.6)	(76.6)

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales Tax

**Issue:** Business Rent Tax Repeal

**Bill Number(s):** HB7031

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(753.6)	(1,004.8)	(371.6)	(495.5)	(1,125.2)	(1,500.3)
2026-27	(1,028.5)	(1,028.5)	(478.3)	(478.3)	(1,506.8)	(1,506.8)
2027-28	(1,056.5)	(1,056.5)	(451.7)	(451.7)	(1,508.2)	(1,508.2)
2028-29	(1,089.1)	(1,089.1)	(445.0)	(445.0)	(1,534.1)	(1,534.1)
2029-30	(1,120.2)	(1,120.2)	(448.0)	(448.0)	(1,568.2)	(1,568.2)

**HB 7031 Enrolled**  
**Sales Tax Rate Reduction for Commercial Rent**  
**7/15/2025**

**State Impact**

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
<b>2025-26</b>			-753.6	-1,004.7		
<b>2026-27</b>			-1,028.5	-1,028.5		
<b>2027-28</b>			-1,056.5	-1,056.5		
<b>2028-29</b>			-1,089.1	-1,089.1		
<b>2029-30</b>			-1,120.2	-1,120.2		

**Local Impact**

Middle	
Cash	Recurring
-371.6	-495.5
-478.3	-478.3
-451.7	-451.7
-445.0	-445.0
-448.0	-448.0

	A	D	L	M	N	O	P
1		2024-25	<b>BUSINESS RENT LOCAL DISCRETIONARY TAX</b>				
2		<b>Share</b>	<b>FY 2025-26</b>	<b>FY 2026-27</b>	<b>FY 2027-28</b>	<b>FY 2028-29</b>	<b>FY 2029-30</b>
3	Alachua	0.764%	\$ 5.76	\$ 5.89	\$ 6.05	\$ 6.24	\$ 6.42
4	Baker	0.030%	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.17
5	Bay	0.756%	\$ 3.80	\$ 3.89	\$ 3.99	\$ 4.11	\$ 4.23
6	Bradford	0.029%	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.16
7	Brevard	1.906%	\$ 9.57	\$ 4.90	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
8	Broward	12.079%	\$ 60.68	\$ 62.12	\$ 63.81	\$ 65.78	\$ 67.66
9	Calhoun	0.005%	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03
10	Charlotte	0.494%	\$ 2.48	\$ 1.27	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
11	Citrus	0.256%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
12	Clay	0.456%	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.52	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.72	\$ 3.83
13	Collier	1.997%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
14	Columbia	0.127%	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.98	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.04	\$ 1.07
15	De Soto	0.035%	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.29
16	Dixie	0.005%	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.01
17	Duval	4.889%	\$ 36.84	\$ 37.72	\$ 38.74	\$ 39.94	\$ 41.08
18	Escambia	0.852%	\$ 6.42	\$ 6.57	\$ 6.75	\$ 4.64	\$ 2.39
19	Flagler	0.216%	\$ 1.08	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.21
20	Franklin	0.014%	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.12
21	Gadsden	0.059%	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.50
22	Gilchrist	0.013%	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07
23	Glades	0.004%	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02
24	Gulf	0.030%	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.17
25	Hamilton	0.005%	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.04
26	Hardee	0.028%	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.16
27	Hendry	0.046%	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.39
28	Hernando	0.350%	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.98
29	Highlands	0.173%	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.45
30	Hillsborough	7.182%	\$ 54.12	\$ 55.40	\$ 47.42	\$ 39.11	\$ 40.22
31	Holmes	0.010%	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03
32	Indian River	0.493%	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.54	\$ 2.61	\$ 2.69	\$ 2.76
33	Jackson	0.053%	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.15
34	Jefferson	0.011%	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06
35	Lafayette	0.002%	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01
36	Lake	0.826%	\$ 4.15	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.36	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.62
37	Lee	3.143%	\$ 7.89	\$ 8.08	\$ 8.30	\$ 4.28	\$ -
38	Leon	0.972%	\$ 7.32	\$ 7.50	\$ 6.42	\$ 5.29	\$ 5.44
39	Levy	0.048%	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.27
40	Liberty	0.001%	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01
41	Madison	0.015%	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12
42	Manatee	1.511%	\$ 7.59	\$ 7.77	\$ 7.98	\$ 8.23	\$ 8.46
43	Marion	1.074%	\$ 8.09	\$ 8.29	\$ 8.51	\$ 8.77	\$ 9.02
44	Martin	0.721%	\$ 0.91	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
45	Miami-Dade	21.057%	\$ 105.78	\$ 108.29	\$ 111.23	\$ 114.66	\$ 117.94
46	Monroe	0.641%	\$ 4.83	\$ 4.95	\$ 5.08	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.39
47	Nassau	0.218%	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.22
48	Okaloosa	0.858%	\$ 4.31	\$ 4.41	\$ 4.53	\$ 3.51	\$ 2.40
49	Okeechobee	0.069%	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.38
50	Orange	9.523%	\$ 23.92	\$ 24.49	\$ 25.15	\$ 25.93	\$ 26.67
51	Osceola	1.305%	\$ 9.83	\$ 10.06	\$ 10.34	\$ 10.66	\$ 10.96
52	Palm Beach	8.368%	\$ 42.04	\$ 21.52	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
53	Pasco	1.426%	\$ 7.16	\$ 7.33	\$ 7.53	\$ 7.76	\$ 7.99
54	Pinellas	3.718%	\$ 18.68	\$ 19.12	\$ 19.64	\$ 20.25	\$ 20.83

	A	D	L	M	N	O	P
1		<b>2024-25</b>	<b>BUSINESS RENT LOCAL DISCRETIONARY TAX</b>				
2		<b>Share</b>	<b>FY 2025-26</b>	<b>FY 2026-27</b>	<b>FY 2027-28</b>	<b>FY 2028-29</b>	<b>FY 2029-30</b>
55	Polk	1.941%	\$ 9.75	\$ 9.98	\$ 10.25	\$ 10.57	\$ 10.87
56	Putnam	0.082%	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.46
57	Saint Johns	0.943%	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.57	\$ 2.64
58	Saint Lucie	0.842%	\$ 4.23	\$ 4.33	\$ 4.45	\$ 3.44	\$ 2.36
59	Santa Rosa	0.290%	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.39	\$ -
60	Sarasota	1.996%	\$ 10.03	\$ 10.26	\$ 10.54	\$ 10.87	\$ 11.18
61	Seminole	1.785%	\$ 8.97	\$ 9.18	\$ 9.43	\$ 9.72	\$ 10.00
62	Sumter	0.352%	\$ 1.77	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.92	\$ 1.97
63	Suwannee	0.042%	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.23
64	Taylor	0.021%	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12
65	Union	0.004%	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02
66	Volusia	1.569%	\$ 3.94	\$ 4.04	\$ 4.14	\$ 4.27	\$ 4.39
67	Wakulla	0.035%	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.30
68	Walton	0.466%	\$ 2.34	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.54	\$ 2.61
69	Washington	0.021%	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.12
70	<b>Other</b>	<b>0.751%</b>	<b>\$ 3.72</b>	<b>\$ 3.59</b>	<b>\$ 3.39</b>	<b>\$ 3.34</b>	<b>\$ 3.36</b>
71	<b>State Collections</b>	<b>100.000%</b>	<b>\$ 495.48</b>	<b>\$ 478.25</b>	<b>\$ 451.71</b>	<b>\$ 445.03</b>	<b>\$ 448.03</b>
72							
73	<b>Weighted Average Tax Rate</b>		<b>0.986%</b>	<b>0.930%</b>	<b>0.855%</b>	<b>0.817%</b>	<b>0.800%</b>

	Taxable Sales		Sales Tax Liability		Local Option	
	Business Investment	Commercial Rents	Business Investment	Commercial Rents	Commercial Rents	Effective Rate
<b>2025-26</b>	\$150,481.5	\$50,237.5	\$7,210.4	\$1,004.7	\$495.5	0.986%
<b>2026-27</b>	\$154,046.0	\$51,427.5	\$7,381.8	\$1,028.5	\$478.3	0.930%
<b>2027-28</b>	\$158,229.0	\$52,824.0	\$7,582.2	\$1,056.5	\$451.7	0.855%
<b>2028-29</b>	\$163,113.2	\$54,454.5	\$7,816.1	\$1,089.1	\$445.0	0.817%
<b>2029-30</b>	\$167,774.5	\$56,010.7	\$8,039.5	\$1,120.2	\$448.0	0.800%

**TABLE 9**  
**SALES TAX COLLECTIONS (\$ Millions)**  
**March 2025 Conference**

	<u>2025-26</u>	<u>2026-27</u>	<u>2027-28</u>	<u>2028-29</u>	<u>2029-30</u>
Nondurables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tourism & Recreation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Autos & Accessories	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Durables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Building Investment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business Investment	(1,004.7)	(1,028.5)	(1,056.5)	(1,089.1)	(1,120.2)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL FINAL LIABILITY	(1,004.7)	(1,028.5)	(1,056.5)	(1,089.1)	(1,120.2)
Net Estimated Payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<u>TOTAL COLLECTIONS FROM FINAL LIABILITY</u>	(1,004.7)	(1,028.5)	(1,056.5)	(1,089.1)	(1,120.2)
Recovery of Unpaid Taxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Adjustments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfers from CST	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	(1,004.7)	(1,028.5)	(1,056.5)	(1,089.1)	(1,120.2)
<u>DISTRIBUTIONS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT</u>					
Local Government Half Cent	(67.9)	(69.5)	(71.4)	(73.6)	(75.7)
County Revenue Sharing	(18.4)	(18.8)	(19.3)	(19.9)	(20.5)
Municipal Revenue Sharing	(12.1)	(12.4)	(12.7)	(13.1)	(13.5)
Fixed Distribution to Counties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>DISTRIBUTIONS TO STATE</u>					
General Revenue	(905.5)	(926.9)	(952.1)	(981.5)	(1,009.5)
Small County Emergency Distribution	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.0)
Fixed Distributions to Trust Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sports Facilities Distribution	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERC Trust Fund	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
TOTAL DISTRIBUTIONS	(1,004.7)	(1,028.5)	(1,056.5)	(1,089.1)	(1,120.2)
General Revenue Refunds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Data Center Equipment Sunset Extension

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7301 Section 46

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 46

**Sponsor(s):** Ways & Means Committee; Representative Dugan

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** The tax exemption for data centers expires on June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2027. The exemption requires a claimant to have at least a 15MW capacity.
- b. Proposed Change:** The tax exemption for data centers now expires on June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2037. The exemption now requires a claimant to have at least a 100MW capacity.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Department Records

February 20<sup>th</sup>, 2025, Florida Economic Estimating Conference

February 20<sup>th</sup>, 2025, CST/GRUT Estimating Conference

March 14<sup>th</sup>, 2025, General Revenue Estimating Conference

U.S Census Bureau, Construction Spending Data

[\[https://www.census.gov/construction/c30/historical\\_data.html\]](https://www.census.gov/construction/c30/historical_data.html)

Newmark 2025 U.S. Data Center Market Outlook

[\[https://www.nmrk.com/insights/market-report/2025-us-data-center-market-outlook\]](https://www.nmrk.com/insights/market-report/2025-us-data-center-market-outlook)

McKinsey and Company - AI power: Expanding data center capacity to meet growing demand

[\[https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/technology-media-and-telecommunications/our-insights/ai-power-expanding-data-center-capacity-to-meet-growing-demand#/\]](https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/technology-media-and-telecommunications/our-insights/ai-power-expanding-data-center-capacity-to-meet-growing-demand#/)

National Academies - Implications of Artificial Intelligence-Related Data Center Electricity Use and Emissions: A Workshop

[\[http://nationalacademies.org/our-work/implications-of-artificial-intelligence-related-data-center-electricity-use-and-emissions-a-workshop\]](http://nationalacademies.org/our-work/implications-of-artificial-intelligence-related-data-center-electricity-use-and-emissions-a-workshop)

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

#### Background

The exemption established in 212.08(5)(r) requires the data center to apply for a temporary exemption certificate with the Department of Revenue, with the permanent exemption certificate only coming after an audit of the data center's records to verify compliance with the standards set by subparagraph 2 of the above paragraph.

The conference has reviewed this exemption twice before, once in the 2017 session, when it was passed, and once in the 2021 session, where it was extended through 2027. After reviewing these previous methodologies on April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2025, the conference asked to see new methodologies that accounted for the growth of A.I. and its reliance on large data centers. Since the launch of ChatGPT in late 2022, data center construction costs have grown by approximately 50% per year, each year, according to the U.S Census Bureau. Similarly, Newmark reports that the first ever contract for a 1 Gigawatt data center has been signed, and there are expectations for many more (data center size is typically expressed in terms of energy consumption, as it scales with both throughput and computational capacity). Research shows that A.I. is a relevant and influential phenomenon to this sector and, correspondingly, to this exemption.

#### Analysis Overview

This analysis uses three distinct methodologies to arrive at different impacts for this exemption. The high impact works from construction spending data reported by the U.S. Census Bureau on data center construction and scales these figures down to Florida and into adjacent cost-groups. The middle impact considers the expectation given by industry insiders and cited in the National Academies paper that data center electricity consumption as a percent of total generation will "double or even triple" by 2030. Using this as a guiderail, the middle estimates new megawatt consumption starting from the adopted Gross Receipts forecast. The low impact works off a market research report published by Newmark, which, as an included graphic, summarized existing data centers by geography and capacity, and provided a guidepost for future expansion.

Despite these differences, all three analyses share some similarities. All methodologies are constructed by estimating the sales tax collections on construction materials, IT equipment, building and equipment maintenance, and electricity. They all also calculate a gross receipts utility tax for the consumption of electricity. All three methods also share the following key assumptions:



## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Data Center Equipment Sunset Extension

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7301 Section 46

1. It costs \$8M to construct each Megawatt of data center capacity. This assumption is derived from accepted applications for existing exemption claimants.
2. Of total construction costs, 50% of those total costs are for materials or other tangible property.
3. A new data center spends the same on construction as it does on IT equipment such as servers, server components, or cables. This assumption is also cited in the prior impacts; those impacts refer to it as coming from discussions with the industry.
4. The cost of maintenance for all forms of property are equal to 5% of the construction value.

Finally, all three methodologies share a way to scale the total impact down to an affected amount, due to the manual nature of this exemption. As data centers must apply, and meet the qualifications of statute, rather than automatically become exempt, it must be assumed that not all data center costs will be made exempt. It also must be observed that one of the requirements of the exemption is now a 100MW minimum capacity, up from 15MW in prior law. Research shows that the average capacity of Florida Data Centers is 5.2MW. It is assumed that going forward, the average realized capacity will need to increase to meet demand expectations, and therefore, at least some data centers will be able to claim the exemption.

### High Impact

The high impact utilizes the Census Bureaus reported Put-in-Place construction value for data centers by sharing the reported national figure down to Florida using Florida's share of private nonresidential construction. This assumption is a tenuous one, as there are many reasons to consider that Florida may be a sub-optimal host to data centers. To prevent damage and deterioration of equipment, data centers require cool temperature, which Florida is not known for; above average flood risks may also act as a deterrent. However, without any better data to use, this share-down factor is presented as the default assumption here.

Florida's assumed share of private data center construction in FY2023-24 is referred to as figure 5 in the attached workpapers, and has a value of \$1,533M. This figure must now be grown throughout the impact window. The Census Bureau reports data center construction costs monthly. Using the monthly data, a forecast is constructed which grows construction costs at a double-digit pace through FY2026-27, then slows to a rate of approximately 6% per annum. These growth rates are applied to figure 5 in Table A of the attached workpapers. The same table applies the 50% assumption discussed in the overview. The resulting figures are the costs of materials that can be exempted from tax.

The construction costs calculated in Table A are then applied to the equipment-construction cost ratio assumption discussed in the overview, which is one-to-one by default. Equipment costs which may be exempted are then derived in Table B.

The same construction costs as above are then applied to the maintenance costs assumption discussed above. This analysis builds in a lag for maintenance costs of one year. The rationale is that a developer would spend year 1 building a data center and would not have maintenance costs until year 2, but those year 2 maintenance costs will be based on how much was constructed in year 1. Table C shows the resulting new maintenance costs gained each year, but as maintenance costs are cumulative, they must be stacked. If a developer builds 1MW in year 1, then an additional 2MWs in year 2, they would need to maintain then first 1MW in year 2, yes, but then come year 3, they would need to maintain all 3MWs of capacity. Therefore, Table D applies a cohorting concept to the maintenance costs, which grows these costs by headline CPI each year. This cohorting concept is present in the maintenance section of all three methodologies.

Lastly, the megawatt capacity that has been constructed in each year is figured, based on the \$18.4M cost of 1MW construction assumption discussed in the overview and the costs of construction figures in Table A. Megawatt capacity functions similarly to maintenance costs, in that as more capacity is brought online, the total pool which could be exempt grows. For this reason, the analysis considers cumulative capacity as the basis for the electricity exemption from sales tax and gross receipts tax. This cumulative capacity is converted to a years' worth of kilowatt-hours (the consumption unit for a continuous flow of power) then multiplied by the adopted commercial price of electricity from the February 2025 CST/GRUT Estimating Conference.

The potential loss to sales tax collections is then displayed in Table G, and the potential loss to gross receipts in Table H. Before the final high impact is calculated (as the sum of all these parts), a gross down factor is applied to reflect that not all data centers will have this exemption, and therefore only a fraction of total potential impact will be realized.

### Middle Impact

The middle impact is new to this presentation of the analysis and synthesizes the findings of the National Academies report with the adopted Gross Receipts forecast for electricity consumption. Figure 27 is the linchpin of this estimate – it is the numerical realization of the claim that “[electricity] usage could double or even triple by 2030”. By default, Figure 27 is set at a conservative 200%, representing a doubling of electrical consumption by data centers over the impact horizon. Table δ brings in data from the

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Data Center Equipment Sunset Extension

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7301 Section 46

Gross Receipts forecast, electricity consumption in Million Megawatt Hours. Table ε then does the important math of forecasting what percent of total forecasted consumption (out of table δ) can be attributed to data centers.

It starts by assuming that 0.9% of current consumption is by data centers, well below the National level of 4.4% provided by the National Academies paper. However, the NewMark report used by the Low provides S&P data which shows Florida as having only 258 Megawatts of capacity. It is then simple arithmetic to derive annual megawatt hours and express it as a percent of total consumed megawatt hours, yielding 0.9%. Table ε proceeds to grow this 0.9% to our 2030 target set by Figure 27 (by default a 200% growth or a 1.8% level) via straight line growth. In that way table ε gives us the implied use of electricity by data centers over the forecast horizon. Table ζ subtracts the first-year observation from each year to provide the new consumption that could be eligible for this exemption, which table η converts from million megawatt hours to megawatt capacity.

Figures 28 and 29 allow us to estimate the cost of taxable construction materials used to build the new megawatt capacity described in table η, results are shown in table θ. Figure 30 allows us to walk from known construction costs to equipment costs which are then shown in table ι. Figure 31 then translates from equipment costs into maintenance costs, which are shown in table κ. Maintenance costs need to stack over time, as you maintain not just the newest construction, but all construction. This cohorting is done with CPI growth in table λ. Table μ then recalls table η and the gross receipts forecast (albeit the commercial electric price this time) to calculate the cost of new megawatt consumption. Table ν summarizes all these tables and shows the sales tax impacts of each sales group. Table ξ considers the gross receipts impact from table μ.

Figure 32 is the global scale-down factor. How much of this impact is generated by data centers which will (a) meet the 100MW minimum requirement, and (b) follow all the other requirements of the exemption? The standard assumption in previous impacts was 50%, but previous impacts only had to consider a 15MW minimum, not a 100MW minimum. This analysis lowers Figure 32, and the corresponding assumptions in the Middle and Low, to 15% by default. This signifies how much more challenging it is to build a 100MW than a 15MW data center. Table ο is then Figure 32 times Tables ν and ξ and is the final impact of the middle.

### Low Impact

The impact works off the cited report published by Newmark, which provides a graphic showing how many data centers are currently in Florida and what their megawatt capacity is. Crucially, it also makes the following statement: *“At least twice the data center capacity built since 2000 will need to be built in less than a quarter of the time”*. They make this claim in reference to the expected spike in demand for data centers due to A.I. proliferation, and it is strongly supported by construction cost trends noted in the middle impact. Based on this, it is assumed that Florida will need to grow its total megawatt capacity by 250% within the next five years, which as it happens, is also the impact window for this analysis. Convenience aside, this approach allows for a capacity figure to be targeted and the costs to be constructed around that, rather than the costs simply being forecasted as the middle does. This methodology is limited, however, by the rudimentary nature of the starting point. Newmark did not provide a table to accompany its graphic, so values for number capacity of data centers in Florida were eyeballed off the graphic itself, and then checked in Microsoft paint by counting pixels and comparing presented area to the given scale. While effort was made to arrive at the highest fidelity reading possible, this approach is not ideal.

This analysis estimates that the Newmark graphic shows Florida as having a current total data center capacity of 258MW. If it is assumed that an additional 250% must be constructed to meet future demand, then Florida would need to add 645MW over the next five to six years. This 645MW (figure 14 in the attached workpapers), is multiplied first by the assumed \$8M of per-megawatt construction costs, then by the assumed 50% ratio of construction costs to TPP, to get a total materials cost from building the additional capacity. This material costs, and all following costs, must be allocated across the next five to six years in an assumed construction pattern. The default assumption for construction pattern is a slightly front-loaded, slightly decreasing trend which builds 95% of the necessary capacity within the exemption window. This pattern, and the resulting annual materials cost, is found in Table J of the workpapers.

Figure 16, the 645MW times the assumed \$8M, is then multiplied by the assumed one-to-one construction to equipment cost ratio, and then allocated by the same pattern assumed in Table J. Table K shows the total potential cost of equipment that may be exempted per year. A similar process is undertaken with maintenance, but with the assumed 5% of construction-to-maintenance costs ratio and the results being in Table L. Annual maintenance costs are then cohorting in table M.

Table N shows the cumulative megawatt capacity as it is constructed. In Table O this cumulative capacity is converted into kilowatt-hours and multiplied by the adopted Commercial Price of Electricity from the February 2025 CST/GRUT Estimating Conference.

Tables P and Q summarize the total potential impact from this methodology to sales tax and gross receipts tax, respectively. Importantly, this methodology also requires a scale-down factor to account for data centers that will not use this exemption. By default, it assumes the same 15% as shown in the high and middle.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Data Center Equipment Sunset Extension

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7301 Section 46

### Final Impact

Prior to this bill, this exemption expired in 2028, therefore, a zero cash impact is proposed for the first two years cash below. As this version of the language raises the minimum capacity threshold for exemption claimants from 15MW to 100MW, it creates a circumstance wherein a small data center may have applied for and intended to use this exemption but is no longer able to do so. For this reason, the first two years also carry a potential positive indeterminate impact.

Additionally, a circumstance is created wherein a data center may hold a temporary exemption certificate (having qualified under the 15MW requirement) but now be unable to claim the permanent certificate (being unable to meet the 100MW requirement). For this reason, a potential positive indeterminate impact is present in all years going forward.

The adopted 2017 impact can be found here:

[http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2017/\\_pdf/page313-318.pdf](http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2017/_pdf/page313-318.pdf)

The adopted 2021 impact can be found here:

[https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2021/\\_pdf/page354-359.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2021/_pdf/page354-359.pdf)

The adopted impact from 4/11/25 can be found here:

[https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/\\_pdf/page306-317.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/_pdf/page306-317.pdf)

The adopted impact from 4/30/25 can be found here:

[https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/\\_pdf/page477-489.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/_pdf/page477-489.pdf)

### Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

#### Sales Tax Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0/**	(\$49.4) M	0/**	(\$15.6) M	0/**	(\$16.0) M
2026-27	0/**	(\$58.8) M	0/**	(\$24.7) M	0/**	(\$16.5) M
2027-28	(\$65.9) M	(\$65.9) M	(\$34.8) M	(\$34.8) M	(\$17.0) M	(\$17.0) M
2028-29	(\$73.2) M	(\$73.2) M	(\$45.4) M	(\$45.4) M	(\$17.4) M	(\$17.4) M
2029-30	(\$81.0) M	(\$81.0) M	(\$56.8) M	(\$56.8) M	(\$17.8) M	(\$17.8) M

#### Gross Receipts Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0/**	(\$1.6) M	0/**	(\$0.5) M	0/**	(\$0.5) M
2026-27	0/**	(\$3.3) M	0/**	(\$1.2) M	0/**	(\$1.0) M
2027-28	(\$5.0) M	(\$5.0) M	(\$2.2) M	(\$2.2) M	(\$1.4) M	(\$1.4) M
2028-29	(\$6.9) M	(\$6.9) M	(\$3.3) M	(\$3.3) M	(\$1.8) M	(\$1.8) M
2029-30	(\$8.8) M	(\$8.8) M	(\$4.7) M	(\$4.7) M	(\$2.2) M	(\$2.2) M

**Revenue Distribution:** Sales Tax & Gross Receipts

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted a modified middle estimate.

#### Gross Receipts Tax

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0/**	(0.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.5)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0/**	(1.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.2)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	(2.2)	(2.2)	0.0	0.0	(2.2)	(2.2)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	(3.3)	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	(3.3)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	(4.7)	(4.7)	0.0	0.0	(4.7)	(4.7)

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Data Center Equipment Sunset Extension

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7301 Section 46

## Sales and Use Tax

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0/**	(46.2)	0/**	(Insignificant)	0/**	(1.6)	0/**	(4.4)
2026-27	0/**	(73.0)	0/**	(Insignificant)	0/**	(2.5)	0/**	(7.0)
2027-28	(102.7)	(102.7)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(9.9)	(9.9)
2028-29	(134.0)	(134.0)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(4.5)	(4.5)	(12.9)	(12.9)
2029-30	(167.5)	(167.5)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(16.1)	(16.1)

	6% Sub-Total		Add: Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0/**	(52.2)	0/**	(7.5)	0/**	(59.7)
2026-27	0/**	(82.5)	0/**	(11.9)	0/**	(94.4)
2027-28	(116.1)	(116.1)	(16.7)	(16.7)	(132.8)	(132.8)
2028-29	(151.4)	(151.4)	(21.8)	(21.8)	(173.2)	(173.2)
2029-30	(189.2)	(189.2)	(27.3)	(27.3)	(216.5)	(216.5)

	Impact Summaries											
	High Impact:	Uses U.S. Census Bureau data on Put-In-Place data center construction to construct a forecast of construction expenditures towards data centers, which it then shares down to Florida.										
	Middle Impact:	Uses a National Academies Paper summarizing the results of a data centers workshop to estimate the percent of Florida electricity consumption that will be consumed by data centers.										
	Low Impact:	Uses a NEWMARK market outlook report to estimate the growth of megawatt capacity of Florida data centers. Cites S&P data on current and planned Florida data centers, describing their location, capacity, and status.										
	Standard Assumptions											
	Assumption 1 - Cost to Construct One MegaWatt of Data Center Capacity									8.00		
	Assumption 2 - Materials Share of Construction Costs									50.00%		
	Assumption 3 - Equipment to Construction Costs Ratio									100.0%		
	Assumption 4 - Annual Maintenance Costs as a Percent of Materials									5.00%		
	Assumption 5 - Percent of Sales Subject to Exemption									50.0%		
	New MegaWatt Capacity					Impact From Materials						
	FY	High	Middle	Low		FY	High	Middle	Low			
	FY2025-26	422.9	132.3	135.5		FY2025-26	101.5	31.7	32.5			
	FY2026-27	477.2	199.1	129.0		FY2026-27	114.5	47.8	31.0			
	FY2027-28	506.9	268.9	122.6		FY2027-28	121.7	64.5	29.4			
	FY2028-29	537.3	337.1	116.1		FY2028-29	129.0	80.9	27.9			
	FY2029-30	569.5	406.0	109.7		FY2029-30	136.7	97.4	26.3			
	Impact From Equipment					Impact From Maintenance						
	FY	High	Middle	Low		FY	High	Middle	Low			
	FY2025-26	203.0	63.5	65.0		FY2025-26	6.7	3.2	3.3			
	FY2026-27	229.1	95.5	61.9		FY2026-27	12.0	8.1	6.5			
	FY2027-28	243.3	129.1	58.8		FY2027-28	18.0	14.7	9.6			
	FY2028-29	257.9	161.8	55.7		FY2028-29	24.5	23.1	12.6			
	FY2029-30	273.4	194.9	52.6		FY2029-30	31.5	33.4	15.5			
	Sales Tax Impact From Electricity					Gross Receipts Impact From Electricity						
	FY	High	Middle	Low		FY	High	Middle	Low			
	FY2025-26	17.9	5.6	5.7		FY2025-26	10.7	3.3	3.4			
	FY2026-27	36.8	13.5	10.8		FY2026-27	22.0	8.1	6.5			
	FY2027-28	56.2	24.0	15.5		FY2027-28	33.6	14.3	9.2			
	FY2028-29	76.9	37.1	19.9		FY2028-29	46.0	22.2	11.9			
	FY2029-30	98.7	52.7	24.1		FY2029-30	59.0	31.5	14.4			
	Total Cash Sales Tax Impact					Total Cash Gross Receipts Impact						
	FY	High	Middle	Low		FY	High	Middle	Low			
	FY2025-26	(164.6)	(52.0)	(53.3)		FY2025-26	(5.3)	(1.7)	(1.7)			
	FY2026-27	(196.2)	(82.5)	(55.1)		FY2026-27	(11.0)	(4.0)	(3.2)			
	FY2027-28	(219.6)	(116.1)	(56.6)		FY2027-28	(16.8)	(7.2)	(4.6)			
	FY2028-29	(244.1)	(151.4)	(58.0)		FY2028-29	(23.0)	(11.1)	(5.9)			
	FY2029-30	(270.1)	(189.2)	(59.2)		FY2029-30	(29.5)	(15.8)	(7.2)			

[illegible]

(Table D) Annual Maintenance Costs (\$M)												
Source: Table C, Grown at CPI Growth, and Cohorted												
					FY2024-25	FY2025-26	FY2026-27	FY2027-28	FY2028-29	FY2029-30		
				CPI Growth	3.1%	3.3%	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%		
				FY2024-25	38.34	39.61	40.63	41.55	42.49	43.45		
				FY2025-26		72.48	74.34	76.03	77.75	79.50		
				FY2026-27			84.59	86.51	88.46	90.45		
				FY2027-28				95.44	97.60	99.79		
				FY2028-29					101.38	103.66		
				FY2029-30						107.46		
				Annual Costs	38.34	112.09	199.56	299.53	407.68	524.30		
(Fig 9) Cost to Construct One MegaWatt of Data Center Capacity (\$M)									8.00			
Source: Assumed									=SUMMARY!I10			
(Table E) Cumulative Constructed MegaWatt Capacity								FY	MegaWatts	Cumulative		
Source: Table A Construction divided by Figure 9								FY2023-24	191.68			
								FY2024-25	362.40			
								FY2025-26	422.93	422.93		
								FY2026-27	477.19	900.13		
								FY2027-28	506.90	1,407.02		
								FY2028-29	537.31	1,944.33		
								FY2029-30	569.55	2,513.88		
(Table F) Cost of MegaWatt Consumption (\$M)								FY	Price (¢/kWh)	Electricity		
Source: Table E times Adopted Commercial Price of Electricity times 24 Hours times 365 Days								FY2023-24	11.58	-		
								FY2024-25	10.87	-		
								FY2025-26	11.10	411.34		
								FY2026-27	10.72	845.07		
								FY2027-28	10.49	1,293.10		
								FY2028-29	10.38	1,768.14		
								FY2029-30	10.30	2,269.16		
								Cost =(I83*0.01*I74*365*24*1000)/1000000				
(Table G) Sales Tax Impact (\$M)												
Source: Tables A, B, and D times 6%, Table F times 4.35%												
				FY	Materials	Sales Tax	Equipment	Sales Tax	Maintenance	Sales Tax	Electricity	Sales Tax
				FY2025-26	1,691.73	101.50	3,383.46	203.01	112.09	6.73	411.34	17.89
				FY2026-27	1,908.77	114.53	3,817.55	229.05	199.56	11.97	845.07	36.76
				FY2027-28	2,027.58	121.65	4,055.16	243.31	299.53	17.97	1,293.10	56.25
				FY2028-29	2,149.24	128.95	4,298.47	257.91	407.68	24.46	1,768.14	76.91
				FY2029-30	2,278.19	136.69	4,556.38	273.38	524.30	31.46	2,269.16	98.71
						=D96*0.06		=F96*0.06		=H96*0.06		=J96*0.0435
(Table H) Gross Receipts Impact (\$M)									FY	Electricity	GRUT	
Source: Table F times 2.6%									FY2025-26	411.34	10.69	
									FY2026-27	845.07	21.97	
									FY2027-28	1,293.10	33.62	
									FY2028-29	1,768.14	45.97	
									FY2029-30	2,269.16	59.00	

	<b>(Fig 10) Percent of Sales Subject to Exemption</b>								50%		
	<i>Source: Assumed</i>								=SUMMARY!I18		
	<b>(Table I) High Impact (\$M)</b>					Sales Tax				Gross Receipts	
						Cash	Recurring			Cash	Recurring
					FY2025-26	-	(164.57)		FY2025-26	-	(5.35)
					FY2026-27	-	(196.16)		FY2026-27	-	(10.99)
					FY2027-28	(219.59)	(219.59)		FY2027-28	(16.81)	(16.81)
					FY2028-29	(244.12)	(244.12)		FY2028-29	(22.99)	(22.99)
					FY2029-30	(270.12)	(270.12)		FY2029-30	(29.50)	(29.50)



Relevant Quote from Newmark Report:									
"At least twice the data center capacity build since 2000 will need to be built in less than a quarter of the time" - Page 5, 2025 United States Data Center Market Outlook, NEWMARK									
(Fig 11) Count of Existing Florida Data Centers							49		
Source: Newmark Report, Page 7							='Newmark Graph NO.PRINT'!A59		
(Fig 12) Capacity of Existing Florida Data Centers (MegaWatts)							258		
Source: Newmark Report, Page 7							='Newmark Graph NO.PRINT'!B59		
(Fig 13) Future Capacity Demand Modifier							250.0%		
Source: Assumed, based on quote from Newmark Paper							=2.5		
(Fig 14) Capacity to be Constructed in Florida (MegaWatts)							645		
Source: Figure 12 times Figure 13							=I11*I8		
(Fig 15) Cost to Construct One MegaWatt of Data Center Capacity (\$M)							8.00		
Source: Assumed							=SUMMARY!I10		
(Fig 16) Cost of Constructing Needed Capcity (\$M)							5,160		
Source: Figure 14 times Figure 15							=I17*I14		
(Fig 17) Materials Share of Construction Costs							50.00%		
Source: Assumed							=SUMMARY!I12		
(Table J) Construction Pattern of Data Center Capacity (\$M)							FY	Pattern	Materials
Source: Pattern Assumed, Materials equal Pattern times Figure 17 times Figure 16							FY2025-26	21.0%	541.80
							FY2026-27	20.0%	516.00
							FY2027-28	19.0%	490.20
							FY2028-29	18.0%	464.40
							FY2029-30	17.0%	438.60
							95.0%		
(Fig 18) Equipment to Construction Cost Ratio							100.00%		
Source: Assumed, based on Industry Information							=SUMMARY!I14		
(Table K) Annual IT Equipment Costs (\$M)							FY	Pattern	Equipment
Source: Figure 16 times Figure 18 times Table J Pattern							FY2025-26	21.0%	1,083.60
							FY2026-27	20.0%	1,032.00
							FY2027-28	19.0%	980.40
							FY2028-29	18.0%	928.80
							FY2029-30	17.0%	877.20
(Fig 19) Building and Equipment Maintenance Costs as a Percent of Construction							5.00%		
Source: Assumed							=SUMMARY!I16		
(Table L) Implied Maintenance Costs Derived from Figure 17 (\$M)							FY	Pattern	Maintenance
Source: Figure 18 times Table J Materials							FY2025-26	21.0%	54.18
							FY2026-27	20.0%	51.60
							FY2027-28	19.0%	49.02
							FY2028-29	18.0%	46.44
							FY2029-30	17.0%	43.86

(Table M) Annual Maintenance Costs (\$M)						FY2025-26	FY2026-27	FY2027-28	FY2028-29	FY2029-30
Source: Table L, Grown at CPI Growth, and Cohorted					CPI Growth	3.3%	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
					FY2025-26	54.18	55.98	57.42	58.73	60.05
					FY2026-27		51.60	52.77	53.97	55.18
					FY2027-28			49.02	50.13	51.25
					FY2028-29				46.44	47.48
					FY2029-30					43.86
					Annual Costs	54.18	107.58	159.21	209.26	257.83
(Table N) Cumulative New MegaWatt Capacity							FY	Pattern	MegaWatts	Cumulative
Source: Figure 14 times Table J Pattern							FY2025-26	21.0%	135.45	135.45
							FY2026-27	20.0%	129.00	264.45
							FY2027-28	19.0%	122.55	387.00
							FY2028-29	18.0%	116.10	503.10
							FY2029-30	17.0%	109.65	612.75
(Table O) Cost of MegaWatt Consumption (\$M)								FY	Price (¢/kWh)	Electricity
Source: Table N times Adopted Commercial Price of Electricity times 24 Hours times 365 Days								FY2025-26	11.10	131.74
								FY2026-27	10.72	248.28
								FY2027-28	10.49	355.66
								FY2028-29	10.38	457.51
								FY2029-30	10.30	553.10
								Cost =(I75*0.01*J68*365*24*1000)/1000000		
(Table P) Sales Tax Impact (\$M)										
Source: Tables J, K, and L times 6%, Table O times 4.35%										

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[illegible]

<b>(Table v) Sales Tax Impact (\$M)</b>											
Source: Tables θ, ι, and κ times 6%, Table μ times 4.35%											
			<b>FY</b>	<b>Materials</b>	<b>Sales Tax</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Sales Tax</b>	<b>Maintenance</b>	<b>Sales Tax</b>	<b>Electricity</b>	<b>Sales Tax</b>
			FY2025-26	529.02	31.74	1,058.05	63.48	52.90	3.17	128.63	5.60
			FY2026-27	796.22	47.77	1,592.43	95.55	134.29	8.06	311.05	13.53
			FY2027-28	1,075.51	64.53	2,151.01	129.06	245.05	14.70	551.59	23.99
			FY2028-29	1,348.31	80.90	2,696.62	161.80	385.43	23.13	852.33	37.08
			FY2029-30	1,624.09	97.45	3,248.17	194.89	556.50	33.39	1,212.52	52.74
					=D109*0.06		=F109*0.06		=H109*0.06		=J109*0.0435
<b>(Table ξ) Gross Receipts Impact (\$M)</b>								<b>FY</b>	<b>Electricity</b>	<b>GRUT</b>	
Source: Table μ times 2.6%								FY2025-26	128.63	3.34	
								FY2026-27	311.05	8.09	
								FY2027-28	551.59	14.34	
								FY2028-29	852.33	22.16	
								FY2029-30	1,212.52	31.53	
										=I117*0.026	
<b>(Fig 32) Percent of Sales Subject to Exemption</b>								50.00%			
Source: Assumed								=SUMMARY!I18			
<b>(Table o) Middle Impact (\$M)</b>											

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Various Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** Home Away from Home Tax Credit

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031 (Enrolled)

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 59, 64, 79, 85, 87, 88

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** January 1, 2026

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 04/18/2025, 07/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Under current law, there is no tax credit for monetary compensations to eligible charitable organizations who house families of critically ill children at de minimus cost so the child can receive care.
- b. Proposed Change:** The proposed change would allow \$13 million in credits against various taxes each calendar year to businesses that provide for monetary compensations to eligible charitable organizations who house families of critically ill children at de minimus cost so the child can receive care.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Market Research

Program Reports – Department of Revenue

### Section 3: Methodology

The Home Away from Home tax credit would allow a tax credit of 100% of eligible contributions to be used on various taxes, including CIT, IPT, and alcoholic beverage tax, beginning FY 2026-27. Market research on housing for critically ill children identified 8 Florida chapters of the Ronald McDonald House, each with multiple locations for families to stay as well as make a wish having a complex in central Florida for the same purposes. Because the credit can be used on various taxes, there is more potential for various businesses to participate in the tax credit program based on their needs. The various taxes the credit can be taken against, alongside the ability to transfer credits, lead to confidence in hitting the cap of \$13 million each year.

Splits Methodology:

Step 1: Analyze the contribution rates of each source to New World Reading Initiative and Strong Families.

New World Reading Initiative (NWRI) - % Contributions by Source						
	Corp	Insurance	Malt	Wine	Liquor	Direct Pay, Oil, Gas
FY 21-22	37%	0%	0%	0%	16%	47%
FY 22-23	27%	6%	7%	0%	30%	30%
FY 23-24	21%	7%	5%	0%	25%	42%
FY 24-25	26%	9%	5%	0%	14%	46%
FY 25-26	15%	6%	27%	0%	0%	51%
Avg (22-25)	25%	7%	6%	0%	23%	39%

Strong Families (SF) - % Contributions by Source						
	Corp	Insurance	Malt	Wine	Liquor	Direct Pay, Oil, Gas
FY 21-22	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
FY 22-23	32%	8%	60%	0%	0%	0%
FY 23-24	15%	2%	65%	0%	13%	5%
FY 24-25	18%	14%	60%	0%	6%	3%
FY 25-26	23%	14%	56%	0%	2%	4%
Avg (22-25)	22%	8%	62%	0%	6%	3%

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Various Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** Home Away from Home Tax Credit

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031 (Enrolled)

Step 2: Normalize the contribution data so that the percentages sum to 100% for the three sources. Then, take the average:

Normalized NWRI % Contributions						
	Corp	Insurance	Malt	Wine	Liquor	Total
FY 21-22	71%	0%	0%	0%	29%	100%
FY 22-23	39%	8%	11%	0%	42%	100%
FY 23-24	37%	12%	8%	0%	43%	100%
FY 24-25	49%	17%	9%	0%	26%	100%
FY 25-26	31%	13%	56%	0%	0%	100%
Avg (22-25)	42%	12%	9%	0%	37%	100%

Normalized SF % Contributions						
	Corp	Insurance	Malt	Wine	Liquor	Total
FY 21-22	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
FY 22-23	32%	8%	60%	0%	0%	100%
FY 23-24	16%	2%	69%	0%	14%	100%
FY 24-25	19%	14%	61%	0%	6%	100%
FY 25-26	24%	15%	59%	0%	2%	100%
Avg (22-25)	22%	8%	63%	0.05%	7%	100%

Step 3: Apply averages to \$13 million cap:

\*FY 25-26 is 5/12 of \$7.5 m for Beverage.

Normalized % Contributions - Averages						
	Corp	Insurance	Malt	Wine	Liquor	Total
FY 21-22	35%	0%	0%	0%	65%	100%
FY 22-23	35%	8%	35%	0%	21%	100%
FY 23-24	26%	7%	38%	0%	28%	100%
FY 24-25	34%	16%	35%	0%	16%	100%
FY 25-26	28%	14%	57%	0%	1%	100%
Avg (22-25)	32%	10%	36%	0.03%	22%	100%
	Corp	Ins	Malt	Wine	Liquor	Total
FY 25-26	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 26-27	4,136,382.2	1,324,088.6	4,701,074.6	3,340.2	2,835,114.4	13,000,000.0
FY 27-28	4,136,382.2	1,324,088.6	4,701,074.6	3,340.2	2,835,114.4	13,000,000.0
FY 28-29	4,136,382.2	1,324,088.6	4,701,074.6	3,340.2	2,835,114.4	13,000,000.0
FY 29-30	4,136,382.2	1,324,088.6	4,701,074.6	3,340.2	2,835,114.4	13,000,000.0

Split:				
	32%	10%	58%	100%
	Corp	Ins	Beverage*	Total
FY 25-26	-	-	3,141,666.7	3,141,666.7
FY 26-27	4,160,000.0	1,300,000.0	7,540,000.0	13,000,000.0
FY 27-28	4,160,000.0	1,300,000.0	7,540,000.0	13,000,000.0
FY 28-29	4,160,000.0	1,300,000.0	7,540,000.0	13,000,000.0
FY 29-30	4,160,000.0	1,300,000.0	7,540,000.0	13,000,000.0

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Various Taxes and Fees

**Issue:** Home Away from Home Tax Credit

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031 (Enrolled)

### Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(\$3.1 M)	(\$13.0 M)		
2026-27			(\$13.0 M)	(\$13.0 M)		
2027-28			(\$13.0 M)	(\$13.0 M)		
2028-29			(\$13.0 M)	(\$13.0 M)		
2029-30			(\$13.0 M)	(\$13.0 M)		

### Revenue Distribution:

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(3.1)	(13.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.1)	(13.0)
2026-27	(13.0)	(13.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(13.0)	(13.0)
2027-28	(13.0)	(13.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(13.0)	(13.0)
2028-29	(13.0)	(13.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(13.0)	(13.0)
2029-30	(13.0)	(13.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(13.0)	(13.0)



New World Reading Initiative (NWRI) - % Contributions by Source						
	Corp	Insurance	Malt	Wine	Liquor	Direct Pay, Oil, Gas
FY 21-22	37%	0%	0%	0%	16%	47%
FY 22-23	27%	6%	7%	0%	30%	30%
FY 23-24	21%	7%	5%	0%	25%	42%
FY 24-25	26%	9%	5%	0%	14%	46%
FY 25-26	15%	6%	27%	0%	0%	51%
Avg (22-25)	25%	7%	6%	0%	23%	39%

Strong Families (SF) - % Contributions by Source						
	Corp	Insurance	Malt	Wine	Liquor	Direct Pay, Oil, Gas
FY 21-22	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
FY 22-23	32%	8%	60%	0%	0%	0%
FY 23-24	15%	2%	65%	0%	13%	5%
FY 24-25	18%	14%	60%	0%	6%	3%
FY 25-26	23%	14%	56%	0%	2%	4%
Avg (22-25)	22%	8%	62%	0%	6%	3%

NWRI and SF Averages - % Contributions by Source						
	Corp	Insurance	Malt	Wine	Liquor	Direct Pay, Oil, Gas
FY 21-22	19%	0%	0%	0%	58%	24%
FY 22-23	29%	7%	34%	0%	15%	15%
FY 23-24	18%	4%	35%	0%	19%	24%
FY 24-25	22%	12%	32%	0%	10%	24%
FY 25-26	19%	10%	42%	0%	1%	28%
Avg (22-25)	23%	8%	34%	0%	15%	21%

Normalized NWRI % Contributions						
	Corp	Insurance	Malt	Wine	Liquor	Total
FY 21-22	71%	0%	0%	0%	29%	100%
FY 22-23	39%	8%	11%	0%	42%	100%
FY 23-24	37%	12%	8%	0%	43%	100%
FY 24-25	49%	17%	9%	0%	26%	100%
FY 25-26	31%	13%	56%	0%	0%	100%
Avg (22-25)	42%	12%	9%	0%	37%	100%
	Corp	Ins	Malt	Wine	Liquor	Total
FY 25-26	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 26-27	5,408,122.1	1,605,300.5	1,168,866.2	-	4,817,711.2	13,000,000.0
FY 27-28	5,408,122.1	1,605,300.5	1,168,866.2	-	4,817,711.2	13,000,000.0
FY 28-29	5,408,122.1	1,605,300.5	1,168,866.2	-	4,817,711.2	13,000,000.0
FY 29-30	5,408,122.1	1,605,300.5	1,168,866.2	-	4,817,711.2	13,000,000.0

Normalized SF % Contributions						
	Corp	Insurance	Malt	Wine	Liquor	Total
FY 21-22	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
FY 22-23	32%	8%	60%	0%	0%	100%
FY 23-24	16%	2%	69%	0%	14%	100%
FY 24-25	19%	14%	61%	0%	6%	100%
FY 25-26	24%	15%	59%	0%	2%	100%
Avg (22-25)	22%	8%	63%	0.05%	7%	100%
	Corp	Ins	Malt	Wine	Liquor	Total
FY 25-26	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 26-27	2,864,642.4	1,042,876.7	8,233,283.1	6,680.4	852,517.5	13,000,000.0
FY 27-28	2,864,642.4	1,042,876.7	8,233,283.1	6,680.4	852,517.5	13,000,000.0
FY 28-29	2,864,642.4	1,042,876.7	8,233,283.1	6,680.4	852,517.5	13,000,000.0
FY 29-30	2,864,642.4	1,042,876.7	8,233,283.1	6,680.4	852,517.5	13,000,000.0

Normalized % Contributions - Averages						
	Corp	Insurance	Malt	Wine	Liquor	Total
FY 21-22	35%	0%	0%	0%	65%	100%
FY 22-23	35%	8%	35%	0%	21%	100%
FY 23-24	26%	7%	38%	0%	28%	100%
FY 24-25	34%	16%	35%	0%	16%	100%
FY 25-26	28%	14%	57%	0%	1%	100%
Avg (22-25)	32%	10%	36%	0.03%	22%	100%
	Corp	Ins	Malt	Wine	Liquor	Total
FY 25-26	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 26-27	4,136,382.2	1,324,088.6	4,701,074.6	3,340.2	2,835,114.4	13,000,000.0
FY 27-28	4,136,382.2	1,324,088.6	4,701,074.6	3,340.2	2,835,114.4	13,000,000.0
FY 28-29	4,136,382.2	1,324,088.6	4,701,074.6	3,340.2	2,835,114.4	13,000,000.0
FY 29-30	4,136,382.2	1,324,088.6	4,701,074.6	3,340.2	2,835,114.4	13,000,000.0

Potential Split:				
	32%	10%	58%	100%
	Corp	Ins	Beverage	Total
FY 25-26	-	-	3,141,666.7	3,141,666.7
FY 26-27	4,160,000.0	1,300,000.0	7,540,000.0	13,000,000.0
FY 27-28	4,160,000.0	1,300,000.0	7,540,000.0	13,000,000.0
FY 28-29	4,160,000.0	1,300,000.0	7,540,000.0	13,000,000.0
FY 29-30	4,160,000.0	1,300,000.0	7,540,000.0	13,000,000.0

Cap Amount:  
\$ 13,000,000

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Insurance Premium Tax; Corporate Income Tax

**Issue:** Florida Rural Community Investment Program

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031 Section 66, 67

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 66, 67, 87

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** 03/01/2026

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 07/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

#### a. Current Law:

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

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

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

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

#### b. Proposed Change:

Section 66 creates the Rural community Investment Program. The Rural Community Investment Program allows for a \$7 million tax credits beginning in fiscal year 2025-2026. The department may not approve a cumulative amount of tax credits which may result in the claim of more than \$35 million in tax credits during the existence of the program. These credits can be taken against a tax identified in s. 220.11 (income tax) or s. 624.509 (insurance premium tax).

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

On or before November 1, 2025, the department shall begin taking applications. The department will review the applications for approval in the order received. Within 60 days of receipt of a completed application, the department will approve or deny the application. Within 90 days after receiving the certification issued, the rural fund shall collect all investor contributions. The collected investor contributions must equal the investment authority. Within 95 days after receiving the certification, the rural fund must send a notification to the department demonstrating that the rural fund has collected investor contributions in an amount equal to the investment authority.

The taxpayer may apply 20 percent of the credit against its state tax liability in the tax years containing the first through fifth credit dates. A taxpayer may not claim a tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's state tax liability. If the credit granted pursuant to the section is not fully used in any single year because of insufficient tax liability, the unused amount may be carried forward for use in the taxpayer's subsequent tax years until the tax year containing the 11<sup>th</sup> credit certification date.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Insurance Premium Tax; Corporate Income Tax

**Issue:** Florida Rural Community Investment Program

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031 Section 66, 67

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Middle*

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

#### *Low*

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

### Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

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

### Revenue Distribution:

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the middle estimate. The Conference assumes 50/50 split between Corporate Income Tax and Insurance Premium Tax.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(7.0)	(7.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	(7.0)
2026-27	(7.0)	(7.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	(7.0)
2027-28	(7.0)	(7.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	(7.0)
2028-29	(7.0)	(7.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	(7.0)
2029-30	(7.0)	(7.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	(7.0)

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax  
**Issue:** Gold and Silver as legal tender  
**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031 Section 46

### Entire Bill

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 46

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 1, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** July 15, 2025

### Section 1: Narrative

#### a. Current Law:

Section 212.05, F.S., provides the legislative intent that all sales of tangible personal property in Florida are subject to sales tax, unless specifically exempt by Chapter 212, F.S. Section 212.02(19), F.S., defines tangible personal property to include "personal property which may be seen, weighed, measured, or touched or is in any manner perceptible to the senses." The definition excludes "stocks, bonds, notes, insurance, or other obligations or securities or pari-mutuel tickets sold or issued under the racing laws of the state."

Rule 12A-1.0371(1), F.A.C., The sale, use, consumption, or storage for use in this state of any coin or currency, whether in circulation or not, is subject to tax unless: (1) The coin or currency is legal tender of the United States: (2) The coin or currency is legal tender of a country other than the United States, and the coin or currency is sold at its face value.

Rule 12A-1.0371(1)(c), F.A.C., Examples: United States Olympic Coin Sets and United States Double Eagles are legal tender of the United States, and their sale is not taxable.

Rule 12A-1.0371(2), F.A.C., provides that the sale, use, consumption, or storage for use of bullion in Florida is subject to sales tax. The rule defines bullion to mean "gold, silver, or platinum in the form of bars, ingots, or plates, normally sold by weight."

Section 212.08(7)(ww), F.S., provides a partial exemption for bullion when the sales price exceeds \$500. The sale of gold, silver, or platinum bullion, or any combination thereof, in a single transaction, is exempt when the total sales price of such bullion exceeds \$500.

#### b. Proposed Change:

Section 46 (ww) – The sale of gold, silver, or platinum bullion, or any combination thereof, in a single transaction is exempt from sales tax.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Impact analysis of HB 221 completed on 3/31/99.

2023 Florida Sales Tax Handbook

DOR Sales of large national gold bullion companies 2001-2024

Impact for HB 6021/SB 134 on 2/24/25

<https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/index.cfm>

[A-Mark Investor Presentation](#)

[Investment | World Gold Council](#)

[Investment | World Gold Council](#)

[Gold Demand & Supply by Country | World Gold Council](#)

[U.S. Demand for Physical Gold Soars Amid Trade War with China | GoldBroker.com](#)

<https://blog.tenthamentcenter.com/2023/12/new-hampshire-bill-would-treat-gold-and-silver-as-money/>

<https://wyoleg.gov/2023/Fiscal/HB0103.pdf>

[https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2023/related/fe/ab29/ab29\\_dor.pdf](https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2023/related/fe/ab29/ab29_dor.pdf)

[https://pub.nileg.state.nj.us/Bills/2022/S2000/1825\\_E1.PDF](https://pub.nileg.state.nj.us/Bills/2022/S2000/1825_E1.PDF)

<https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2024/Docs/BILLS/H-0295/H-0295%20As%20Introduced.pdf>

[Gold Market Primer: Market size and structure | World Gold Council](#)

<https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-demand-trends/gold-demand-trends-full-year-2021/16712>

<https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-demand-trends/gold-demand-trends-full-year-2022>

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Gold and Silver as legal tender

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031 Section 46

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

There will be a negative impact to Sales tax.

Step 1: Estimate Florida's share of the gold and silver bullion market. Sources show that in 2024, the U.S. investors bought 115 metric tonnes of gold bars and coins. First, the analysis converts tonnes to troy ounces. One metric tonne is equal to 32,151 troy ounces. The analysis then multiplies 117 by troy ounces to get the total troy ounces purchased in the United States. To get the amount of silver purchased, the analysis uses data from one of the largest bullion dealers in the U.S. They show on their annual report the number of ounces sold for gold and silver sold in 2024. They show they sold 454K gold ounces and 13.2 million ounces of silver. Silver was 96.68% of their total sales. This gets us to an estimated U.S. amount of 3.7 million ounces of gold purchased and 107.6 million ounces of silver.

Step 2: Take the estimated amount of gold and silver bars and coins purchased in the U.S to the share that Florida purchased. The analysis then applies Florida's population percentage of the U.S. to get Florida's estimated amount purchased. Florida's population is 6.75% of the total U.S. population. Next Florida's share is multiplied it by the average closing price of gold and silver per ounce for 2024. Gold's average price in 2024 was \$2,389 and silver was \$28. This results in the total estimated value of bars and coins purchased in Florida in 2024 to \$596 million in gold and \$205 million in silver.

Step 3: Remove investment coins from the equation. These are already exempt from sales tax since the vast majority are legal tender, which do not apply. Total worldwide gold bar and coin demand worldwide was 1,184 tonnes in 2021, with bars being 869 tonnes, or 73.4%, and coins being 314 tonnes, or 26.6%. The analysis then multiplies the total estimated sales for gold and silver by 73.42% to get the estimated sales of just gold and silver bars in Florida. For gold, that total is \$437.5 million and \$150.8 million for a total of \$588 million.

To get to the estimated impact, the analysis takes 10% of gold bar sales and 90% of estimated silver sales and assumes 17.5% of those are taxable. This results in a total of \$31.4 million. Then apply the sales tax rate of 6% to the \$31.4 which results in \$1.9 million for fiscal year 25-26. The estimated full year result is then grown by the sales tax liability growth rates to get the start in fiscal year 26-27 for the middle impact. The low estimate assumes 12% of sales are taxable and the high estimate assumes 20% of sales are taxable.

### Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$(2.0)	\$(2.2)	\$(1.8)	\$(1.9)	\$(1.2)	\$(1.3)
2026-27	\$(2.3)	\$(2.3)	\$(2.0)	\$(2.0)	\$(1.3)	\$(1.4)
2027-28	\$(2.3)	\$(2.3)	\$(2.1)	\$(2.1)	\$(1.4)	\$(1.4)
2028-29	\$(2.4)	\$(2.4)	\$(2.1)	\$(2.1)	\$(1.5)	\$(1.5)
2029-30	\$(2.5)	\$(2.5)	\$(2.2)	\$(2.2)	\$(1.5)	\$(1.5)

### Revenue Distribution:

### Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025) The Conference adopted the middle estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(1.7)	(1.8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2026-27	(1.8)	(1.8)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2027-28	(1.8)	(1.8)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2028-29	(1.9)	(1.9)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2029-30	(1.9)	(1.9)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Gold and Silver as legal tender

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031 Section 46

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(1.8)	(1.9)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.1)	(2.2)
2026-27	(2.0)	(2.0)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)
2027-28	(2.1)	(2.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.4)	(2.4)
2028-29	(2.2)	(2.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.5)	(2.5)
2029-30	(2.2)	(2.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.5)	(2.5)

	Tonne	Troy Ounces	
1 Tonne is equal to 32,151 Troy ounces	1	32,151	
<b>High Impact</b>	<b>Gold</b>	<b>Silver</b>	<b>Total</b>
US Gold Ounces Multiplied by 115 tonnes to get total ounces Gold. Silver is a percentage of sales	3,697,331	107,654,211	111,351,542
Multiply Florida % of U.S. Population to get amount of ounces purchased in Florida	249,431	7,262,626	
Average Price of Gold/Silver per ounce in 2024	\$2,389	\$28	
Price of Gold/Silver multiplied by Ounces Purchased in Florida	\$595,936,227	\$205,314,430	
Multiplied by 73.42% to get number % of sales in bars	\$437,564,134	\$150,751,417	
Multiply by 26.58% to get percent of coins purchased	\$158,372,093	\$54,563,013	
Total estimated sales in Florida of Gold and Silver in 2024	\$588,315,551		
Take 10% of gold estimated bar Sales	43,756,413		
Take 90% of silver estimated bar Sales	\$135,676,275.70		
Sum of gold and silver estimated sales	\$179,432,689.09		
Total estimated Florida market in 2024 in terms of sales	\$179,432,689.09		
12% of gross sales are taxable (Low)	\$21,531,922.69		
17.5% of gross sales are taxable (Middle)	\$31,400,720.59		
20% of gross sales are taxable (High)	\$35,886,537.82		
Low estimate 6% sales tax rate	\$1,291,915.36		
Middle Estimate sales tax rate	\$1,884,043.24		
High estimate sales tax rate	\$2,153,192.27		
<b>High Estimate</b>			
Assumed estimated current sales tax collections in 2024	-\$2,153,192		
<b>Middle Impact</b>			
Assumed estimated current sales tax collections in 2024	-\$1,884,043		
<b>Low Impact</b>			
Assumed estimated current sales tax collections in 2024	-\$1,291,915		

2024 Bar and Coin Demand in Tonnes		
Gold Bars	869.3	73.4%
Coins	314.6	26.6%
World wide Tonnes	1183.9	100.00%

		Gold ounces	Silver Ounces	Total %
Gold Ounces Sold	454,000	3.32%		
Silver Ounces Sold	13,219,000		96.68%	
Total Ounces	13,673,000			100.00%

US Pop	341,145,670
FL Pop	23,014,551
	6.75%

Sales tax liability Growth Rates	
2022-23	7.20%
2023-24	0.10%
2024-25	-0.60%
2025-26	2.70%
2026-27	3.00%
2027-28	3.00%
2028-29	3.10%
2029-30	3.00%

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$ (2.0)	\$ (2.2)	\$ (1.8)	\$ (1.9)	\$ (1.2)	\$ (1.3)
2026-27	\$ (2.3)	\$ (2.3)	\$ (2.0)	\$ (2.0)	\$ (1.4)	\$ (1.4)
2027-28	\$ (2.3)	\$ (2.3)	\$ (2.1)	\$ (2.1)	\$ (1.4)	\$ (1.4)
2028-29	\$ (2.4)	\$ (2.4)	\$ (2.1)	\$ (2.1)	\$ (1.5)	\$ (1.5)
2029-30	\$ (2.5)	\$ (2.5)	\$ (2.2)	\$ (2.2)	\$ (1.5)	\$ (1.5)

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax  
**Issue:** Gold and Silver as legal tender  
**Bill Number(s):** CS for HB 999

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:**

**Sponsor(s):** House Commerce Committee

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** July 1, 2026

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** July 15, 2025

### Section 1: Narrative

#### a. Current Law:

Section 212.05, F.S., provides the legislative intent that all sales of tangible personal property in Florida are subject to sales tax, unless specifically exempt by Chapter 212, F.S. Section 212.02(19), F.S., defines tangible personal property to include "personal property which may be seen, weighed, measured, or touched or is in any manner perceptible to the senses." The definition excludes "stocks, bonds, notes, insurance, or other obligations or securities or pari-mutuel tickets sold or issued under the racing laws of the state."

Rule 12A-1.0371(1), F.A.C., The sale, use, consumption, or storage for use in this state of any coin or currency, whether in circulation or not, is subject to tax unless: (1) The coin or currency is legal tender of the United States; (2) The coin or currency is legal tender of a country other than the United States, and the coin or currency is sold at its face value.

Rule 12A-1.0371(1)(c), F.A.C., Examples: United States Olympic Coin Sets and United States Double Eagles are legal tender of the United States, and their sale is not taxable.

Rule 12A-1.0371(2), F.A.C., provides that the sale, use, consumption, or storage for use of bullion in Florida is subject to sales tax. The rule defines bullion to mean "gold, silver, or platinum in the form of bars, ingots, or plates, normally sold by weight."

Section 212.08(7)(ww), F.S., provides a partial exemption for bullion when the sales price exceeds \$500. The sale of gold, silver, or platinum bullion, or any combination thereof, in a single transaction, is exempt when the total sales price of such bullion exceeds \$500.

#### b. Proposed Change:

Section 1 states that any gold or silver coin recognized as legal tender in this state pursuant to s. 215.986 and that is sold, exchanged, or traded, sales tax shall not be levied.

S. 215.986 states that gold coin and silver coin that meet the purity requirements are recognized as legal tender.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Impact analysis of HB 221 completed on 3/31/99.

2023 Florida Sales Tax Handbook

DOR Sales of large national gold bullion companies 2001-2024

Impact for HB 6021/SB 134 on 2/24/25

<https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/index.cfm>

[A-Mark Investor Presentation](#)

[Investment | World Gold Council](#)

[Investment | World Gold Council](#)

[Gold Demand & Supply by Country | World Gold Council](#)

[U.S. Demand for Physical Gold Soars Amid Trade War with China | GoldBroker.com](#)

<https://blog.tenthamentcenter.com/2023/12/new-hampshire-bill-would-treat-gold-and-silver-as-money/>

<https://wyoleg.gov/2023/Fiscal/HB0103.pdf>

[https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2023/related/fe/ab29/ab29\\_dor.pdf](https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2023/related/fe/ab29/ab29_dor.pdf)

[https://pub.nileg.state.nj.us/Bills/2022/S2000/1825\\_E1.PDF](https://pub.nileg.state.nj.us/Bills/2022/S2000/1825_E1.PDF)

<https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2024/Docs/BILLS/H-0295/H-0295%20As%20Introduced.pdf>

[Gold Market Primer: Market size and structure | World Gold Council](#)



## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax  
**Issue:** Gold and Silver as legal tender  
**Bill Number(s):** CS for HB 999

<https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-demand-trends/gold-demand-trends-full-year-2021/16712>  
<https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-demand-trends/gold-demand-trends-full-year-2022>

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

There will be a negative impact to Sales tax.

Step 1: Estimate Florida's share of the gold and silver bullion market. Sources show that in 2024, the U.S. investors bought 115 metric tonnes of gold bars and coins. First, the analysis converts tonnes to troy ounces. One metric tonne is equal to 32,151 troy ounces. The analysis then multiplies 117 by troy ounces to get the total troy ounces purchased in the United States. To get the amount of silver purchased, the analysis uses data from one of the largest bullion dealers in the U.S. They show on their annual report the number of ounces sold for gold and silver sold in 2024. They show they sold 454K gold ounces and 13.2 million ounces of silver. Silver was 96.68% of their total sales. This gets us to an estimated U.S. amount of 3.7 million ounces of gold purchased and 107.6 million ounces of silver.

Step 2: Take the estimated amount of gold and silver bars and coins purchased in the U.S to the share that Florida purchased. The analysis then applies Florida's population percentage of the U.S. to get Florida's estimated amount purchased. Florida's population is 6.75% of the total U.S. population. Next Florida's share is multiplied it by the average closing price of gold and silver per ounce for 2024. Gold's average price in 2024 was \$2,389 and silver was \$28. This results in the total estimated value of bars and coins purchased in Florida in 2024 to \$596 million in gold and \$205 million in silver.

Step 3: Remove investment coins from the equation. These are already exempt from sales tax since the vast majority are legal tender, which do not apply. Total worldwide gold bar and coin demand worldwide was 1,184 tonnes in 2021, with bars being 869 tonnes, or 73.4%, and coins being 314 tonnes, or 26.6%. The analysis then multiplies the total estimated sales for gold and silver by 73.42% to get the estimated sales of just gold and silver bars in Florida. For gold, that total is \$437.5 million and \$150.8 million for a total of \$588 million.

To get to the estimated impact, the analysis takes 10% of gold bar sales and 90% of estimated silver sales and assumes 17.5% of those are taxable. This results in a total of \$31.4 million. Then apply the sales tax rate of 6% to the \$31.4 which results in \$1.9 million for fiscal year 25-26. Since the date that the bill will take effect is July 1, 2026, there is no estimate for FY 25-26. The estimated full year result is then grown by the sales tax liability growth rates to get the start in fiscal year 26-27 for the middle impact. The low estimate assumes 12% of sales are taxable and the high estimate assumes 20% of sales are taxable.

### Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
2026-27	\$(2.1)	\$(2.3)	\$(1.8)	\$(2.0)	\$(1.3)	\$(1.4)
2027-28	\$(2.3)	\$(2.3)	\$(2.1)	\$(2.1)	\$(1.4)	\$(1.4)
2028-29	\$(2.4)	\$(2.4)	\$(2.1)	\$(2.1)	\$(1.5)	\$(1.5)
2029-30	\$(2.5)	\$(2.5)	\$(2.2)	\$(2.2)	\$(1.5)	\$(1.5)

### Revenue Distribution:

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the middle estimate; however, the impact will be shown against HB 7031 – Section 46.

	Tonne	Troy Ounces	
1 Tonne is equal to 32,151 Troy ounces	1	32,151	
<b>High Impact</b>	<b>Gold</b>	<b>Silver</b>	<b>Total</b>
US Gold Ounces Multiplied by 115 tonnes to get total ounces Gold. Silver is a percentage of sales	3,697,331	107,654,211	111,351,542
Multiply Florida % of U.S. Population to get amount of ounces purchased in Florida	249,431	7,262,626	
Average Price of Gold/Silver per ounce in 2024	\$2,389	\$28	
Price of Gold/Silver multiplied by Ounces Purchased in Florida	\$595,936,227	\$205,314,430	
Multiplied by 73.42% to get number % of sales in bars	\$437,564,134	\$150,751,417	
Multiply by 26.58% to get percent of coins purchased	\$158,372,093	\$54,563,013	
Total estimated sales in Florida of Gold and Silver in 2024	\$588,315,551		
Take 10% of gold estimated bar Sales	43,756,413		
Take 90% of silver estimated bar Sales	\$135,676,275.70		
Sum of gold and silver estimated sales	\$179,432,689.09		
Total estimated Florida market in 2024 in terms of sales	\$179,432,689.09		
12% of gross sales are taxable (Low)	\$21,531,922.69		
17.5% of gross sales are taxable (Middle)	\$31,400,720.59		
20% of gross sales are taxable (High)	\$35,886,537.82		
Low estimate 6% sales tax rate	\$1,291,915.36		
Middle Estimate sales tax rate	\$1,884,043.24		
High estimate sales tax rate	\$2,153,192.27		
<b>High Estimate</b>			
Assumed estimated current sales tax collections in 2024	-\$2,153,192		
<b>Middle Impact</b>			
Assumed estimated current sales tax collections in 2024	-\$1,884,043		
<b>Low Impact</b>			
Assumed estimated current sales tax collections in 2024	-\$1,291,915		

2025-26 Estimate	\$ (2.2)	\$ (2.2)	\$ (1.9)	\$ (1.9)	\$ (1.3)	\$ (1.3)
------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2026-27	\$ (2.1)	\$ (2.3)	\$ (1.8)	\$ (2.0)	\$ (1.3)	\$ (1.4)
2027-28	\$ (2.3)	\$ (2.3)	\$ (2.1)	\$ (2.1)	\$ (1.4)	\$ (1.4)
2028-29	\$ (2.4)	\$ (2.4)	\$ (2.1)	\$ (2.1)	\$ (1.5)	\$ (1.5)
2029-30	\$ (2.5)	\$ (2.5)	\$ (2.2)	\$ (2.2)	\$ (1.5)	\$ (1.5)

2024 Bar and Coin Demand in Tonnes		
Gold Bars	869.3	73.4%
Coins	314.6	26.6%
World wide Tonnes	1183.9	100.00%

		Gold ounces	Silver Ounces	Total %
Gold Ounces Sold	454,000	3.32%		
Silver Ounces Sold	13,219,000		96.68%	
Total Ounces	13,673,000			100.00%

US Pop	341,145,670
FL Pop	23,014,551
	6.75%

	Sales tax liability Growth Rates
2022-23	7.20%
2023-24	0.10%
2024-25	-0.60%
2025-26	2.70%
2026-27	3.00%
2027-28	3.00%
2028-29	3.10%
2029-30	3.00%

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday, 31 days Annually, \$100 Clothing and Bags/\$50 Supplies/\$30 Learning Aides/ \$1,500 or less Computers, Calculators & Others

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 45

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

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

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 7/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

#### a. Current Law:

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

#### b. Proposed Change:

Duration: The sales tax holiday is proposed for one 31-day period, August 1 - August 31, occurring annually.

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

School Supplies: During this same period, sales of school supplies having a sales price of \$50 or less per item are exempt from the Sales and Use Tax. School supplies are defined as “pens, pencils, erasers, crayons, notebooks, notebook filler paper, legal pads, binders, lunch boxes, construction paper, markers, folders, poster board, composition books, poster paper, scissors, cellophane tape, glue or paste, rulers, computer disks, staplers and staples used to secure paper products, protractors, and compasses.” Calculators are not in school supplies.

Learning aids and jigsaw puzzles: Also exempt are learning aids and jigsaw puzzles having a sales price of \$30 or less. The term “learning aids” means “flashcards or other learning cards, matching or other memory games, puzzle books and search-and-find books, interactive or electronic books and toys intended to teach reading or math skills, and stacking or nesting blocks or sets.”

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

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

The language does not appear to allow a dealer to opt out of the sales tax holiday if less than five percent of the dealer’s gross sales of tangible personal property in the prior calendar year are comprised of items that would be exempt, language that was included in previous legislation.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday, 31 days Annually, \$100 Clothing and Bags/\$50 Supplies/\$30 Learning Aides/ \$1,500 of less Computers, Calculators & Others

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- Clothing and Shoes expenditures forecast, February 2025 National Economic Estimating Conference.
- Consumer Computer expenditures forecast, February 2025 National Economic Estimating Conference.
- U.S. Population (total and 65+), 3rd Quarter estimates, February 2025 National Economic Estimating Conference.
- Florida Population (total and 65+), 3rd Quarter estimates, February 2025 Demographic Estimating Conference.
- Estimates of Florida public school enrollment, April 2025 K-12 Enrollment Estimating Conference.
- Estimates of Florida private school enrollment, Private School Annual Report 2022-2023 (Florida Department of Education). Available at <http://www.fldoe.org/schools/school-choice/private-schools/annual-reports.stml>.
- Estimates of Florida public and private college/university fall enrollment, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (National Center for Education Statistics). Available at [www.nces.ed.gov/ipeds](http://www.nces.ed.gov/ipeds). Estimates include Florida College System institutions, State Universities, career centers, and private institutions eligible to participate in the EASE or ABLE tuition assistance programs. Last accessed 12/13/2024.
- U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "SAPCE3 Personal consumption expenditures (PCE) by state by type of product" (accessed Monday, April 14, 2025).
- U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Table 2.4.5U. Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Product, [Millions of dollars; quarters and months are seasonally adjusted at annual rates], Annual data from 1959 to 2024, Data published March 27, 2025 (accessed Monday, April 14, 2025).
- DOR Sales Tax Data by kind code
- Statista, Fast Fashion Retailer Prices, 2022, <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1342904/fast-fashion-retailers-prices-united-states/>
- JFApparel, What is the typical price range for clothing in the USA?, <https://jinfengapparel.com/what-is-the-typical-price-range-for-clothing-in-the-usa/>
- Florida Department of Revenue, Tax Information Publication, Back to School 2024 Sales Tax Holiday, [https://floridarevenue.com/taxes/tips/Documents/TIP\\_24A01-03.pdf](https://floridarevenue.com/taxes/tips/Documents/TIP_24A01-03.pdf)
- IBSIWorld, Online Retail, OD5094, Online Handbag & Luggage Sales in the US, Getting the bag: Explosive e-commerce growth and low barriers to entry have accelerated industry growth, September 2024.
- Email from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis, dated 4/11/2025.

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

Clothing/Footwear: The impact for clothing uses the 4/18/2025 REC impact, which was a weighted average of a low bound based on Florida sales tax collections in clothing and shoes kindcodes (25%) and of a high bound based on BEA's Florida Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) data on clothing and shoes (75%). The estimate for clothing and footwear assumes that the list of exempt items will be very similar to the list of exempt items published by DOR in the Back to School TIP sheet. For example, "clothing" includes belts, girls' bows, hats, etc., unless specifically left taxable in the language, and "footwear" includes cleats, etc., unless specifically left taxable in the language. Below is a more detailed description of the development of the estimate.

#### Method I "Taxable Sales by Kind Code"

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

#### Method II "Disposable Income - Personal Consumption Expenditures"

Method II uses consumer expenditures on "clothing and footwear" in Florida, as reported by U.S. BEA, in "Table SAPCE3: Personal Consumption Expenditures by State and Type of Product." BEA publishes data for clothing and shoes and excludes related services. The estimate for clothing and shoes is derived from the table aggregate line "Clothing and footwear." Expenditures on clothing and footwear include men's, boys', women's, girls', and baby items.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday, 31 days Annually, \$100 Clothing and Bags/\$50 Supplies/\$30 Learning Aides/ \$1,500 of less Computers, Calculators & Others

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

This category has historically grown about 1% slower than disposable personal income growth in Florida and about 0.2% faster than the U.S. (on a per capita basis). These two relationships were used to project expenditures forward through the analysis period using the forecasts of population, disposable income, and U.S. consumption of clothing and footwear from the recent demographic and economic estimating conferences. For purposes of projecting forward it was assumed that these expenditures grew at the same rate as “clothing and footwear.” This provided the upper bound estimate of taxable sales for the analysis.

Baby and toddler clothing and footwear up to size 5T are exempt from sales tax. Expenditures on such items, estimated using the BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey, are deducted from the total expenditures in each of the two methods above to arrive at taxable sales.

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

The 4/18/2025 REC adopted an estimate of FY 2025-26 sales tax collections (recurring) adjusted to have a 75% weight to the estimate based on consumer expenditures (Method II) and a 25% weight to the estimate based on taxable sales by kind code (Method I).

### **Clothing Prices**

Based on various research, it is assumed that 70 percent of clothing expenditures may fall under the proposed price cap of \$100 per item. According to BLS, in 2023, annual household spending on women's apparel averaged \$655, compared with \$406 for men's apparel, \$87 for girls' and \$96 for boys. Households spent an average of \$208 for women's footwear, \$147 for men's, \$47 for boys', and \$42 for girls' footwear annually. According to Statista, average prices in March 2022 ranged from \$15.74 (on Shein) to \$48.19 for dresses in fast-fashion stores (the same product), while outerwear items (same product) ranged from \$19.72 (on Shein) to \$51.22 to \$78.27 in fast fashion stores. According to JFA Apparel, the typical price in the US is \$20–\$50 for casual apparel to over \$100 for premium or designer pieces.

An advantage buying assumption (lever) is included.

The analysis assumes that 70 percent (lever) of the expenditures would be on items priced at \$100 or less per item.

### **Clothing and Bags Growth Rate**

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

Wallets/Bags/Handbags/Backpacks/Diaper Bags: The estimate for wallets, bags, backpacks (as defined) is developed based on BEA data for Florida, “Table SAPCE3: Personal Consumption Expenditures by State and Type of Product.”, for clothing and footwear and for luggage expenditures, “Luggage and similar personal items” expenditure category. According to BEA, most of the items in the bill, such as wallets, bags, backpacks, diaper bags, are in the “Luggage and similar personal items” expenditure category. Generally, the excluded items, such as watches and jewelry, are not in clothing, but in other dedicated categories. The ratio of luggage to clothing from BEA Table SAPCE3 (9%) is applied to the adopted Florida weighted average clothing estimate to calculate an estimate of total Florida luggage expenditures consistent with the adopted clothing expenditures estimate. To estimate expenditures on the exempt items only, the sum of the share of handbags (62%) and the share of other accessories (3.9%) in total online handbag and luggage sales in the US from IBISWorld’s report “Online Handbag & Luggage Sales in the US” was applied to total estimated Florida expenditures on luggage.

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

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday, 31 days Annually, \$100 Clothing and Bags/\$50 Supplies/\$30 Learning Aides/ \$1,500 of less Computers, Calculators & Others

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

An advantage buying assumption (lever) is included.

The analysis assumes that 70 percent (lever) of the expenditures would be on items priced at \$100 or less per item.

No explicit adjustment for tourists or amusement parks is made.

Rental of clothing and bags is not included in the BEA data, so it is assumed excluded from the estimate as the bill states.

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

The school supplies impact is built on the assumption that most school supplies are purchased at a one time/ one period before school begins once a year. An expansion of the number of exempt shopping days does not directly lead to a proportionate increase in the impact since the latter is not built with a per day expenditure method.

School supplies that must be brought by schoolchildren are generally required to be brought in by the first day of school, if not earlier. Florida law requires school districts to set a start date no later than August 11.

### **School Supplies Growth Rate**

School supplies expenditures are grown by the growth rate of population less than 18 years of age from the FDEC.

Learning Aids & Jigsaw Puzzles: Florida expenditures for games, toys, and hobbies are derived from total national expenditures for games, toys, and hobbies using Florida population. It is assumed that learning aids and jigsaw puzzles as defined represent 10 percent of the category. The total Florida annual expenditures are converted to a 1-day amount and assume that 40 percent of the expenditures in the category would be under the \$30 limit. An advantage buying factor to account for additional purchasing is used.

### **Learning Aids Growth Rate**

Learning aids are grown by the growth rate in consumer nondurables sales tax liability from the March 2025 General Revenue Conference.

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

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

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday, 31 days Annually, \$100 Clothing and Bags/\$50 Supplies/\$30 Learning Aides/ \$1,500 of less Computers, Calculators & Others

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

### Prices of Computers and Related Items

The bill exempts the **first** \$1,500 of computers and related items. In the impact of SB7034 - Section 39, adopted at the 4/18/1015 REC, it was assumed that 75% of the estimated expenditures would be on items priced at \$1,500 or less per item. This analysis assumes that 80% of the expenditures would be on "the first \$1,500 of..." the price of exempt items.

### Growth Rate

Computers and related accessories are grown by by the growth rate in consumer durables sales tax liability from the March 2025 General Revenue Conference.

Section 1001.42 (4)(f) provides that the opening date for schools in the district may not be earlier than August 10 of each year (August 10 is on Sunday in 2025). During school year 2024-25, August 10 was on a Saturday and out of 67 county school districts, 59 districts opened for students on August 12 (Monday). It is likely that school supplies are purchased and sometimes required to be dropped off at school prior to the start of the school year. In prior years, some retailers, especially some frequented by lower-income consumers, have started their back-to-school sales promotions close to the beginning of July, thus possibly incentivizing consumers to purchase ahead of the sales tax holidays, while the specific required items are still in stock and potentially shifting sales outside of the sales tax exemption window. Another factor potentially reducing the impact during the prescribed period may be that school supply bundles tailored to each grade in a school are offered by school community associations in May of the prior school year. No specific adjustment was made to account for the fact that a share of school supplies may be purchased outside of the holiday window.

The National Conference of State Legislatures notes, "sales tax holidays also are viewed as a way to potentially mitigate the regressivity of sales taxes, which disproportionately affect low-income taxpayers." <sup>1</sup>

	Expenditure Type				(RECURRING)
FY Ending	Clothing, Footwear, Wallets, Bag, Backpacks, Diaper bags - \$100 or Less	School Supplies - \$50 or Less	Learning Aids and Jigsaw Puzzles - \$30 or Less	Personal Computers and Related Accessories, Incl. Calculators - \$1,500 or Less	Total
2026	\$ (132.40)	\$ (11.70)	\$ (1.90)	\$ (43.20)	\$ (189.20)
2027	\$ (137.90)	\$ (11.80)	\$ (2.00)	\$ (45.10)	\$ (196.80)
2028	\$ (144.90)	\$ (11.90)	\$ (2.10)	\$ (46.50)	\$ (205.40)
2029	\$ (151.70)	\$ (12.00)	\$ (2.20)	\$ (48.60)	\$ (214.50)
2030	\$ (156.90)	\$ (12.10)	\$ (2.30)	\$ (50.10)	\$ (221.40)

**Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact:** The impact is recurring. The sales tax holiday will affect July and August activity and August and September collections.

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(189.20)	(189.20)		
2026-27			(196.80)	(196.80)		
2027-28			(205.40)	(205.40)		
2028-29			(214.50)	(214.50)		
2029-30			(221.40)	(221.40)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Sales and Use Tax

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

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday, 31 days Annually, \$100 Clothing and Bags/\$50 Supplies/\$30 Learning Aides/ \$1,500 of less Computers, Calculators & Others

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted a modified estimate using only personal consumption expenditures to estimate clothing, and adjusting the advantage buying for clothing, school supplies and personal computers.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(172.1)	(172.1)	(*)	(*)	(5.8)	(5.8)	(13.1)	(13.1)
2026-27	(178.9)	(178.9)	(*)	(*)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(13.7)	(13.7)
2027-28	(186.3)	(186.3)	(*)	(*)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(14.4)	(14.4)
2028-29	(194.7)	(194.7)	(*)	(*)	(6.5)	(6.5)	(14.9)	(14.9)
2029-30	(200.8)	(200.8)	(*)	(*)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(15.5)	(15.5)

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(191.0)	(191.0)	(27.5)	(27.5)	(218.5)	(218.5)
2026-27	(198.6)	(198.6)	(28.6)	(28.6)	(227.2)	(227.2)
2027-28	(207.0)	(207.0)	(29.9)	(29.9)	(236.9)	(236.9)
2028-29	(216.1)	(216.1)	(31.2)	(31.2)	(247.3)	(247.3)
2029-30	(223.0)	(223.0)	(32.2)	(32.2)	(255.2)	(255.2)





# TIP

## Tax Information Publication

TIP #24A01-03  
Date Issued: 06/21/24

## 2024 Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday July 29, 2024 Through August 11, 2024

Florida's 2024 Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday begins on Monday, July 29, 2024, and ends on Sunday, August 11, 2024.

During the sales tax holiday period, tax is not due on the retail sale of:

- Clothing, footwear, and certain accessories with a sales price of **\$100 or less** per item
- Certain school supplies with a sales price of **\$50 or less** per item
- Learning aids and jigsaw puzzles with a sales price of **\$30 or less**
- Personal computers and certain computer-related accessories with a sales price of **\$1,500 or less, when purchased for noncommercial home or personal use**

The sales tax holiday does **not** apply to:

- Any item of clothing with a sales price of more than \$100
- Any school supply item with a sales price of more than \$50
- Books that are not otherwise exempt
- Computers and computer-related accessories with a sales price of more than \$1,500
- Computers and computer-related accessories purchased for commercial purposes
- Rentals of any eligible items
- Repairs or alterations of any eligible items
- Sales of any eligible items within a theme park or entertainment complex, public lodging establishment, or airport

**References:** Section 59, Chapter 2024-158, Laws of Florida; Emergency Rule 12AER24-1, Florida Administrative Code

### **Qualified Businesses May Choose Not to Participate in the Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday**

Qualified businesses may choose not to participate in the sales tax holiday when less than 5% of their gross sales of tangible personal property during calendar year 2023 were sales of items that would be exempt during the sales tax holiday period. Businesses with multiple locations must include the gross sales of all their Florida locations in this calculation. For businesses that were not in operation during the 2023 calendar year, this option is available when less than 5% of the business's inventory of items for sale are items that would be tax exempt during the sales tax holiday period.

Qualifying businesses choosing not to participate in the sales tax holiday **must send a written notice to the Department by July 15, 2024**. The notice must be on business letterhead and state that the business meets the qualifications stated above and has chosen not to participate in the sales tax holiday. The notice must be signed by an individual authorized to sign on behalf of the business. Businesses with multiple locations may send a single notice stating that all their Florida locations will not participate in the sales tax holiday.

Mail the letter to: **Sales Tax Holiday**  
Account Management MS 1-5730  
Florida Department of Revenue  
5050 W Tennessee St  
Tallahassee FL 32399-0160

Email a signed scanned letter to:  
**registration@floridarevenue.com**  
or

Fax to: (850) 922-0859

Qualified businesses that do not participate in the sales tax holiday **must post a notice at each business location** stating their choice not to participate in the Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday. The notice must be posted in a conspicuous location at the place of business. The following is a suggested notice:

In accordance with Chapter 2024-158, Laws of Florida, (Name of Business), has chosen not to participate in the Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday, July 29, 2024, through August 11, 2024. For questions, please contact (name of contact person at business) at (contact telephone number or email address).

[Signature of Authorized Individual]

[Title]

### **Learning Aids and Jigsaw Puzzles**

The following is a list of learning aids and their taxable status during the Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday period. No tax is due on the sale or purchase of any learning aid or jigsaw puzzle with a sales price of **\$30 or less**. This exemption does **not** apply to sales of learning aids or jigsaw puzzles within a theme park or entertainment complex, public lodging establishment, or airport.

**“Learning aids”** means flashcards or other learning cards, matching or other memory games, puzzle books and search-and-find books, interactive or electronic books and toys intended to teach reading or math skills, and stacking or nesting blocks or sets.

### **Examples of Exempt Learning Aid Items:**

- Electronic books
- Flashcards
- Interactive books
- Jigsaw puzzles
- Learning cards
- Matching games
- Memory games
- Puzzle books
- Search-and-find books
- Stacking or nesting blocks or sets
- Toys that teach reading or math skills

## **Clothing and Accessories**

The following is a list of clothing and accessory items and their taxable status during the Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday period. No tax is due on the sale or purchase of any article of clothing, wallet, or bag, including handbags, backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags, but excluding briefcases, suitcases, and other garment bags, with a sales price of **\$100 or less per item**. (The list is not all-inclusive.)

**“Clothing”** means any article of wearing apparel, including all footwear (except skis, swim fins, roller blades, and skates), intended to be worn on or about the human body. Clothing does not include watches, watchbands, jewelry, umbrellas, or handkerchiefs.

This exemption does **not** apply to sales of clothing, wallets, or bags within a theme park or entertainment complex, public lodging establishment, or airport.

### **Examples of Exempt Clothing and Accessories:**

- Accessories
  - Barrettes and bobby pins
  - Belt buckles
  - Bow ties
  - Hairnets, bows, clips, and hairbands
  - Handbags
  - Neckwear
  - Ponytail holders
  - Scarves
  - Ties
  - Wallets
- Aerobic and fitness clothing
- Aprons and clothing shields
- Athletic supporters
- Baby clothes\*
- Backpacks and book bags
- Bandanas
- Baseball cleats
- Bathing suits, caps, and cover-ups
- Belts
- Bibs\*
- Bicycle helmets (youth)\*\*
- Blouses
- Boots (except ski or fishing boots)
- Bowling shoes (purchased)
- Braces and supports worn to correct or alleviate a physical incapacity or injury\*\*\*
- Bras
- Choir and altar clothing\*\*\*
- Cleated and spiked shoes
- Clerical vestments\*\*\*
- Coats
- Coin purses
- Costumes
- Coveralls
- Diaper bags
- Diapers, diaper inserts (adult and baby, cloth or disposable)\*\*\*\*
- Dresses
- Fanny packs
- Fishing vests (non-flotation)
- Formal clothing (purchased)
- Gloves
  - Dress (purchased)
  - Garden
  - Leather
  - Work
- Graduation caps and gowns
- Gym suits and uniforms
- Hats and caps
- Hosiery and pantyhose (including support hosiery)
- Hunting vests
- Jackets
- Jeans
- Lab coats
- Leggings, tights, and leg warmers
- Leotards
- Lingerie
- Martial arts attire
- Overshoes and rubber shoes
- Pants
- Purses
- Raincoats, rain hats and ponchos
- Receiving blankets\*
- Religious clothing\*\*\*
- Robes
- Safety clothing
- Safety shoes
- Scout uniforms
- Shawls and wraps
- Shirts
- Shoe inserts and insoles
- Shoes (including athletic)
- Shoulder pads (e.g., dresses or jackets)
- Shorts
- Ski suits (snow)
- Skirts
- Sleepwear (nightgowns and pajamas)
- Slippers
- Slips
- Socks
- Suits, slacks, and jackets
- Suspenders
- Sweatbands
- Sweaters
- Swimsuits and trunks
- Ties (neckties and bow ties)
- Tuxedos (purchased)
- Underclothes
- Uniforms (work, school and athletic, excluding pads)
- Vests

\* Certain baby and toddler products, such as baby and toddler clothing, apparel, and shoes that are primarily intended for and marketed for children ages 5 or younger, are always exempt from sales tax.

See s. 212.08(7)(qqq), F.S., and TIP 23A01-09.

\*\* Bicycle helmets marketed for use by youth are always exempt from sales tax.

\*\*\* These items are always exempt from sales tax as religious, prescription, prosthetic, or orthopedic items.

\*\*\*\* Diapers (children and adult) and incontinence products for human use are always exempt from sales tax. See s. 212.08(7)(rrr), F.S., and TIP 23A01-10.

### Examples of Taxable Clothing and Accessories:

- Accessories
  - Handkerchiefs
  - Jewelry
  - Key cases
  - Watchbands
  - Watches
- Athletic gloves
- Athletic pads
- Bowling shoes (rented)
- Briefcases
- Checkbook covers (separate from wallets)
- Chest protectors
- Cloth, lace, knitting yarns and other fabrics
- Clothing repair items (such as thread, buttons, tapes, iron-on patches, or zippers)
- Corsages and boutonnieres
- Cosmetic bags
- Crib blankets
- Diving suits (wet and dry)
- Duffel bags
- Elbow pads
- Fins
- Fishing boots (waders)
- Football pads
- Formal clothing (rented)
- Garment bags
- Gloves
  - Baseball
  - Batting
  - Bicycle
  - Golf
  - Hockey
  - Rubber
  - Surgical
  - Tennis
- Goggles (except prescription\*)
- Hard hats
- Helmets (bicycle\*\*, baseball, football, hockey, motorcycle, sports)
- Ice skates
- In-line skates
- Key chains
- Knee pads
- Life jackets and vests
- Luggage
- Makeup bags
- Pads (football, hockey, soccer, elbow, knee, shoulder)
- Paint or dust masks
- Patterns
- Protective masks (athletic)
- Rented clothing or footwear (e.g., uniforms, formal wear, costumes, and bowling shoes)
- Repair of wearing apparel
- Roller blades
- Roller skates
- Safety glasses (except prescription\*)
- Shaving kits and bags
- Shin guards and padding
- Shoulder pads (e.g., football, hockey, sports)
- Ski boots (snow)
- Ski vests (water)
- Skin diving suits
- Suitcases
- Sunglasses (except prescription\*)
- Swimming masks
- Umbrellas
- Weightlifting belts
- Wigs

\* These items are always exempt from sales tax as religious, prescription, prosthetic, or orthopedic items.

\*\* Bicycle helmets marketed for use by youth are always exempt from sales tax.

### School Supply Items

The following is a list of school supplies and their taxable status during the Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday period. No tax is due on the sale or purchase of any school supply item with a sales price of **\$50 or less per item**. This exemption does **not** apply to sales of school supplies within a theme park or entertainment complex, public lodging establishment, or airport.

**“School supplies”** means pens, pencils, erasers, crayons, notebooks, notebook filler paper, legal pads, binders, lunch boxes, construction paper, markers, folders, poster board, composition books, poster paper, scissors, cellophane tape, glue, paste, rulers, computer disks, staplers and staples (used to secure paper products), protractors, and compasses.

### Examples of Exempt School Supply Items:

- Binders
- Cellophane (transparent) tape
- Colored pencils
- Compasses
- Composition books
- Computer disks (blank CDs only)
- Construction paper
- Crayons
- Erasers
- Folders
- Glue (stick and liquid)
- Highlighters
- Legal pads
- Lunch boxes
- Markers
- Notebook filler paper
- Notebooks
- Paste
- Pencils, including mechanical and refills
- Pens, including felt, ballpoint, fountain, highlighters, and refills
- Poster board
- Poster paper
- Protractors
- Rulers
- Scissors
- Staplers and staples (used to secure paper products)

## **Examples of Taxable School Supply Items:**

- Books not otherwise exempt
- Computer paper
- Correction tape, fluid, or pens
- Masking tape
- Printer paper

### **Computers and Computer-Related Accessories**

Personal computers and certain computer-related accessories may qualify for the exemption. The following is a list of personal computers and computer-related accessories and their taxable status during the Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday period. The exemption applies to an eligible item with a sales price of **\$1,500 or less, when purchased for noncommercial home or personal use**. This exemption does **not** apply to sales of personal computers or computer-related accessories for use in a trade or business, or to sales within a theme park or entertainment complex, public lodging establishment, or airport.

**“Personal computers”** includes electronic book readers, calculators, laptops, desktops, handheld devices, tablets, or tower computers. The term does not include cellular telephones, video game consoles, digital media receivers, or devices that are not primarily designed to process data.

**“Personal computer-related accessories”** includes keyboards, mice (mouse devices), personal digital assistants, monitors, other peripheral devices, modems, routers, and nonrecreational software, regardless of whether the accessories are used in association with a personal computer base unit. Computer-related accessories do not include furniture or systems, devices, software, or peripherals that are designed or intended primarily for recreational use. The term “monitor” does not include a device that includes a television tuner.

### **Examples of Exempt Computers and Computer-Related Accessories:**

- Cables (for computers)
- Calculators
- Car adaptors (for laptop computers)
- Central processing units (CPU)
- Compact disk drives
- Computers for noncommercial home or personal use
  - Desktop
  - Laptop
  - Tablet
- Computer batteries
- Computer towers consisting of a central processing unit, random-access memory and a storage drive
- Data storage devices (excludes those devices designed for use in digital cameras or other taxable items)
  - Blank CDs
  - Diskettes
  - Flash drives
  - Jump drives
  - Memory cards
  - Portable hard drives
  - Storage drives
  - Thumb drives
  - Zip drives
- Docking stations (for computers)
- Electronic book readers
- Hard drives
- Headphones (including “earbuds”)
- Ink cartridges (for computer printers)
- Keyboards (for computers)
- Mice (mouse devices)
- Microphones (for computers)
- Modems
- Monitors (except devices that include a television tuner)
- Motherboards
- Personal digital assistant devices (except cellular telephones)
- Port replicators
- Printer cartridges
- Printers (including “all-in-one” models)
- RAM (random access memory)
- Routers
- Scanners
- Software (nonrecreational)
  - Antivirus
  - Database
  - Educational
  - Financial
  - Word processing
- Speakers (for computers)
- Storage drives (for computers)
- Tablets
- Web cameras

## **Examples of Taxable Computers and Computer-Related Accessories:**

- Batteries (regular)\*
- Cases for electronic devices (including electronic reader covers)
- CDs and DVDs (music, voice, prerecorded items)
- Cellular telephones (including smart telephones)
- Computer bags
- Computer paper
- Computers designed and intended for recreation (games and toys)
- Copy machines and copier ink and toner
- Digital cameras
- Digital media receivers
- Fax machines (stand-alone)
- Furniture
- Game controllers (joysticks, nunchucks)
- Game systems and consoles
- Games and gaming software
- MP3 players or accessories
- Projectors
- Rented computers or computer-related accessories
- Smart telephones
- Surge protectors
- Tablet cases or covers
- Televisions (including digital media receivers)
- Video game consoles

**\* Batteries for use in prosthetic or orthopedic appliances are always exempt from sales tax.**

### **Reporting Sales**

Florida dealers should report the sales of eligible items sold during the sales tax holiday period as exempt sales on their sales tax returns.

### **Items Normally Sold as a Unit**

Items normally sold as a unit must continue to be sold in that manner; these items cannot be separately priced and sold as individual items in order to qualify for the sales tax exemption.

### **Sets Having Exempt and Taxable Items**

When tax-exempt items are normally sold together with taxable merchandise as a set or single unit, the sales price of the set or unit is subject to sales tax.

### **Buy One, Get One Free or for a Reduced Price**

The total price of items advertised as “buy one, get one free,” or “buy one, get one for a reduced price” cannot be averaged in order for both items to qualify for the exemption.

### **Gift Cards**

The sale of a gift card is not taxable. A gift card does not reduce the sales price of an item. Eligible items purchased during the sales tax holiday period using a gift card qualify for the exemption, regardless of when the gift card was purchased. Eligible items purchased after the sales tax holiday period using a gift card are taxable, even if the gift card was purchased during the sales tax holiday period.

### **Remote Sales**

Eligible items purchased through a marketplace provider or from a remote seller are exempt when the order is accepted by the marketplace provider or remote seller during the sales tax holiday period for immediate shipment, even if delivery is made after the sales tax holiday period.

An order is accepted by the company when action has been taken to fill the order for immediate shipment. Actions to fill an order include assigning an “order number” to a telephone order, confirming an internet order by an email to the customer, or placing a date received on an order received by mail.

An order is considered to be for immediate shipment when delayed shipment is not requested by the customer. An order is for immediate shipment even if the shipment may be delayed because of a backlog of orders or stock is currently unavailable or on back order.



## Coupons, Discounts, and Rebates

The sales price of an item includes all consideration received by the retailer for that item. It is not limited to the amount paid by a customer.

Manufacturer's coupons, discounts, and rebates do not reduce the sales price of an item, because the retailer is reimbursed for the amount of any discount provided to a customer. Therefore, the amount of the reimbursement is included in the taxable sales price of an item.

Store coupons, discounts, and rebates offered by the retail seller reduce the sales price of an item because they reduce the total amount received by the retail seller for the item.

## Returns

When a customer returns an eligible item purchased during the sales tax holiday period and requests a refund or credit of tax:

- The customer must produce a receipt or invoice showing tax was charged and paid on the original purchase of the item, or
- The retailer must have sufficient documentation to show tax was paid on the original purchase of the item.

## Exchanging a Purchase After the Sales Tax Holiday Period

When a customer purchases an eligible item during the sales tax holiday period, then later exchanges the item for the same item (e.g., different size or different color), no tax will be due even if the exchange is made after the sales tax holiday period.

When a customer purchases an eligible item during the sales tax holiday period, then later returns the item and receives credit toward the purchase of an item that did not qualify for the exemption, the new item purchased is subject to sales tax.

## Rain Checks

Eligible items purchased during the sales tax holiday period using a rain check qualify for the exemption regardless of when the rain check was issued. However, issuance of a rain check during the sales tax holiday period will not allow for an eligible item to be exempt if the item is purchased after the sales tax holiday period.

## Layaway Sales

A layaway sale is a transaction in which merchandise is set aside for future delivery to a customer who makes a deposit, agrees to pay the balance of the purchase price over a period of time, and receives the merchandise at the end of the payment period.

Eligible items sold as layaway sales qualify for the exemption when the customer:

- Accepts delivery of the merchandise during the sales tax holiday period, or
- Puts an eligible item on layaway, even if final payment is made after the sales tax holiday period.

## Service Warranties

The taxation of any charges for a service warranty contract depends on the taxability of the product being sold. If the retail sale of an item is exempt from tax, the charge for a service warranty sold with the item is exempt.

## Shipping and Handling

When separately stated shipping charges are part of the sales price, as provided in Rule 12A-1.045, Florida Administrative Code, and both taxable and exempt items are listed on a sales invoice or receipt, the shipping charges must be proportionately allocated to the charge for each item to determine the total sales price of the item. The charge for each item is divided by the total charge of all the items ordered to obtain the percentage of charge that each item bears to the total order. The amount of the shipping charge applicable to each item is calculated by multiplying the total shipping charge by the percentage of cost for each item. If the item sold is exempt, the associated shipping charge is also exempt.

## Panama City and Panama City Beach Dealers

**Only:** Panama City and Panama City Beach impose a 1% merchant's license fee on retailers. The merchant's license fee is included in the sales price of each item. When the fee is separately stated, and both taxable and exempt items are listed on a sales invoice or receipt, the merchant's license fee must be allocated to the charge for each item on the invoice. If the item is exempt, the associated merchant's license fee is exempt.

## For More Information

This document is intended to alert you to the requirements contained in Florida laws and administrative rules. It does not by its own effect create rights or require compliance.

For forms and other information, visit the Department's website at [floridarevenue.com](http://floridarevenue.com) or call Taxpayer Services at (850) 488-6800, Monday through Friday (excluding holidays).

For a detailed written response to your questions, write the Florida Department of Revenue, Taxpayer Services MS 3-2000, 5050 West Tennessee Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0112.

### Want the latest tax information?

- ✓ Subscribe to our tax publications or sign up for due date reminders at **[floridarevenue.com/dor/subscribe](http://floridarevenue.com/dor/subscribe)**
- ✓ Visit the Taxpayer Education webpage at **[floridarevenue.com/taxes/education](http://floridarevenue.com/taxes/education)** for online guides and tutorials
- ✓ Follow us on **Instagram, LinkedIn, X (formerly Twitter), and YouTube**



	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2							
3	<b>HB 7031, Section 45</b>						
4	<b>Back-to-School Sales Tax Holiday - 31 Days - Annually</b>						
5	<b>7/15/2025</b>						
6							<b>31 Days</b>
7							<b>4 Weeks</b>
8							<b>8/1/2025 Start</b>
9							<b>8/31/2025 End</b>
10							
11							
12		<b>Expenditure Type</b>					<b>(RECURRING)</b>
13	<b>FY Ending</b>	<b>Clothing, Footwear, Wallets, Bag, Backpacks, Diaper bags - \$100 or Less</b>	<b>School Supplies - \$50 or Less</b>	<b>Learning Aids and Jigsaw Puzzles - \$30 or Less</b>	<b>Personal Computers and Related Accessories, Incl. Calculators - \$1,500 or Less</b>	<b>Total</b>	
14	2026	\$ (124.30)	\$ (14.40)	\$ (1.90)	\$ (50.40)	\$ (191.00)	
15	2027	\$ (129.50)	\$ (14.50)	\$ (2.00)	\$ (52.60)	\$ (198.60)	
16	2028	\$ (136.10)	\$ (14.60)	\$ (2.10)	\$ (54.20)	\$ (207.00)	
17	2029	\$ (142.50)	\$ (14.70)	\$ (2.20)	\$ (56.70)	\$ (216.10)	
18	2030	\$ (147.40)	\$ (14.80)	\$ (2.30)	\$ (58.50)	\$ (223.00)	

A	B	C	D	E
1	7/15/2025			
2	HB 7031, Section 45			
3	Back to School - Clothing, footwear, handbags, backpacks, diaper bags, wallets and bags, \$100 or Less			
4	<div>31 Days</div> <div>4 Weeks</div> <div>8/1/2025 Start</div> <div>8/31/2025 End</div>			
5				
6				
7				
8				
9	FY 2025-26	Estimate		
10				
11	1 Baby and Toddler Expenditure on Exempt Clothing and Footwear, Share of Total (Mln. \$)			
12				
13	2 Exempt baby and toddler clothing and footwear to size 5T	Adopted Share of Boys & Girls ages 2-5 in ages 2-15 clothing & included in Baby & Toddler Sales Tax Holiday		
14		Annual expenditures per HH		27.6%
15		405.78		
16		95.75		26.41
17		655.22		
18		87.07		24.02
19		83.7		83.70
20		146.97		
21		46.7		12.88
22		208.42		
23		41.54		11.46
24		Total	1,771.15	158.47
25	Baby and toddler, %		8.95%	
26				
27				
28				
29	3 Florida Personal Consumption Expenditures on Clothing & Footwear - Reductions for Exempt Items			
30			Taxable sales (kind code) (Millions of Dollars)	Disposable Income - Personal Consumption Expenditures (Millions of Dollars)
31	HB 7031, Section 45		Method I	Method II
32	Florida Personal Consumption Expenditures on Clothing & Footwear (Mln. \$)		24,644.8	32,838.8
33				
34				
35	Exempt baby & toddler clothing & footwear, % of apparel		8.95%	8.95%
36	Baby & Toddler Clothing & Footwear)		2,205.1	2,938.2
37				
38				
39	Florida Personal Consumption Expenditures on Clothing & Footwear (Mln. \$),			
40	Less Exempt Baby & Toddler Clothing & Footwear)		22,439.7	29,900.6
41	Method II 100 %			29,900.6
42				
43				
44				
45				
46				
47				
48				

	A	B	C	D	E
49		<b>Build Florida Personal Consumption Expenditures on wallets, bags, backpacks and related as ratios to</b>			
50		<b>4 FL clothing &amp; footwear expenditures.</b>			
51		<b>FY 2025-26</b>		Consumption	
52				Expenditures	
53					
54		Florida Personal Consumption Expenditures on Clothing & Footwear, excluding baby & toddler items, including			
55		<b>5 accessories, unless specifically excluded</b>		29,900.6	
56		<i>of which exempt ITEMS (LEVER)</i>	100.0%	29,900.6	
57					
58		<b>6 FL Luggage PCE, ratio to Clothing&amp; Footwear (BEA)</b>	9.0%	2,679.99	
59		<i>of which exempt ITEMS (Handbags, wallets, % of Luggage, IBIS)</i>	65.9%	1,766.11	
60		<b>-wallets, handbags, backpacks, diaper bags, fanny packs</b>			
61					
62		<b>Total clothing and footwear, wallets, handbags,</b>			
63		<b>7 backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags</b>		31,666.70	
64					
65				Sales Tax Collections	
66		<b>8 Sales Tax at 6%</b>	6.0%	1,900.0	
67					
68		<b>9 Exempted amount of sales tax collections</b>		1,330.0	
69		<i>Assumption for % under the price cap (LEVER)</i>		70%	
70					
71					
72					
73					
74		<b>10 Preliminary per Day Fiscal Impact in Florida</b>	1	3.64384	
75					
76		<b>11 Number of Days in the Holiday</b>	31	112.95902	
77					
78		<b>12 Advantage Buying (LEVER)</b>	1.100	124.25493	
79		<b>13 Base Adjustment for Tourists</b>			
80		<b>14 Total Adjustment</b>			
81					
82		<b>15 Adjusted Fiscal Impact in Florida</b>		(124.3)	
83					
84					
85					
86					
87		<b>16 Total Impact</b>		(\$124.3)	
88					
89					
90					
91		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <b>Growth rate:</b>  <b>Method I (25% weight) and Method II (75% weight)</b> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <b>Method I (25% weight) and Method II (75% weight)</b> </div> </div>			
92			FY Ending		
93			2026	4.69%	
94			2027	4.17%	
95			2028	5.11%	
96			2029	4.70%	
97			2030	3.44%	
98					
99					
100					
101					
102					
103					
104					
105					

FY Ending	Sales tax impact
2026	\$ (124.30)
2027	\$ (129.50)
2028	\$ (136.10)
2029	\$ (142.50)
2030	\$ (147.40)

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		7/15/2025				
2		<b>HB 7031, Section 45</b>				
3		<b>SCHOOL SUPPLIES</b>				
4						
5						
6		<b>4 Weeks</b>				
7		<b>8/1/2025 Start</b>				
8		<b>8/31/2025 End</b>				
9						
10						
11		<b>School Supplies Expenditure Assumptions by Grade level (Millions of Dollars)</b>				
12						
13	Row	<b>Grade Level</b>	<b>Expenditures per Student</b>	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	
14	1	PreK	22.00	87,882	1.9	
15	2	KG	22.00	263,880	5.8	
16	3	1	22.00	270,003	5.9	
17	4	2	22.00	269,902	5.9	
18	5	3	27.00	287,501	7.8	
19	6	4	29.00	277,952	8.1	
20	7	5	29.00	273,331	7.9	
21	8	6	34.00	284,951	9.7	
22	9	7	34.00	273,919	9.3	
23	10	8	34.00	279,709	9.5	
24	11	9	37.00	293,673	10.9	
25	12	10	37.00	281,787	10.4	
26	13	11	37.00	272,795	10.1	
27	14	12	37.00	266,197	9.8	
28	15	Total PK-12		3,683,482	113.1	
29	16	Total HigherEd	38.00	1,421,192	54.0	
30	17	Total All Students		5,104,674	167.1	
31						
32						
33						
34						
35						
36	18	<b>Buying by Business, General Public</b>				
37	19	Factor for General Public Buying and Commercial Purchases	60%		<b>100.3</b>	
38						
39						
40		Remove calculators from school supplies	1.0%		1.0	
41					<b>99.3</b>	
42						
43	20	<b>School Supplies</b>			<b>Adopted</b>	
44	21	<b>Total Sales Tax</b>	6%		<b>16.0</b>	
45		Assumption: share of items under price limit	90%		14.4	
46						
47	22	<b>Total Impact</b>			<b>(\$14.4)</b>	
48						

	A	B	C	D	E
2		<b>HB 7031, Section 45</b>			7/15/2025
3		<b>Back to School - LEARNING AIDS &amp; JIGSAW PUZZLES</b>			
4				<b>31 Days</b>	
5				<b>4 Weeks</b>	
6				<b>8/1/2025 Start</b>	
7				<b>8/31/2025 End</b>	
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13		<b>LEARNING AIDS &amp; JIGSAW PUZZLES</b>	<b><u>Adopted</u></b>		<b><u>Proposed</u></b>
14		1 National Personal Expenditure on Games, Toys, and Hobbies (Mln. \$)			121,529.4
15		CONVERTED to TAXABLE SALES			
16		Assumed Share for Learning Toys & Jigsaw Puzzles		10.0%	12,152.9
17		2 Florida Share based on Population Forecast (Mln. \$)		6.7%	811.1
18					
22		ASSUMED OVERLAP WITH TOYS (Freedom Summer)		100.0%	811.1
23					
24		3 Sales Tax at 6%			48.7
25					
26		4 Exempted Amount			19.5
27		Assumption of Items under Price Limit		40%	40.0%
28					
29		5 Preliminary Per Day Fiscal Impact in Florida		1	(0.05)
30					
31		6 Number of Days in the Holiday		31	(1.7)
32					
33		7 Advantage Buying		1.150	(0.25)
34					
35		8 Adjusted Fiscal Impact in Florida			(1.9)
36					
37					
38		<b>9 Total Impact</b>			<b>(\$1.9)</b>

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	<b>HB 7031, Section 45</b>					
3	<b>Back to School - COMPUTERS - \$1,500 or less of purchase price, including calculators</b>					
4	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>31 Days</b>  <b>4 Weeks</b>  <b>8/1/2025 Start</b>  <b>8/31/2025 End</b> </div>					
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11	<b>COMPUTERS - \$1,500 or less of purchase price, including calculators</b>					
	BEA/ NEEC forecast			<u>Adopted</u>		
	National Information Processing Equipment			Computers & Peripheral Equipment	Computer Software & Accessories	Calculators, Typewriters & Other
12	1 Annual expenditures					
13	2 Annual expenditures converted to taxable sales		\$ mln	99,098.9	209,103.6	373.6
14	3 Percent of category	Lever		100%	5%	50%
15				99,098.9	10,455.2	186.8
16	<i>IBIS World Industry Report 44312. Computer Stores in the US, estimates that 73.7% of computer store revenues come from sales of computers, while 3% of sales come from sales of software.</i>					
17						
18						
19	4 Florida Share based on Population Forecast	6.9%	\$ mln	6,810.0	718.5	12.8
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25	5 Annual Sales Tax at 6%	6.0%	\$ mln	408.6	43.1	0.8
26						
27						
28	6 Exempted Amount based on Purchase Price		\$ mln	306.5	32.3	0.77
29		Lever		75.0%	75.0%	100.0%
30				\$1500 or Less	\$1500 or Less	\$1500 or Less
31						
32	7 Preliminary Per Day Fiscal Impact in Florida	1.0	\$ mln	0.84	0.09	0.002
33						
34						
35	8 31-Day Holiday	31	\$ mln	26.0	2.7	0.065
36						
37		Lever				
38	9 Advantage Buying by the General Public	75.0%		19.5	2.1	0.049
39						
40	10 Impact by Category			(\$45.5)	(\$4.8)	(\$0.11447)
41						
42						
43	10 Total Impact		\$ mln		(\$50.4)	
44						
45						
46	11 Growth Rate					
47	FY Ending	Consumer Durables OTY % Change			Computers	
48	2026	3.3%			(\$50.4)	
49	2027	4.4%			\$ (52.60)	
50	2028	3.0%			\$ (54.20)	
51	2029	4.6%			\$ (56.70)	
52	2030	3.2%			\$ (58.50)	
53						
54						
55	<b>Computers Exemption Key</b>					
56	First \$1500	80%				
57	First \$1000	75%				
58	First \$750	50%				
59	\$1500 or Less	70%				
60	\$1000 or Less	55%				
61	\$750 or Less	45%				

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Batteries

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 46

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 7/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

**a. Current Law:** Under current law in Ch. 212, batteries are subject to the 6% Sales and Use Tax when purchased.

**b. Proposed Change:** HB 7031, Section 46 provides a permanent exemption from sales tax for the items listed below.

Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt or 9-volt batteries,  
excluding automobile and boat batteries

No price cap

The language does not appear to exempt from the tax exemption sales within a theme park or entertainment complex; public lodging establishment; or within an airport.

The language does not appear to allow a dealer to opt out of the sales tax holiday if less than five percent of the dealer's gross sales of tangible personal property in the prior calendar year are comprised of items that would be exempt, language that was included in previous legislation.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- REC impact of SB 7034, S. 37, Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holiday - 17 Days (9) , 4/18/2025, <https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/pdf/page385-400.pdf>
- Office of Insurance Regulation Hurricane Ian Information, Submitted claims as of February 2025 for 2024 Hurricane Helene, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://floir.com/home/hurricane-helene> , 2024 Hurricane Milton, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://floir.com/home/hurricane-milton> .
- Various websites for price comparisons: [www.lowes.com](http://www.lowes.com); [www.homedepot.com](http://www.homedepot.com); [www.bestbuy.com](http://www.bestbuy.com);
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2021, 2022, and 2023 Table R-1 All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, standard errors, coefficients of variation, and weekly (D) or quarterly (I) percents reporting, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/calendar-year/mean/cu-all-detail-2023.xlsx> ;Table Florida Quintiles of Income, 2021-22, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/geographic/mean/2022/cu-state-fl-income-quintiles-before-taxes-2-year-average-2022.htm> .
- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses and Tourists, Contributions to General Revenue from Sales Tax Collections in FY 2021-22, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions\\_FY21-22.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions_FY21-22.pdf)

### Section 3: Methodology

#### Data Source - CE

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

#### Aggregate Expenditures

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

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Batteries

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

expenditures to income remained constant in the adjustment period. This process estimates aggregate annual consumer expenditures by Florida residents in the impact year.

### Item's Share of Aggregate Expenditures

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

### Annual Collections Estimate

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

### Length of Holiday, Shifted Timing of Purchases

Since this is a permanent year-round sales tax holiday, no advantage buying or shifted purchases are assumed.

### Factor Adjustments for Hurricanes, Businesses, Tourists or Shifted Level of Purchases

The methodology uses the following adjustment factors.

- Hurricane sensitivity adjustment factor: A ratio of the number of claims reported in the last fiscal year to the number of Florida resident households. The analysis assumes that consumers are most sensitive to disaster preparation immediately following a major disaster and such an event may induce purchases of disaster preparedness items that would not have otherwise occurred. The calculated factor is applied to sales tax collection to estimate additional induced purchases that otherwise may not have occurred. If no major hurricane occurred within the past year, the factor is not used.
- Business purchases factor: A ratio of business purchases to household purchases subject to sales tax based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects consumer purchases only. However, sales tax in Florida is generally paid by businesses as well, except in conditions as specified in statute. To account for business purchases of the exempt items, a business purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional business purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average business purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item does not have a business application.
- Tourists purchases factor: A ratio of tourists purchases to household purchases based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects resident consumer purchases only. In addition, the number of consumer units and FDEC household data only reflect resident households, not snowbirds or other types of visitors. To account for tourists purchases of the exempt items, a tourists purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional tourists purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average tourists purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item may rarely be purchased by tourists. The consumer expenditure data for residents also includes resident purchases out-of-state (tourism etc.). These expenditures have not been subtracted at present.
- Bill language conditions & exclusions factor: In general, it includes price limits, bill modifications from price caps to "first XXX Dollars of" price and other price conditions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere. In this analysis, since there are no price caps, the maximum factor of 1.00 is used.
- Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option): Includes an adjustment to deduct state and local sales taxes, which are included in consumer expenditures to estimate taxable sales.



# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Batteries

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

		365-Day Impact
TOTAL IMPACT		FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt or 9-volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries	\$ 41.10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 41.10</b>

## Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact:

Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025, first year cash is 10/12ths of recurring.

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(34.3)	(41.1)		
2026-27			(42.3)	(42.3)		
2027-28			(43.6)	(43.6)		
2028-29			(45.0)	(45.0)		
2029-30			(46.4)	(46.4)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Sales and Use Tax

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted a modified estimate, removing the hurricane sensitivity factor.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(46.7)	(56.1)	(*)	(*)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(3.5)	(4.2)
2026-27	(57.7)	(57.7)	(*)	(*)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(4.4)	(4.4)
2027-28	(59.4)	(59.4)	(*)	(*)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(4.6)	(4.6)
2028-29	(61.3)	(61.3)	(*)	(*)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(4.7)	(4.7)
2029-30	(63.2)	(63.2)	(*)	(*)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(4.9)	(4.9)

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(51.8)	(62.2)	(7.5)	(9.0)	(59.3)	(71.2)
2026-27	(64.0)	(64.0)	(9.2)	(9.2)	(73.2)	(73.2)
2027-28	(66.0)	(66.0)	(9.5)	(9.5)	(75.5)	(75.5)
2028-29	(68.1)	(68.1)	(9.8)	(9.8)	(77.9)	(77.9)
2029-30	(70.2)	(70.2)	(10.1)	(10.1)	(80.3)	(80.3)

7/15/2025 **HB 7031, Section 46**

**Batteries**

**Permanent, No Price Caps**

**Effective August 1, 2025**

**365 Days**

**52 Weeks**

**7/1/2025 Start**

**6/30/2026 End**

TOTAL IMPACT		365-Day Impact FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt or 9-volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries	\$ 62.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 62.20</b>

**Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Nondurables - GR 202503**

Expenditure Type		(RECURRING)
FY Ending		Batteries
	2026	\$ (62.20)
	2027	\$ (64.00)
	2028	\$ (66.00)
	2029	\$ (68.10)
	2030	\$ (70.20)

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	HB 7031, Section 46								365 Days
2	Batteries								52 Weeks
3	ASSUMPTIONS								7/1/2025 Start
4	I.	HURRICANE SENSITIVITY PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS							6/30/2026 End
5									
8									
9	NUMBER OF HURRICANE CLAIMS REPORTED								
24	2024 Index based on Claims Data as of Feb 2025 (Hurricanes Milton & Helene)								
25	Reported Loss % HHs			3.74%	(Includes hurricanes Helene and Milton)				
27									
28	II.	GENERAL PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS							
29	ADJUSTMENT FACTORS								
30	Business purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Businesses (ratio of business to consumer spending)			0.2751					
31	Tourists purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Tourists (ratio of tourist to consumer spending)			0.2447					
32	Bill language conditions & exclusions*			1.00					
33	Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option)			6.9%					
34	* Includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.								
35									
36	III.	GROWTH RATE ASSUMPTIONS							
37					FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
38	FDEC growth in population				1.71%	1.64%	1.66%	1.47%	1.33%
39	FDEC growth in resident households				1.84%	1.73%	1.71%	1.54%	1.43%
40	FEEC growth in personal income				6.19%	9.24%	6.57%	5.23%	6.28%
41	CPI growth (June to June)								
42	Actuals to June 2024 and NEEC				7.17%	6.25%	3.31%	2.71%	3.00%
43	AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS								
44	IV.	FLORIDA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES							
45	Florida Consumer Expenditures		ACTUAL		FORECAST				
46			FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25
47			2021-2022 Avg.						FY 2025-26
48	Florida	Number of Consumer Units		9,268,948	9,429,182	9,590,538	9,738,641	9,877,474	
49	by growth in households								
50									
51	Florida	Income before taxes per Consumer Unit		\$80,010.81	\$87,404	\$93,151	\$98,022	\$104,178	
52	by growth in personal income		CPI Index		\$85,012	\$90,297	\$95,672	\$100,963	
53									
54	Florida	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit		\$63,379	\$69,236	\$73,788	\$77,647	\$82,523	
55	constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes		CPI Index		\$67,341	\$71,527	\$75,785	\$79,976	
56									
57	Florida	Aggregate income before taxes		741,616,037,328	824,152,785,461	893,364,130,125	954,604,643,042	1,029,018,698,822	
58									
59	Florida	Aggregate expenditures**		\$587,458,231,013	\$652,838,278,924	\$707,662,840,497	\$756,173,446,490	\$815,119,245,085	
60	constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes			79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	
61	** Includes state and local sales tax								

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	HB 7031, Section 46								365 Days
2	Batteries								52 Weeks
63	EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS								
64	V.	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ITEMS							
65				% of Expenditures ASSUMPTION		FY 2025-26			
66	Num	CE CATEGORY	ITEM	adj. % of category	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily
67		Miscellaneous household equipment 4 and parts [D]	Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt or 9-volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries	0.13%	80%	\$775,944,629	\$46,556,677.72	\$127,552.54	81,017
68	2023								
69	A.	Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)							
70			Days	Sales Tax (State)					
71			Holiday duration	365		\$46,556,678			
72			Additional days - time shifting of purchases	0		\$0			
73			Total consumer purchases for days impacted	365		\$46,556,678			
74									
75	B.	Other Florida purchases							
76			Factors	Sales Tax (State)					
77			Hurricane sensitivity factor	-		\$0			
78			Commercial Purchases	0.275		\$12,806,624			
79			Purchases by Tourists	0.061		\$2,847,882			
80			Total Other Florida purchases			\$15,654,506			
81									
82	A. & B.	Total Florida purchases							
83									
84			Bill language conditions & exclusions*	1.000					
85			SALES TAX IMPACT					\$62,211,184	134%
86									
87									
88	VI.	TOTAL IMPACT							
89					Middle				
91			Package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt or 9-volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries		\$ 62,211,184	\$46,556,678			
92			Total		\$ 62,211,184	\$46,556,678	134%		
93									
94	VII.	Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Nondurables - GR 202503							
95			FY Ending	Consumer Nondurables OTY % Change	0				
96			2026	2.4%	(62.20)				
97			2027	2.8%	(64.00)				
98			2028	3.1%	(66.00)				
99			2029	3.2%	(68.10)				
100			2030	3.1%	(70.20)				
101									

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Bicycle helmets – Permanent Exemption

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 46

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 7/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Under current law in Ch. 212, non-youth bicycle helmets are subject to the 6% Sales and Use Tax when purchased. Youth bicycle helmets are currently exempt.
- b. Proposed Change:** HB 7031, Section 46 provides a permanent exemption from sales tax for any bicycle helmets. No further definition is provided.

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

The language does not appear to allow a dealer to opt out of the sales tax holiday if less than five percent of the dealer’s gross sales of tangible personal property in the prior calendar year are comprised of items that would be exempt, language that was included in previous legislation.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Table R-1. All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, standard errors, coefficients of variation, and weekly or quarterly percents reporting, Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 2021, 2022, & 2023.
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditures Survey, Annual expenditure means and characteristics, Florida: Quintiles of income before taxes, 2021-2022.
- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Sales tax forecast, General Revenue conference, March 2025.
- Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses and Tourists, Contributions to General Revenue from Sales Tax Collections in FY 2021-22, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions\\_FY21-22.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions_FY21-22.pdf)
- Impact of Freedom Month Sales tax Holiday, SB7034 - Section 38 , 4/18/2025, <https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/ pdf/page402-422.pdf>

### Section 3: Methodology

#### Data Source - CE

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

#### Aggregate Expenditures

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

#### Item’s Share of Aggregate Expenditures

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Bicycle helmets – Permanent Exemption

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

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

### Annual Collections Estimate

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

### Length of Holiday, Shifted Timing of Purchases

Since this is a permanent year-round sales tax holiday, no advantage buying or shifted purchases are assumed.

### Factor Adjustments for Hurricanes, Businesses, Tourists or Shifted Level of Purchases

The methodology uses the following adjustment factors.

- **Business purchases factor:** A ratio of business purchases to household purchases subject to sales tax based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects consumer purchases only. However, sales tax in Florida is generally paid by businesses as well, except in conditions as specified in statute. To account for business purchases of the exempt items, a business purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional business purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average business purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item does not have a business application.
- **Tourists purchases factor:** A ratio of tourists purchases to household purchases based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects resident consumer purchases only. In addition, the number of consumer units and FDEC household data only reflect resident households, not snowbirds or other types of visitors. To account for tourists purchases of the exempt items, a tourists purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional tourists purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average tourists purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item may rarely be purchased by tourists. The consumer expenditure data for residents also includes resident purchases out-of-state (tourism etc.). These expenditures have not been subtracted at present.
- **Bill language conditions & exclusions factor:** In general, it includes price limits, bill modifications from price caps to “first XXX Dollars of” price and other price conditions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere. In this analysis, since there are no price caps, the maximum factor of 1.00 is used.
- **Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option):** Includes an adjustment to deduct state and local sales taxes, which are included in consumer expenditures to estimate taxable sales.

### **Price caps**

The bill does not impose any price caps. Bicycle helmets at any price are eligible for the exemption.

### **Duration**

The exemption is permanent and available throughout the calendar year.

### **Growth**

The estimate for FY 2025-26 was grown by the growth rate in consumer nondurables sales tax liability from the March 2025 General Revenue Conference.

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Bicycle helmets – Permanent Exemption

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

		365-Day Impact
	TOTAL IMPACT	FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
	Bicycle Helmets	\$ 2.50
	Total	\$ 2.50

## Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact:

Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025, first year cash is 10/12ths of recurring.

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(2.10)	(2.50)		
2026-27			(2.60)	(2.60)		
2027-28			(2.70)	(2.70)		
2028-29			(2.80)	(2.80)		
2029-30			(2.90)	(2.90)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Sales and Use Tax

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted a modified estimate, reducing the estimated purchases by tourists.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(1.8)	(2.1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)
2026-27	(2.2)	(2.2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2027-28	(2.1)	(2.1)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2028-29	(2.3)	(2.3)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2029-30	(2.3)	(2.3)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(1.8)	(2.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.3)	(2.6)
2026-27	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.6)	(2.6)
2027-28	(2.4)	(2.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.7)	(2.7)
2028-29	(2.5)	(2.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(2.9)	(2.9)
2029-30	(2.6)	(2.6)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(3.0)	(3.0)

7/15/2025 **HB 7031, Section 46**

**Bicycle Helmets - Exemption from Sales Tax**

**Permanent, No Price Caps**

**Effective August 1, 2025**

**365 Days**

**52 Weeks**

**7/1/2025 Start**

**6/30/2026 End**

TOTAL IMPACT		365-Day Impact FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
	Bicycle Helmets	\$ 2.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2.20</b>

**Growth by Consumer Nondurables Sales Tax Liability (March 2025 GR)**

Expenditure Type		(RECURRING)
FY Ending		Bicycle Helmets
	2026	\$ (2.20)
	2027	\$ (2.30)
	2028	\$ (2.40)
	2029	\$ (2.50)
	2030	\$ (2.60)



	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1	HB 7031, Section 46								365 Days	
2	Bicycle Helmets - Exemption from Sales Tax								52 Weeks	
3	ASSUMPTIONS								7/1/2025 Start	
4									6/30/2026 End	
5										
8										
10										
11	I.	GENERAL PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS								
12		ADJUSTMENT FACTORS								
13		Business purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Businesses (ratio of business to consumer spending)			0.2751					
14		Tourists purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Tourists (ratio of tourist to consumer spending)			0.2447					
15		Bill language conditions & exclusions*			1.00					
16		Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option)			6.9%					
17		* Includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.								
18										
19	II.	GROWTH RATE ASSUMPTIONS								
20					FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	
21		FDEC growth in population			1.71%	1.64%	1.66%	1.47%	1.33%	
22		FDEC growth in resident households			1.84%	1.73%	1.71%	1.54%	1.43%	
23		FEEC growth in personal income			6.19%	9.24%	6.57%	5.23%	6.28%	
24		CPI growth (June to June)								
25		Actuals to June 2024 and NEEC			7.17%	6.25%	3.31%	2.71%	3.00%	
26		AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS								
27	III.	FLORIDA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES								
28		Florida Consumer Expenditures			ACTUAL	FORECAST				
29					FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	
30					2021-2022 Avg.					
31	Florida	Number of Consumer Units			9,268,948	9,429,182	9,590,538	9,738,641	9,877,474	
32		by growth in households								
33										
34	Florida	Income before taxes per Consumer Unit			\$80,010.81	\$87,404	\$93,151	\$98,022	\$104,178	
35		by growth in personal income CPI Index				\$85,012	\$90,297	\$95,672	\$100,963	
36										
37	Florida	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit			\$63,379	\$69,236	\$73,788	\$77,647	\$82,523	
38		constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes CPI Index				\$67,341	\$71,527	\$75,785	\$79,976	
39										
40	Florida	Aggregate income before taxes			741,616,037,328	824,152,785,461	893,364,130,125	954,604,643,042	1,029,018,698,822	
41										
42	Florida	Aggregate expenditures**			\$587,458,231,013	\$652,838,278,924	\$707,662,840,497	\$756,173,446,490	\$815,119,245,085	
43		constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes			79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	
44		** Includes state and local sales tax								

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	HB 7031, Section 46								365 Days
2	Bicycle Helmets - Exemption from Sales Tax								52 Weeks
46	EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS								
47	IV. DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ITEMS								
48									

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Carbon Monoxide Alarms

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 46

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 7/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

**a. Current Law:** Under current law in Ch. 212, carbon monoxide alarms are subject to the 6% Sales and Use Tax when purchased.

**b. Proposed Change:** HB 7031, Section 46 provides a permanent exemption from sales tax for the items listed below.

Carbon monoxide alarms

No price cap

It is not clear if combination carbon monoxide alarms and smoke detectors products will be eligible for the exemption.

The language does not appear to exempt from the tax exemption sales within a theme park or entertainment complex; public lodging establishment; or within an airport.

The language does not appear to allow a dealer to opt out of the sales tax holiday if less than five percent of the dealer's gross sales of tangible personal property in the prior calendar year are comprised of items that would be exempt, language that was included in previous legislation.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- REC impact of SB 7034, S. 37, Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holiday - 17 Days (9) , 4/18/2025, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/\\_pdf/page385-400.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/_pdf/page385-400.pdf)
- Office of Insurance Regulation Hurricane Ian Information, Submitted claims as of February 2025 for 2024 Hurricane Helene, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://flor.com/home/hurricane-helene> , 2024 Hurricane Milton, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://flor.com/home/hurricane-milton> .
- Various websites for price comparisons: [www.lowes.com](http://www.lowes.com); [www.homedepot.com](http://www.homedepot.com); [www.bestbuy.com](http://www.bestbuy.com);
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2021, 2022, and 2023 Table R-1 All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, standard errors, coefficients of variation, and weekly (D) or quarterly (I) percents reporting, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/calendar-year/mean/cu-all-detail-2023.xlsx> ;Table Florida Quintiles of Income, 2021-22, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/geographic/mean/2022/cu-state-fl-income-quintiles-before-taxes-2-year-average-2022.htm> .
- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses and Tourists, Contributions to General Revenue from Sales Tax Collections in FY 2021-22, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions\\_FY21-22.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions_FY21-22.pdf)

### Section 3: Methodology

#### Data Source - CE

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

#### Aggregate Expenditures

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

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Carbon Monoxide Alarms

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

expenditures to income remained constant in the adjustment period. This process estimates aggregate annual consumer expenditures by Florida residents in the impact year.

### Item's Share of Aggregate Expenditures

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

### Annual Collections Estimate

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

### Length of Holiday, Shifted Timing of Purchases

Since this is a permanent year-round sales tax holiday, no advantage buying or shifted purchases are assumed.

### Factor Adjustments for Hurricanes, Businesses, Tourists or Shifted Level of Purchases

The methodology uses the following adjustment factors.

- Hurricane sensitivity adjustment factor: A ratio of the number of claims reported in the last fiscal year to the number of Florida resident households. The analysis assumes that consumers are most sensitive to disaster preparation immediately following a major disaster and such an event may induce purchases of disaster preparedness items that would not have otherwise occurred. The calculated factor is applied to sales tax collection to estimate additional induced purchases that otherwise may not have occurred. If no major hurricane occurred within the past year, the factor is not used.
- Business purchases factor: A ratio of business purchases to household purchases subject to sales tax based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects consumer purchases only. However, sales tax in Florida is generally paid by businesses as well, except in conditions as specified in statute. To account for business purchases of the exempt items, a business purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional business purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average business purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item does not have a business application.
- Tourists purchases factor: A ratio of tourists purchases to household purchases based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects resident consumer purchases only. In addition, the number of consumer units and FDEC household data only reflect resident households, not snowbirds or other types of visitors. To account for tourists purchases of the exempt items, a tourists purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional tourists purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average tourists purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item may rarely be purchased by tourists. The consumer expenditure data for residents also includes resident purchases out-of-state (tourism etc.). These expenditures have not been subtracted at present.
- Bill language conditions & exclusions factor: In general, it includes price limits, bill modifications from price caps to "first XXX Dollars of" price and other price conditions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere. In this analysis, since there are no price caps, the maximum factor of 1.00 is used.
- Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option): Includes an adjustment to deduct state and local sales taxes, which are included in consumer expenditures to estimate taxable sales.

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Carbon Monoxide Alarms

Bill Number(s) – HB 7031

It is not clear if combination carbon monoxide alarms and smoke detectors products will be eligible for the exemption. No specific adjustment is made for that.

		365-Day Impact
TOTAL IMPACT		FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Carbon monoxide alarms	\$ 4.70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4.70</b>

## Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact:

Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025, first year cash is 10/12ths of recurring.

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$ (3.9)	\$ (4.7)		
2026-27			\$ (4.8)	\$ (4.8)		
2027-28			\$ (4.9)	\$ (4.9)		
2028-29			\$ (5.1)	\$ (5.1)		
2029-30			\$ (5.3)	\$ (5.3)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Sales and Use Tax

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted a modified estimate, removing the hurricane sensitivity factor.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(3.7)	(4.4)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2026-27	(4.4)	(4.4)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)
2027-28	(4.3)	(4.3)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)
2028-29	(4.7)	(4.7)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)
2029-30	(4.7)	(4.7)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(3.9)	(4.7)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(4.5)	(5.4)
2026-27	(4.8)	(4.8)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(5.5)	(5.5)
2027-28	(4.9)	(4.9)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(5.6)	(5.6)
2028-29	(5.1)	(5.1)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(5.8)	(5.8)
2029-30	(5.3)	(5.3)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(6.1)	(6.1)

7/15/2025 **HB 7031, Section 46**  
**Carbon Monoxide Alarms**  
**Permanent, No Price Caps**  
**Effective August 1, 2025**

**365 Days**  
**52 Weeks**  
**7/1/2025 Start**  
**6/30/2026 End**

TOTAL IMPACT		365-Day Impact FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Carbon monoxide alarms	\$ 4.70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4.70</b>

**Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Nondurables - GR 202503**

Expenditure Type	(RECURRING)
FY Ending	Carbon Monoxide Alarms
2026	\$ (4.70)
2027	\$ (4.80)
2028	\$ (4.90)
2029	\$ (5.10)
2030	\$ (5.30)

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>						<b>365 Days</b>	
2		<b>Carbon Monoxide Alarms</b>						<b>52 Weeks</b>	
3		<b>ASSUMPTIONS</b>						<b>7/1/2025 Start</b>	
4	I.	<b>HURRICANE SENSITIVITY PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS</b>						<b>6/30/2026 End</b>	
5									
8									
9			<b>NUMBER OF HURRICANE CLAIMS REPORTED</b>						
24			2024 Index based on Claims Data as of Feb 2025 (Hurricanes Milton & Helene)						
25			Reported Loss % HHs	3.74%	(Includes hurricanes Helene and Milton)				
27									
28	II.	<b>GENERAL PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS</b>							
29			<b>ADJUSTMENT FACTORS</b>						
30			Business purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Businesses (ratio of business to consumer spending)	0.2751					
31			Tourists purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Tourists (ratio of tourist to consumer spending)	0.2447					
32			Bill language conditions & exclusions*	1.00					
33			Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option)	6.9%					
34			* Includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.						
35									
36	III.	<b>GROWTH RATE ASSUMPTIONS</b>							
37					<b>FY 2021-22</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>	<b>FY 2023-24</b>	<b>FY 2024-25</b>	<b>FY 2025-26</b>
38			<i>FDEC growth in population</i>		1.71%	1.64%	1.66%	1.47%	1.33%
39			<i>FDEC growth in resident households</i>		1.84%	1.73%	1.71%	1.54%	1.43%
40			<i>FEEC growth in personal income</i>		6.19%	9.24%	6.57%	5.23%	6.28%
41			<i>CPI growth (June to June)</i>						
42			<i>Actuals to June 2024 and NEEC</i>		7.17%	6.25%	3.31%	2.71%	3.00%
43									
43			AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS						
44	IV.	<b>FLORIDA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES</b>							
45		<b>Florida Consumer Expenditures</b>		<b>ACTUAL</b>	<b>FORECAST</b>				
46				<b>FY 2021-22</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>	<b>FY 2023-24</b>	<b>FY 2024-25</b>	<b>FY 2025-26</b>	
47				<b>2021-2022 Avg.</b>					
48	Florida	Number of Consumer Units		9,268,948	9,429,182	9,590,538	9,738,641	9,877,474	
49		<i>by growth in households</i>							
50									
51	Florida	Income before taxes per Consumer Unit		\$80,010.81	\$87,404	\$93,151	\$98,022	\$104,178	
52		<i>by growth in personal income</i>	<i>CPI Index</i>		\$85,012	\$90,297	\$95,672	\$100,963	
53									
54	Florida	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit		\$63,379	\$69,236	\$73,788	\$77,647	\$82,523	
55		<i>constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes</i>	<i>CPI Index</i>		\$67,341	\$71,527	\$75,785	\$79,976	
56									
57	Florida	Aggregate income before taxes		741,616,037,328	824,152,785,461	893,364,130,125	954,604,643,042	1,029,018,698,822	
58									
59	Florida	<b>Aggregate expenditures**</b>		<b>\$587,458,231,013</b>	<b>\$652,838,278,924</b>	<b>\$707,662,840,497</b>	<b>\$756,173,446,490</b>	<b>\$815,119,245,085</b>	
60		<i>constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes</i>		79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	
61			** Includes state and local sales tax						

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1	<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>								<b>365 Days</b>	
2	<b>Carbon Monoxide Alarms</b>								<b>52 Weeks</b>	
63	EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS									
64	V.	<b>DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ITEMS</b>								
65		% of Expenditures ASSUMPTION				FY 2025-26				
66	Num	CE CATEGORY	ITEM	adj. % of category	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily	
67	5	Electrical supplies, heating, and cooling equipment [I]	Carbon monoxide alarms	0.0241604%	33%	\$60,813,715	\$3,648,822.88	\$9,996.78	4,971	
68	Preserved 2021, suppressed in 2022&2023									
69	A.	<b>Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)</b>								
70			Days	Sales Tax (State)						
71		Holiday duration	365	\$3,648,823						
72		Additional days - time shifting of purchases	-	\$0						
73		<b>Total consumer purchases for days impacted</b>	365	\$3,648,823						
74										
75	B.	<b>Other Florida purchases</b>								
76			Factors	Sales Tax (State)						
77		Hurricane sensitivity factor	-	\$0						
78		Commercial Purchases	0.275	\$1,003,704						
79		Purchases by Tourists	-	\$0						
80		<b>Total Other Florida purchases</b>		\$1,003,704						
81										
82	A. & B.	<b>Total Florida purchases</b>		\$4,652,526						
83										
84		Bill language conditions & exclusions*	1.000							
85		<b>SALES TAX IMPACT</b>				<b>\$4,652,526</b>				
86		128%								
87										



	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>							<b>365 Days</b>
2		<b>Carbon Monoxide Alarms</b>							<b>52 Weeks</b>
88									
89		VI. TOTAL IMPACT							
90									
91					Middle				
92			Carbon monoxide alarms		\$ 4,652,526	\$3,648,823			
93			Total		\$ 4,652,526	\$3,648,823	128%	\$ 77,542,107.31	
94									
95		VII. Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Nondurables - GR 202503							
96			FY Ending	Consumer Nondurables OTY % Change					0
97			2026	2.4%	(4.70)				
98			2027	2.8%	(4.80)				
99			2028	3.1%	(4.90)				
100			2029	3.2%	(5.10)				
101			2030	3.1%	(5.30)				
102									

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Fire Extinguishers

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 46

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 7/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

**a. Current Law:** Under current law in Ch. 212, fire extinguishers are subject to the 6% Sales and Use Tax when purchased.

**b. Proposed Change:** HB 7031, Section 46 provides a permanent exemption from sales tax for the items listed below.

Fire extinguishers

No price cap

It is not clear if combination carbon monoxide alarms and smoke detectors products will be eligible for the exemption.

The language does not appear to exempt from the tax exemption sales within a theme park or entertainment complex; public lodging establishment; or within an airport.

The language does not appear to allow a dealer to opt out of the sales tax holiday if less than five percent of the dealer's gross sales of tangible personal property in the prior calendar year are comprised of items that would be exempt, language that was included in previous legislation.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- REC impact of SB 7034, S. 37, Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holiday - 17 Days (9) , 4/18/2025, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/\\_pdf/page385-400.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/_pdf/page385-400.pdf)
- Office of Insurance Regulation Hurricane Ian Information, Submitted claims as of February 2025 for 2024 Hurricane Helene, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://flor.com/home/hurricane-helene> , 2024 Hurricane Milton, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://flor.com/home/hurricane-milton> .
- Various websites for price comparisons: [www.lowes.com](http://www.lowes.com); [www.homedepot.com](http://www.homedepot.com); [www.bestbuy.com](http://www.bestbuy.com);
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2021, 2022, and 2023 Table R-1 All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, standard errors, coefficients of variation, and weekly (D) or quarterly (I) percents reporting, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/calendar-year/mean/cu-all-detail-2023.xlsx> ;Table Florida Quintiles of Income, 2021-22, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/geographic/mean/2022/cu-state-fl-income-quintiles-before-taxes-2-year-average-2022.htm> .
- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses and Tourists, Contributions to General Revenue from Sales Tax Collections in FY 2021-22, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions\\_FY21-22.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions_FY21-22.pdf)

### Section 3: Methodology

#### Data Source - CE

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

#### Aggregate Expenditures

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

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Fire Extinguishers

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

expenditures to income remained constant in the adjustment period. This process estimates aggregate annual consumer expenditures by Florida residents in the impact year.

### Item's Share of Aggregate Expenditures

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

### Annual Collections Estimate

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

### Length of Holiday, Shifted Timing of Purchases

Since this is a permanent year-round sales tax holiday, no advantage buying or shifted purchases are assumed.

### Factor Adjustments for Hurricanes, Businesses, Tourists or Shifted Level of Purchases

The methodology uses the following adjustment factors.

- Hurricane sensitivity adjustment factor: A ratio of the number of claims reported in the last fiscal year to the number of Florida resident households. The analysis assumes that consumers are most sensitive to disaster preparation immediately following a major disaster and such an event may induce purchases of disaster preparedness items that would not have otherwise occurred. The calculated factor is applied to sales tax collection to estimate additional induced purchases that otherwise may not have occurred. If no major hurricane occurred within the past year, the factor is not used.
- Business purchases factor: A ratio of business purchases to household purchases subject to sales tax based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects consumer purchases only. However, sales tax in Florida is generally paid by businesses as well, except in conditions as specified in statute. To account for business purchases of the exempt items, a business purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional business purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average business purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item does not have a business application.
- Tourists purchases factor: A ratio of tourists purchases to household purchases based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects resident consumer purchases only. In addition, the number of consumer units and FDEC household data only reflect resident households, not snowbirds or other types of visitors. To account for tourists purchases of the exempt items, a tourists purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional tourists purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average tourists purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item may rarely be purchased by tourists. The consumer expenditure data for residents also includes resident purchases out-of-state (tourism etc.). These expenditures have not been subtracted at present.
- Bill language conditions & exclusions factor: In general, it includes price limits, bill modifications from price caps to "first XXX Dollars of" price and other price conditions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere. In this analysis, since there are no price caps, the maximum factor of 1.00 is used.
- Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option): Includes an adjustment to deduct state and local sales taxes, which are included in consumer expenditures to estimate taxable sales.

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Fire Extinguishers

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

		365-Day Impact
TOTAL IMPACT		FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Fire extinguishers	\$ 4.80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4.80</b>

## Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact:

Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025, first year cash is 10/12ths of recurring.

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$ (4.0)	\$ (4.8)		
2026-27			\$ (4.9)	\$ (4.9)		
2027-28			\$ (5.1)	\$ (5.1)		
2028-29			\$ (5.3)	\$ (5.3)		
2029-30			\$ (5.5)	\$ (5.5)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Sales and Use Tax

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted a modified estimate, removing the hurricane sensitivity factor.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(3.8)	(4.5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2026-27	(4.5)	(4.5)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)
2027-28	(4.5)	(4.5)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)
2028-29	(4.8)	(4.8)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)
2029-30	(4.9)	(4.9)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(4.0)	(4.8)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(4.7)	(5.5)
2026-27	(4.9)	(4.9)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(5.6)	(5.6)
2027-28	(5.1)	(5.1)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(5.8)	(5.8)
2028-29	(5.3)	(5.3)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(6.1)	(6.1)
2029-30	(5.5)	(5.5)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(6.3)	(6.3)

7/15/2025 **HB 7031, Section 46**

**Fire Extinguishers**

**Permanent, No Price Caps**

**Effective August 1, 2025**

**365 Days**

**52 Weeks**

**7/1/2025 Start**

**6/30/2026 End**

TOTAL IMPACT		365-Day Impact FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Fire extinguishers	\$ 4.80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4.80</b>

**Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Nondurables - GR 202503**

Expenditure Type	(RECURRING)
FY Ending	Fire Extinguishers
2026	\$ (4.80)
2027	\$ (4.90)
2028	\$ (5.10)
2029	\$ (5.30)
2030	\$ (5.50)

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>						<b>365 Days</b>	
2		<b>Fire Extinguishers</b>						<b>52 Weeks</b>	
3		<b>ASSUMPTIONS</b>						<b>7/1/2025 Start</b>	
4	I.	<b>HURRICANE SENSITIVITY PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS</b>						<b>6/30/2026 End</b>	
5									
8									
9			<b>NUMBER OF HURRICANE CLAIMS REPORTED</b>						
24			2024 Index based on Claims Data as of Feb 2025 (Hurricanes Milton & Helene)						
25			Reported Loss % HHs	3.74%	(Includes hurricanes Helene and Milton)				
27									
28	II.	<b>GENERAL PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS</b>							
29			<b>ADJUSTMENT FACTORS</b>						
30			Business purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Businesses (ratio of business to consumer spending)	0.2751					
31			Tourists purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Tourists (ratio of tourist to consumer spending)	0.2447					
32			Bill language conditions & exclusions*	1.00					
33			Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option)	6.9%					
34			* Includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.						
35									
36	III.	<b>GROWTH RATE ASSUMPTIONS</b>							
37					<b>FY 2021-22</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>	<b>FY 2023-24</b>	<b>FY 2024-25</b>	<b>FY 2025-26</b>
38			<i>FDEC growth in population</i>		1.71%	1.64%	1.66%	1.47%	1.33%
39			<i>FDEC growth in resident households</i>		1.84%	1.73%	1.71%	1.54%	1.43%
40			<i>FEEC growth in personal income</i>		6.19%	9.24%	6.57%	5.23%	6.28%
41			<i>CPI growth (June to June)</i>						
42			<i>Actuals to June 2024 and NEEC</i>		7.17%	6.25%	3.31%	2.71%	3.00%
43									
43		AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS							
44	IV.	<b>FLORIDA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES</b>							
45		<b>Florida Consumer Expenditures</b>		<b>ACTUAL</b>	<b>FORECAST</b>				
46				<b>FY 2021-22</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>	<b>FY 2023-24</b>	<b>FY 2024-25</b>	<b>FY 2025-26</b>	
47				<b>2021-2022 Avg.</b>					
48	Florida	Number of Consumer Units		9,268,948	9,429,182	9,590,538	9,738,641	9,877,474	
49		<i>by growth in households</i>							
50									
51	Florida	Income before taxes per Consumer Unit		\$80,010.81	\$87,404	\$93,151	\$98,022	\$104,178	
52		<i>by growth in personal income</i>	<i>CPI Index</i>		\$85,012	\$90,297	\$95,672	\$100,963	
53									
54	Florida	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit		\$63,379	\$69,236	\$73,788	\$77,647	\$82,523	
55		<i>constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes</i>	<i>CPI Index</i>		\$67,341	\$71,527	\$75,785	\$79,976	
56									
57	Florida	Aggregate income before taxes		741,616,037,328	824,152,785,461	893,364,130,125	954,604,643,042	1,029,018,698,822	
58									
59	Florida	<b>Aggregate expenditures**</b>		<b>\$587,458,231,013</b>	<b>\$652,838,278,924</b>	<b>\$707,662,840,497</b>	<b>\$756,173,446,490</b>	<b>\$815,119,245,085</b>	
60		<i>constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes</i>		79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	
61		<b>** Includes state and local sales tax</b>							

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1	<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>								<b>365 Days</b>	
2	<b>Fire Extinguishers</b>								<b>52 Weeks</b>	
63	EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS									
64	V.	<b>DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ITEMS</b>								
65		% of Expenditures ASSUMPTION				FY 2025-26				
66	Num	CE CATEGORY	ITEM	adj. % of category	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily	
67	5	Electrical supplies, heating, and cooling equipment [I]	Fire extinguishers	0.0241604%	34%	\$62,656,555	\$3,759,393.27	\$10,299.71	5,122	
68	Preserved 2021, suppressed in 2022&2023									
69	A.	<b>Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)</b>								
70			Days	Sales Tax (State)						
71		Holiday duration	365	\$3,759,393						
72		Additional days - time shifting of purchases	-	\$0						
73		<b>Total consumer purchases for days impacted</b>	365	\$3,759,393						
74										
75	B.	<b>Other Florida purchases</b>								
76			Factors	Sales Tax (State)						
77		Hurricane sensitivity factor	-	\$0						
78		Commercial Purchases	0.275	\$1,034,119						
79		Purchases by Tourists	-	\$0						
80		<b>Total Other Florida purchases</b>		\$1,034,119						
81										
82	A. & B.	<b>Total Florida purchases</b>		\$4,793,512						
83										
84		Bill language conditions & exclusions*	1.000							
85		<b>SALES TAX IMPACT</b>				<b>\$4,793,512</b>				128%
86										
87										

128%

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>							<b>365 Days</b>
2		<b>Fire Extinguishers</b>							<b>52 Weeks</b>
88									
89		VI. TOTAL IMPACT							
90									
91					Middle				
92			Fire extinguishers		\$ 4,793,512	\$3,759,393			
93			Total		\$ 4,793,512	\$3,759,393	128%	\$ 79,891,868.13	
94									
95		VII. Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Nondurables - GR 202503							
96			FY Ending	Consumer Nondurables OTY % Change					0
97			2026	2.4%	(4.80)				
98			2027	2.8%	(4.90)				
99			2028	3.1%	(5.10)				
100			2029	3.2%	(5.30)				
101			2030	3.1%	(5.50)				
102									



## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Ground anchor system or tie-down kit

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 46

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 7/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

**Current Law:** Under current law in Ch. 212, ground anchor systems or tie-down kits are subject to the 6% Sales and Use Tax when purchased.

**a. Proposed Change:** HB 7031, Section 46 provides a permanent exemption from sales tax for the items listed below.

Ground anchor system or tie-down kit

No price cap

The language does not appear to allow a dealer to opt out of the sales tax holiday if less than five percent of the dealer's gross sales of tangible personal property in the prior calendar year are comprised of items that would be exempt, language that was included in previous legislation.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- REC impact of SB 7034, S. 37, Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holiday - 17 Days (9) , 4/18/2025, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/\\_pdf/page385-400.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/_pdf/page385-400.pdf)
- Office of Insurance Regulation Hurricane Ian Information, Submitted claims as of February 2025 for 2024 Hurricane Helene, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://floir.com/home/hurricane-helene> , 2024 Hurricane Milton, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://floir.com/home/hurricane-milton> .
- Various websites for price comparisons: [www.lowes.com](http://www.lowes.com); [www.homedepot.com](http://www.homedepot.com); [www.bestbuy.com](http://www.bestbuy.com);
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2021, 2022, and 2023 Table R-1 All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, standard errors, coefficients of variation, and weekly (D) or quarterly (I) percents reporting, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/calendar-year/mean/cu-all-detail-2023.xlsx> ;Table Florida Quintiles of Income, 2021-22, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/geographic/mean/2022/cu-state-fl-income-quintiles-before-taxes-2-year-average-2022.htm> .
- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses and Tourists, Contributions to General Revenue from Sales Tax Collections in FY 2021-22, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions\\_FY21-22.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions_FY21-22.pdf)

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Ground anchor system or tie-down kit

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

### Section 3: Methodology

#### Data Source - CE

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

#### Aggregate Expenditures

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

#### Item's Share of Aggregate Expenditures

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

#### Annual Collections Estimate

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

#### Length of Holiday, Shifted Timing of Purchases

Since this is a permanent year-round sales tax holiday, no advantage buying or shifted purchases are assumed.

#### Factor Adjustments for Hurricanes, Businesses, Tourists or Shifted Level of Purchases

The methodology uses the following adjustment factors.

- Hurricane sensitivity adjustment factor: A ratio of the number of claims reported in the last fiscal year to the number of Florida resident households. The analysis assumes that consumers are most sensitive to disaster preparation immediately following a major disaster and such an event may induce purchases of disaster preparedness items that would not have otherwise occurred. The calculated factor is applied to sales tax collection to estimate additional induced purchases that otherwise may not have occurred. If no major hurricane occurred within the past year, the factor is not used.
- Business purchases factor: A ratio of business purchases to household purchases subject to sales tax based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects consumer purchases only. However, sales tax in Florida is generally paid by businesses as well, except in conditions as specified in statute. To account for business purchases of the exempt items, a business purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional business purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average business purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item does not have a business application.
- Tourists purchases factor: A ratio of tourists purchases to household purchases based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects resident consumer purchases only. In addition, the number of consumer units and FDEC household data only reflect resident households, not snowbirds or other types of visitors. To account for tourists purchases of the exempt items, a tourists purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional tourists purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average tourists purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Ground anchor system or tie-down kit

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item may rarely be purchased by tourists. The consumer expenditure data for residents also includes resident purchases out-of-state (tourism etc.). These expenditures have not been subtracted at present.

- Bill language conditions & exclusions factor: In general, it includes price limits, bill modifications from price caps to “first XXX Dollars of” price and other price conditions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere. In this analysis, since there are no price caps, the maximum factor of 1.00 is used.
- Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option): Includes an adjustment to deduct state and local sales taxes, which are included in consumer expenditures to estimate taxable sales.

		365-Day Impact
TOTAL IMPACT		FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Ground anchor system or tie-down kit	\$ 13.40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 13.40</b>

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact:

Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025, first year cash is 10/12ths of recurring.

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$ (11.2)	\$ (13.4)		
2026-27			\$ (13.8)	\$ (13.8)		
2027-28			\$ (14.2)	\$ (14.2)		
2028-29			\$ (14.6)	\$ (14.6)		
2029-30			\$ (15.1)	\$ (15.1)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Sales and Use Tax

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 7/15/2025)** The Conference adopted a modified estimate, removing the hurricane sensitivity factor and reducing the assumed share ground anchor system or tie-down kits have of the Consumer Expenditure Survey.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(6.7)	(8.0)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)
2026-27	(8.2)	(8.2)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2027-28	(8.3)	(8.3)	(*)	(*)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.7)
2028-29	(8.7)	(8.7)	(*)	(*)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.6)
2029-30	(8.9)	(8.9)	(*)	(*)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.7)

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE****Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax**Issue:** Ground anchor system or tie-down kit**Bill Number(s)** – HB 7031

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(7.3)	(8.8)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(8.4)	(10.1)
2026-27	(9.0)	(9.0)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(10.3)	(10.3)
2027-28	(9.3)	(9.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(10.6)	(10.6)
2028-29	(9.6)	(9.6)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(11.0)	(11.0)
2029-30	(9.9)	(9.9)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(11.3)	(11.3)

7/15/2025 **HB 7031, Section 46**

**Ground Anchor System or Tie-Down Kit**

**Permanent, No Price Caps**

**Effective August 1, 2025**

**365 Days**

**52 Weeks**

**7/1/2025 Start**

**6/30/2026 End**

TOTAL IMPACT		365-Day Impact FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Ground anchor system or tie-down kit	\$ 8.80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 8.80</b>

**Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Nondurables - GR 202503**

Expenditure Type	(RECURRING)
FY Ending	Ground Anchor System of Tie- Down Kit
2026	\$ (8.80)
2027	\$ (9.00)
2028	\$ (9.30)
2029	\$ (9.60)
2030	\$ (9.90)

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	HB 7031, Section 46								365 Days
2	Ground Anchor System or Tie-Down Kit								52 Weeks
3	ASSUMPTIONS								7/1/2025 Start
4	I.	HURRICANE SENSITIVITY PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS							6/30/2026 End
5									
8									
9		NUMBER OF HURRICANE CLAIMS REPORTED							
24		2024 Index based on Claims Data as of Feb 2025 (Hurricanes Milton & Helene)							
25		Reported Loss % HHs			3.74%	(Includes hurricanes Helene and Milton)			
27									
28	II.	GENERAL PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS							
29		ADJUSTMENT FACTORS							
30		Business purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Businesses (ratio of business to consumer spending)			0.2751				
31		Tourists purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Tourists (ratio of tourist to consumer spending)			0.2447				
32		Bill language conditions & exclusions*			1.00				
33		Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option)			6.9%				
34		* Includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.							
35									
36	III.	GROWTH RATE ASSUMPTIONS							
37					FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
38		FDEC growth in population			1.71%	1.64%	1.66%	1.47%	1.33%
39		FDEC growth in resident households			1.84%	1.73%	1.71%	1.54%	1.43%
40		FEEC growth in personal income			6.19%	9.24%	6.57%	5.23%	6.28%
41		CPI growth (June to June)							
42		Actuals to June 2024 and NEEC			7.17%	6.25%	3.31%	2.71%	3.00%
43		AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS							
44	IV.	FLORIDA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES							
45		Florida Consumer Expenditures		ACTUAL	FORECAST				
46				FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	
47				2021-2022 Avg.					
48	Florida	Number of Consumer Units		9,268,948	9,429,182	9,590,538	9,738,641	9,877,474	
49		by growth in households							
50									
51	Florida	Income before taxes per Consumer Unit		\$80,010.81	\$87,404	\$93,151	\$98,022	\$104,178	
52		by growth in personal income	CPI Index		\$85,012	\$90,297	\$95,672	\$100,963	
53									
54	Florida	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit		\$63,379	\$69,236	\$73,788	\$77,647	\$82,523	
55		constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes	CPI Index		\$67,341	\$71,527	\$75,785	\$79,976	
56									
57	Florida	Aggregate income before taxes		741,616,037,328	824,152,785,461	893,364,130,125	954,604,643,042	1,029,018,698,822	
58									
59	Florida	Aggregate expenditures**		\$587,458,231,013	\$652,838,278,924	\$707,662,840,497	\$756,173,446,490	\$815,119,245,085	
60		constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes		79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	
61		** Includes state and local sales tax							

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1	HB 7031, Section 46								365 Days	
2	Ground Anchor System or Tie-Down Kit								52 Weeks	
63	EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS									
64	V.	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ITEMS								
65		% of Expenditure ASSUMPTION				FY 2025-26				
66	Num	CE CATEGORY	ITEM	adj. % of category	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily	
67	3	Miscellaneous supplies and equipment [I]	Ground anchor system or tie-down kit	0.0866%	18%	\$115,657,362	\$6,939,441.71	\$19,012.17	6,187	
68	2023									
69	A.	Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)								
70			Days	Sales Tax (State)						
71		Holiday duration	365	\$6,939,442						
72		Additional days - time shifting of purchases	-	\$0						
73		Total consumer purchases for days impacted	365	\$6,939,442						
74										
75	B.	Other Florida purchases								
76			Factors	Sales Tax (State)						
77		Hurricane sensitivity factor	-	\$0						
78		Commercial Purchases	0.275	\$1,908,874						
79		Purchases by Tourists	-	\$0						
80		Total Other Florida purchases		\$1,908,874						
81										
82	A. & B.	Total Florida purchases								\$8,848,315
83										
84		Bill language conditions & exclusions*	1.000							
85		SALES TAX IMPACT								\$8,848,315
86										
87	VI.	TOTAL IMPACT								
88										
89				Middle						
90		Ground anchor system or tie-down kit		\$ 8,848,315						\$6,939,442
91		Total		\$ 8,848,315						\$6,939,442 128%
92										
93	VII.	Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Nondurables - GR 202503								
94		FY Ending	Consumer Nondurables OTY % Change	0						
95		2026	2.4%	(8.80)						
96		2027	2.8%	(9.00)						
97		2028	3.1%	(9.30)						
98		2029	3.2%	(9.60)						
99		2030	3.1%	(9.90)						
100										

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Portable Gas Cans

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 46

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 7/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

**Current Law:** Under current law in Ch. 212, Portable gas cans are subject to the 6% Sales and Use Tax when purchased.

**a. Proposed Change:** HB 7031, Section 46 provides a permanent exemption from sales tax for the items listed below.

Portable gas cans

No price cap

The language does not appear to allow a dealer to opt out of the sales tax holiday if less than five percent of the dealer's gross sales of tangible personal property in the prior calendar year are comprised of items that would be exempt, language that was included in previous legislation.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- REC impact of SB 7034, S. 37, Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holiday - 17 Days (9) , 4/18/2025, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/\\_pdf/page385-400.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/_pdf/page385-400.pdf)
- Office of Insurance Regulation Hurricane Ian Information, Submitted claims as of February 2025 for 2024 Hurricane Helene, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://floir.com/home/hurricane-helene> , 2024 Hurricane Milton, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://floir.com/home/hurricane-milton> .
- Various websites for price comparisons: [www.lowes.com](http://www.lowes.com); [www.homedepot.com](http://www.homedepot.com); [www.bestbuy.com](http://www.bestbuy.com);
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2021, 2022, and 2023 Table R-1 All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, standard errors, coefficients of variation, and weekly (D) or quarterly (I) percents reporting, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/calendar-year/mean/cu-all-detail-2023.xlsx> ;Table Florida Quintiles of Income, 2021-22, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/geographic/mean/2022/cu-state-fl-income-quintiles-before-taxes-2-year-average-2022.htm> .
- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses and Tourists, Contributions to General Revenue from Sales Tax Collections in FY 2021-22, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions\\_FY21-22.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions_FY21-22.pdf)



## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Portable Gas Cans

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

### Section 3: Methodology

#### Data Source - CE

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

#### Aggregate Expenditures

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

#### Item's Share of Aggregate Expenditures

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

#### Annual Collections Estimate

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

#### Length of Holiday, Shifted Timing of Purchases

Since this is a permanent year-round sales tax holiday, no advantage buying or shifted purchases are assumed.

#### Factor Adjustments for Hurricanes, Businesses, Tourists or Shifted Level of Purchases

The methodology uses the following adjustment factors.

- Hurricane sensitivity adjustment factor: A ratio of the number of claims reported in the last fiscal year to the number of Florida resident households. The analysis assumes that consumers are most sensitive to disaster preparation immediately following a major disaster and such an event may induce purchases of disaster preparedness items that would not have otherwise occurred. The calculated factor is applied to sales tax collection to estimate additional induced purchases that otherwise may not have occurred. If no major hurricane occurred within the past year, the factor is not used.
- Business purchases factor: A ratio of business purchases to household purchases subject to sales tax based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects consumer purchases only. However, sales tax in Florida is generally paid by businesses as well, except in conditions as specified in statute. To account for business purchases of the exempt items, a business purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional business purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average business purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item does not have a business application.
- Tourists purchases factor: A ratio of tourists purchases to household purchases based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects resident consumer purchases only. In addition, the number of consumer units and FDEC household data only reflect resident households, not snowbirds or other types of visitors. To account for tourists purchases of the exempt items, a tourists purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional tourists purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average tourists purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Portable Gas Cans

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item may rarely be purchased by tourists. The consumer expenditure data for residents also includes resident purchases out-of-state (tourism etc.). These expenditures have not been subtracted at present.

- Bill language conditions & exclusions factor: In general, it includes price limits, bill modifications from price caps to “first XXX Dollars of” price and other price conditions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere. In this analysis, since there are no price caps, the maximum factor of 1.00 is used.
- Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option): Includes an adjustment to deduct state and local sales taxes, which are included in consumer expenditures to estimate taxable sales.

		365-Day Impact
TOTAL IMPACT		FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Portable gas cans	\$ 13.40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 13.40</b>

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact:

Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025, first year cash is 10/12ths of recurring.

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$ (11.2)	\$ (13.4)		
2026-27			\$ (13.8)	\$ (13.8)		
2027-28			\$ (14.2)	\$ (14.2)		
2028-29			\$ (14.6)	\$ (14.6)		
2029-30			\$ (15.1)	\$ (15.1)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Sales and Use Tax

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted a modified estimate, removing the hurricane sensitivity factor and increasing the assumed portable gas cans have of the Consumer Expenditure Survey.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(12.5)	(14.9)	(*)	(*)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(1.0)
2026-27	(15.2)	(15.2)	(*)	(*)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.1)	(1.1)
2027-28	(15.6)	(15.6)	(*)	(*)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.3)	(1.3)
2028-29	(16.3)	(16.3)	(*)	(*)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.2)	(1.2)
2029-30	(16.7)	(16.7)	(*)	(*)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(1.3)	(1.3)

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE****Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax**Issue:** Portable Gas Cans**Bill Number(s)** – HB 7031

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(13.7)	(16.4)	(2.0)	(2.4)	(15.7)	(18.8)
2026-27	(16.8)	(16.8)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(19.2)	(19.2)
2027-28	(17.4)	(17.4)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(19.9)	(19.9)
2028-29	(18.0)	(18.0)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(20.6)	(20.6)
2029-30	(18.6)	(18.6)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(21.3)	(21.3)

7/15/2025 **HB 7031, Section 46**  
**Portable Gas Cans**  
**Permanent, No Price Caps**  
**Effective August 1, 2025**

**365 Days**  
**52 Weeks**  
**7/1/2025 Start**  
**6/30/2026 End**

TOTAL IMPACT		365-Day Impact FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Portable gas cans	\$ 16.40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 16.40</b>

Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Nondurables - GR 202503

Expenditure Type	(RECURRING)
FY Ending	Portable Gas Cans
2026	\$ (16.40)
2027	\$ (16.90)
2028	\$ (17.40)
2029	\$ (18.00)
2030	\$ (18.60)

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>						<b>365 Days</b>	
2		<b>Portable Gas Cans</b>						<b>52 Weeks</b>	
3		<b>ASSUMPTIONS</b>						<b>7/1/2025 Start</b>	
4	I.	<b>HURRICANE SENSITIVITY PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS</b>						<b>6/30/2026 End</b>	
5									
8									
9			<b>NUMBER OF HURRICANE CLAIMS REPORTED</b>						
24			2024 Index based on Claims Data as of Feb 2025 (Hurricanes Milton & Helene)						
25			Reported Loss % HHs	3.74%	(Includes hurricanes Helene and Milton)				
27									
28	II.	<b>GENERAL PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS</b>							
29			<b>ADJUSTMENT FACTORS</b>						
30			Business purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Businesses (ratio of business to consumer spending)	0.2751					
31			Tourists purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Tourists (ratio of tourist to consumer spending)	0.2447					
32			Bill language conditions & exclusions*	1.00					
33			Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option)	6.9%					
34			* Includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.						
35									
36	III.	<b>GROWTH RATE ASSUMPTIONS</b>							
37					<b>FY 2021-22</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>	<b>FY 2023-24</b>	<b>FY 2024-25</b>	<b>FY 2025-26</b>
38			<i>FDEC growth in population</i>		1.71%	1.64%	1.66%	1.47%	1.33%
39			<i>FDEC growth in resident households</i>		1.84%	1.73%	1.71%	1.54%	1.43%
40			<i>FEEC growth in personal income</i>		6.19%	9.24%	6.57%	5.23%	6.28%
41			<i>CPI growth (June to June)</i>						
42			<i>Actuals to June 2024 and NEEC</i>		7.17%	6.25%	3.31%	2.71%	3.00%
43									
43			AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS						
44	IV.	<b>FLORIDA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES</b>							
45		<b>Florida Consumer Expenditures</b>		<b>ACTUAL</b>	<b>FORECAST</b>				
46				<b>FY 2021-22</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>	<b>FY 2023-24</b>	<b>FY 2024-25</b>	<b>FY 2025-26</b>	
47				<b>2021-2022 Avg.</b>					
48	Florida	Number of Consumer Units		9,268,948	9,429,182	9,590,538	9,738,641	9,877,474	
49		<i>by growth in households</i>							
50									
51	Florida	Income before taxes per Consumer Unit		\$80,010.81	\$87,404	\$93,151	\$98,022	\$104,178	
52		<i>by growth in personal income</i>	<i>CPI Index</i>		\$85,012	\$90,297	\$95,672	\$100,963	
53									
54	Florida	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit		\$63,379	\$69,236	\$73,788	\$77,647	\$82,523	
55		<i>constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes</i>	<i>CPI Index</i>		\$67,341	\$71,527	\$75,785	\$79,976	
56									
57	Florida	Aggregate income before taxes		741,616,037,328	824,152,785,461	893,364,130,125	954,604,643,042	1,029,018,698,822	
58									
59	Florida	<b>Aggregate expenditures**</b>		<b>\$587,458,231,013</b>	<b>\$652,838,278,924</b>	<b>\$707,662,840,497</b>	<b>\$756,173,446,490</b>	<b>\$815,119,245,085</b>	
60		<i>constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes</i>		79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	
61		<b>** Includes state and local sales tax</b>							

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1	HB 7031, Section 46								365 Days	
2	Portable Gas Cans								52 Weeks	
63	EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS									
64	V.	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ITEMS								
65		% of Expenditure ASSUMPTION				FY 2025-26				
66	Num	CE CATEGORY	ITEM	adj. % of category	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily	
67	3	Miscellaneous supplies and equipment [I]	Portable gas cans	0.0866%	33%	\$214,792,243	\$12,887,534.61	\$35,308.31	11,490	
68	2023									
69	A.	Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)								
70			Days	Sales Tax (State)						
71		Holiday duration	365	\$12,887,535						
72		Additional days - time shifting of purchases	-	\$0						
73		Total consumer purchases for days impacted	365	\$12,887,535						
74										
75	B.	Other Florida purchases								
76			Factors	Sales Tax (State)						
77		Hurricane sensitivity factor	-	\$0						
78		Commercial Purchases	0.275	\$3,545,051						
79		Purchases by Tourists	-	\$0						
80		Total Other Florida purchases		\$3,545,051						
81										
82	A. & B.	Total Florida purchases		\$16,432,586						
83										
84		Bill language conditions & exclusions*	1.000							
85		SALES TAX IMPACT			\$16,432,586					
86										
87	VI.	TOTAL IMPACT								
88										
89				Middle						
90		Portable gas cans		\$ 16,432,586		\$12,887,535				
91		Total		\$ 16,432,586		\$12,887,535	128%			
92										
93	VII.	Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Nondurables - GR 202503								
94		FY Ending	Consumer Nondurables OTY % Change	0						
95		2026	2.4%	(16.40)						
96		2027	2.8%	(16.90)						
97		2028	3.1%	(17.40)						
98		2029	3.2%	(18.00)						
99		2030	3.1%	(18.60)						
100										

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Tax:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Hunting, Camping, and Fishing Sales Tax Holiday

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 98

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

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

**Date of Analysis:** 7/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

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

**b. Proposed Change:** Creates a three and a half month sales tax holiday September 8 – December 31, 2025 for:

- a. Ammunition (No price caps)
- b. Accessories for firearms (No price caps)
  - i. Charging handles.
  - ii. Cleaning kits.
  - iii. Holsters.
  - iv. Pistol grips.
  - v. Sights or optics.
  - vi. Stocks.
- c. 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).
- d. Bows, crossbows, and related accessories (No price caps).
- 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 (\$5 or less if sold individually or \$10 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 2024.

REC Impact for Freedom Months (2 Months) Sales Tax Holiday, SB7034 - Section 38, 4/18/2025,

[https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/\\_pdf/page402-422.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/_pdf/page402-422.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](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.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Tax:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Hunting, Camping, and Fishing Sales Tax Holiday

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

### 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 4/18/2025 as adopted. The following modification to the methodology is made. It is assumed that the definition of firearm is broader in HB 7031 than it was in the proposed bill SB 7034. Therefore, an add-on for an expanded list of firearms eligible for the exemption is included in the proposed estimate.

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 2024. An 11-year average was used for background checks. To estimate the share of each type of firearm in the background checks for long guns and hand guns, Background checks do not indicate a 1 to 1 relationship with sales of guns, but they are used as a proxy for sales since the data are available at such a detailed level and are available for Florida specifically.

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

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

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 and crossbows permits 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.

#### Growth Rate for Hunting Items

To grow the source data from FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26, the growth rate of total population in Florida was used.



## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Tax:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Hunting, Camping, and Fishing Sales Tax Holiday

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

### 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

Background checks September-December and crossbows permits September-December are used to estimate the share of annual sales that the holiday period will account for. More weeks than the holiday duration are added to account for shifting of purchases to take advantage of the holiday. 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 2023-24 to FY 2025-26, 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 Freedom Months (2 Months) Sales Tax Holiday, SB7034 - Section 38, dated 4/18/2025. 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 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.

It is assumed that 50% of expenditures are on items that fall under the price caps for the various items.

#### 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.

### IV. Estimates by Category

The low, middle, and high estimates for hunting are produced by varying the assumed percentage of additional sales that will be exempt (1% - 5% - 10%) due to the expanded definition of firearms.

The low, middle, and high estimates for camping and fishing are produced by varying the number of shifted weeks into the holiday period (16 holiday weeks+0 shifted – 16 holiday weeks +2 shifted – 16 holiday weeks +4 shifted).

Estimated Sales Tax Exemptions (Millions of Dollars)			
EXEMPTION TYPE	HIGH	MIDDLE	LOW
Camping	(2.6)	(2.3)	(2.0)
Fishing	(5.3)	(4.7)	(4.2)
Hunting	(25.1)	(23.9)	(23.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(32.9)</b>	<b>(30.9)</b>	<b>(29.3)</b>

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Tax:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Hunting, Camping, and Fishing Sales Tax Holiday

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

## Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(32.9)		(30.9)		(29.3)	
2026-27						
2027-28						
2028-29						
2029-30						

## Revenue Distribution:

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference retained the estimates from the 4/18/25 impacts. The revised definition of firearms relative to the 4/18/25 impact is assumed to leave the impact unchanged.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(26.4)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(0.9)	0.0	(2.5)	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	6% Sub-Total		Add: Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(29.8)	0.0	(4.3)	0.0	(34.1)	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	HB 7031, Section 98						
2	Hunting Season Sales Tax Holiday						
3	115 Days						
4	16 Weeks						
5	9/8/2025 Start						
6	12/31/2025 End						
7							
8	7/15/2025						
9	Summary						
10	Estimated Sales Tax Exemptions (Millions of Dollars)						
11	EXEMPTION TYPE	HIGH	MIDDLE	LOW	ADOPTED - 4/18/25		
12	Camping	(2.6)	(2.3)	(2.0)			
13	Fishing	(5.3)	(4.7)	(4.2)			
14	Hunting	(25.1)	(23.9)	(23.0)	(22.8)		
15	Total	(32.9)	(30.9)	(29.3)	(22.8)		
16							
17							
18							

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	<b>HB 7031, Section 98</b>					
2		<div> 115 Days  17 Weeks  9/8/2025 Start  12/31/2025 End </div>				
3						
4						
5						
6						
7	<b><u>SUMMARY</u></b>	<b>2023 Annual Expenditures</b>				
8	Rifles, Shotguns	\$	307.5			
9	Ammunition	\$	212.8			
10	Handguns	\$	267.7			
11	Other firearms	\$	9.6			
12	Accessories	\$	137.0			
13	Bows, crossbows, arrows	\$	1.6			
14	<b>Florida Expenditures</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>936.1</b>			
15						
16		<b>September - December 2023</b>				
17		<b>Purchases</b>			<b>Adopted</b>	
18		115 days % of 365		31.5%	31.5%	
19		NICS Background checks		35.2%	35.2%	
20		Archery licenses		51.1%	51.1%	
21	<b>September - ASSUMED FULL MONTH</b>	<b>September - December 2023</b>				
22		<b>Purchases</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Middle</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Adopted</b>
23		Rifles, Shotguns	\$	108.1	\$	108.1
24		Ammunition	\$	74.8	\$	74.8
25		Handguns	\$	94.1	\$	94.1
26		Other firearms	\$	3.4	\$	3.4
27		Accessories	\$	48.2	\$	48.2
28		Bows, crossbows, arrows	\$	0.8	\$	0.8
29		<b>Florida Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 329.4</b>	<b>\$ 329.4</b>	<b>\$ 329.4</b>	<b>\$ 329.4</b>
30		<b>Expanded Definition of Firearms</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Middle</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Adopted</b>
31	Lever	Add-on %	1.00%	5.00%	10.00%	0.00%
32		<b>Add-on expenditures for expanded definition</b>	<b>\$ 3.3</b>	<b>\$ 16.5</b>	<b>\$ 32.9</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
33						
34			<b>Low</b>	<b>Middle</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Adopted</b>
35		Opt out for Vendors	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
36						
37		<b>September - December 2023 Purchases</b>	<b>\$ 332.7</b>	<b>\$ 345.9</b>	<b>\$ 362.4</b>	<b>\$ 329.4</b>
38						
39		Convert to 1 Day	\$ 2.9	\$ 3.0	\$ 3.2	\$ 2.9
40						
41			<b>Low</b>	<b>Middle</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Adopted</b>
42		Spending Behavior (Shifted/ Enticed Days)	14	14	14	14
43			\$ 40.5	\$ 42.1	\$ 44.1	\$ 40.1
44						
45		Total purchases	\$ 373.2	\$ 388.0	\$ 406.5	\$ 369.5
46						
47		<b>Sales Tax at 6%</b>	<b>\$ (22.4)</b>	<b>\$ (23.3)</b>	<b>\$ (24.4)</b>	<b>\$ (22.2)</b>
48						
49	<b>FY ending</b>	<b>Growth by population</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Middle</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Adopted</b>
50	2024	1.7%	\$ (22.40)	\$ (23.30)	\$ (24.40)	\$ (22.20)
51	2025	1.5%	\$ (22.70)	\$ (23.60)	\$ (24.80)	\$ (22.50)
52	2026	1.3%	\$ (23.00)	\$ (23.90)	\$ (25.10)	\$ (22.8)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	HB 7031, Section 98										
2	NICS Firearm Background Checks - Florida										
3		Long Gun	Hand Gun	Other							
4	2024	292,801	679,462	62,381							
5	2023	303,865	751,561	59,451							
6	2022	293,950	753,761	60,250							
7	2021	344,790	855,268	65,505							
8	2020	373,384	1,042,466	67,365							
9	2019	225,560	608,924	46,349							
10	2018	241,875	590,140	46,257							
11	2017	278,618	638,938	38,968							
12	2016	316,232	662,308	42,439							
13	2015	277,768	572,020	28,972							
14	2014	274,733	469,636	22,072							
15											
16	11 Year										
17	Average	293,052	693,135	49,092							
18	ANNUAL FIREARMS MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT REPORT (ATF) - US					ANNUAL FIREARMS MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT					
19		Rifles	Shotguns	Total		Pistols	Revolvers	Total		Misc. Firearms	
20	2023	3,119,376	602,782	3,722,158		3,939,517	805,054	4,744,571		1,305,530	
21	2022	3,658,523	662,510	4,321,033		6,183,507	843,347	7,026,854		2,172,540	
22	2021	3,934,374	675,426	4,609,800		6,751,919	1,159,918	7,911,837		1,283,282	
23	2020	2,760,392	476,682	3,237,074		5,509,183	993,078	6,502,261		1,324,743	
24	2019	2,846,757	535,994	3,382,751		3,046,013	580,601	3,626,614		946,929	
25	2018	2,846,757	535,994	3,382,751		3,679,268	598,703	4,277,971		1,008,537	
26	2017	2,504,092	653,139	3,157,231							
27	2016	4,239,335	848,617	5,087,952							
28	2015	3,691,799	777,273	4,469,072							
29	2014	3,379,549	935,411	4,314,960							
30											
31	6 Year Average	83.1%	16.9%			85.4%	14.6%			100%	
32											
33	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					
34		Rifles	Shotguns			Pistols	Revolvers			Misc. Firearms	
35											
36											
37	2023	252,534	51,331	-		641,755	109,806			59,451	
38	2022	244,294	49,656			643,634	110,127			60,250	
39	2021	286,546	58,244			730,310	124,958			65,505	
40	2020	310,309	63,075			890,158	152,308			67,365	
41	2019	187,457	38,103			519,958	88,966			46,349	
42	2018	201,016	40,859			503,918	86,222			46,257	
43	2017	231,552	47,066			545,587	93,351			38,968	
44	2016	262,812	53,420			565,542	96,766			42,439	
45	2015	230,846	46,922			488,446	83,574			28,972	
46	2014	228,323	46,410			401,020	68,616			22,072	
47											
48	10 Year										
49	Average	243,569	49,509			593,033	101,470			47,763	
50	Average Price (source: NSSF)	\$1,100	\$800			400	300			200	
51											
52		Rifles	Shotguns	Subtotal				Subtotal			Subtotal
53	Total Sales	\$ 267,925,703	\$ 39,606,944	\$ 307,532,646		\$ 237,213,061	\$ 30,440,864	\$ 267,653,925		\$ 9,552,560	\$ 584,739,132
54											
55											
56	Ammunition and Accessories Sales										
57											
58	Products Segmentation for Gun and Ammunition Store Revenue (source: IBISWorld)										
59		IBIS Shares	Total Sales/21.1%								
60	Rifles & Shotguns:	21.10%	\$ 1,457,500,693	Gun and Ammunition Retail Store revenues (2024)							
61											
62											
63	Ammunition	14.60%	\$ 212,795,101	Ammunition share of Gun and Ammo Retail Store revenues (2024)							
64											
65	Accessories	9.40%	\$ 137,005,065	Accessories share of Gun and Ammo Retail Store revenues (2024)							
66											
67	Rifles, Shotguns	\$	307,532,646								
68	Ammunition	\$	212,795,101								
69	Handguns	\$	267,653,925								
70	Other firearms	\$	9,552,560								
71	Accessories	\$	137,005,065								
72	Total	\$	934,539,298								
73	convert to millions	\$	934.5								

	A	B	C	D
2	<b>CrossBows &amp; Bows, Arrows &amp; Related</b>			
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	<b>Expenditures</b>			
9	<i>(1000s \$)</i>			
10		<b>2016</b>	<b>2022</b>	
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		<b>2016</b>	<b>2022</b>	
16		<i>(1000s \$)</i>	<i>(1000s \$)</i>	
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	<b>Calculation of growth rate to 2022</b>			
24	National Expenditures	<b>2011</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2022</b>
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	<b>Grow 2022 to 2023</b>	<b>2023</b>		
32	Florida Share of US Bows and Crossbows	\$ 1,587		
33	convert to millions	\$ 1.59		

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	HB 7031, Section 98			115 Days			
2	7/15/2025			16 Weeks			
3				9/8/2025 Start			
4	Camping & Fishing Exemptions			12/31/2025 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"><li>Camping lanterns and flashlights</li><li>Sleeping bags, portable hammocks, and camping stoves and collapsible camping chairs</li><li>Tents</li></ul>	\$ 221.6	Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option) 6.8%				
11	Fishing supplies						
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Rods and reels</li><li>Tackle boxes or bags</li><li>Bait or fishing tackle</li></ul>	\$ 456.6					
13	Florida Expenditures	\$ 678.2					
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	\$ 221.6	30%	40%	50%	50%	
18	Fishing supplies	\$ 456.6	25%	30%	60%	50%	
19	Florida Expenditures	\$ 678.2					
20							
21	3. Annual expenditures below the cap.						
22	Annual expenditures (millions of \$)	Annual Expenditures (Millions of \$)	Low	Middle	High	Adopted	
23	Camping supplies	\$ 221.6	66.47	88.63	110.79	110.79	
24	Fishing supplies	\$ 456.6	114.15	136.98	273.95	228.29	
25	Florida Expenditures	\$ 678.2	\$ 180.6	\$ 225.6	\$ 384.7	\$ 339.1	
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	\$ 4.3	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.7	\$ 2.1	\$ 2.13	
31	Fishing supplies	\$ 8.8	\$ 2.2	\$ 2.6	\$ 5.3	\$ 4.39	
32	Florida Expenditures	\$ 13.0	\$ 3.5	\$ 4.3	\$ 7.4	\$ 6.5	
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	16	18	20			
37	Camping supplies	\$ 34.1	\$ 38.4	\$ 42.6	\$ -	-	
38	Fishing supplies	\$ 70.2	\$ 79.0	\$ 87.8	\$ -	-	
39	Florida Expenditures	\$ 104.3	\$ 117.4	\$ 130.4	\$ -		-
40							
41	6. Sales tax collections.						
42	Sales Tax	Low	Middle	High	Adopted Sales Tax		
43	# weeks	16	18	20	-		
44	Camping supplies	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.6	\$ -		
45	Fishing supplies	\$ 4.2	\$ 4.7	\$ 5.3	\$ -		
46	Florida Expenditures	\$ 6.3	\$ 7.0	\$ 7.8	\$ -		
47							
48	8. Total impact (UNDER price cap PLUS ABOVE if included)						
49		Low	Middle	High	Adopted Sales Tax		
50	Camping supplies	\$ (2.0)	\$ (2.3)	\$ (2.6)	\$ -		
51	Fishing supplies	\$ (4.2)	\$ (4.7)	\$ (5.3)	\$ -		
54	Total	\$ (6.3)	\$ (7.0)	\$ (7.8)	\$ -		
55							
57		Low	Middle	High	Adopted Sales Tax		
58	Total retail sales tax impact	\$ (6.3)	\$ (7.0)	\$ (7.8)	\$ -		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	HB 7031, Section 98								115 Days	
2	7/15/2025								16 Weeks	
3	Camping & Fishing Exemptions								9/8/2025 Start	
4	Camping and fishing equipment expenditures								100	12/31/2025 End
5										
6	Consumer Expenditures by Category					Estimates	FL population growth, FY ending			
7							FL households growth, FY ending			
8							FL Pers. Income growth			
9	United States		South	Florida		2023	2024	2025	2026	
10	Number of Consumer Units		134,556,000	53,043,000	9,268,948	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	
11	Florida FTE Visitors (converted to CUs)				943,121	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	
12	Average number in consumer unit:		2.4	2.4	2.3	9.2	6.6	5.2	6.3	
13	Income after taxes per Consumer Unit (\$)		87,869	79,327	79,327					
14	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit (\$)		77,280	68,364	63,379					
15										
16	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit (Household)									
17										
18	Camping equipment	0.0001972	7.23	19.20	17.80	198,544,865	211,597,467	222,664,059	236,647,712	
19	% of average annual expenditures	0.00936%	0.00936%	0.0281%	0.0281%					
20	<div><div><div>Camping lanterns and flashlights</div><div>Sleeping bags, portable hammocks, and camping stoves and collapsible camping chairs</div><div>Tents</div></div><div>West</div></div>									
21										
22	Hunting and fishing equipment		32.48	82.04	76.06	848,450,638	904,228,907	951,520,267	1,011,277,233	
23	% of average annual expenditures	0.042032%	0.0420%	0.1200%	0.1200%					
24	Fishing only (share from FW survey, 48.22%)			0.120%		409,122,897.51	436,019,179	458,823,073	487,637,882	
25		0.4822	South							
26	<div><div><div>Rods and reels</div><div>Tackle boxes or bags</div><div>Bait or fishing tackle</div></div><div></div></div>									
27										
28	Hunting and fishing equipment - INCREMENTAL for tackle boxes									
29			0.78	0.69	0.64	7,165,190	7,636,239	8,035,616	8,540,265	
30	% of average annual expenditures	0.001%	0.0010%	0.0010%	0.0010%					
31	Assumed 5% of fishing equipment	5.000%								
32										
33	Water sports equipment		12.82	11.34	10.51	117,262,856	124,971,871	131,507,926	139,766,830	
34	% of average annual expenditures	0.016585%	0.0166%	0.0166%	0.0166%					
35	<div><div><div>Life jackets, coolers</div><div>Recreational pool tubes, pool floats, inflatable chairs, and pool toys</div><div>Safety flares</div><div>Snorkels, goggles, and swimming masks</div></div><div></div></div>									
36										



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

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax  
**Issue:** Insect Repellent – Permanent Exemption  
**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

- ☐ **Entire Bill**  
☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 46

**Sponsor(s):** Ways & Means Committee; Representative Duggan  
**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025  
**Date Conference Reviewed:** 7/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Chapter 212, F.S. authorizes the collection of sales and use tax on sunscreen products.
- b. **Proposed Change:** This item was previously exempt as part of various Freedom Summer sales tax holidays. HB 7031, Section 46 provides a permanent exemption from sales tax for insect repellent.

The bill defines insect repellent as follows.

*“Insect repellent means a product registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency which is designed to deter insects from landing on or biting a target and is intended for application to the skin of a person.”*

The bill does not seem to include the language, “The tax exemptions do not apply to sales within a theme park or entertainment complex as defined in s. 509.013(9), Florida Statutes, within a public lodging establishment as defined in s. 509.013(4), Florida Statutes, or within an airport as defined in s. 330.27(2), Florida Statutes.” The bill does not include dealer opt-out.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditures Survey, Average annual expenditures and characteristics, Table 1800, 2022.
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Table R-1. All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, standard errors, coefficients of variation, and weekly or quarterly percents reporting, Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 2021, 2022, & 2023.
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditures Survey, Annual expenditure means and characteristics, Florida: Quintiles of income before taxes, 2021-2022.
- IBISWorld, US INDUSTRY (SPECIALIZED) REPORT OD4948, Insect Repellent Manufacturing, Constant buzz: Eco-conscious, natural products will be the industry's saving grace going forward, January 2022.
- IBISWorld, 42 Wholesale Trade in the US Industry Report, Equal distribution: Wholesale traders have relied on consumer spending to reach new heights, February 2025.
- IBISWorld, 44-45 Retail Trade in the US Industry Report, Shopping spree: Rising per capita disposable income is expected to support industry growth, April 2025.
- Impact of Freedom Month Sales tax Holiday, CS/HB7073 - Section 58-Enrolled, REC dated 6/17/2024, [http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2024/\\_pdf/page687-698.pdf](http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2024/_pdf/page687-698.pdf)
- Impact of Freedom Month Sales tax Holiday, SB7034 - Section 38, 4/18/2025, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/\\_pdf/page402-422.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/_pdf/page402-422.pdf)

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

The current estimate is based on the estimate adopted at the REC dated 4/18/2025. The IBISWorld special report “Insect Repellent Manufacturing” has not been updated for several years and the baseline numbers from it are grown by population to current year.

The analysis uses IBISWorld report estimates of insect repellent manufacturers’ revenues, exports of insect repellent, and imports of insect repellent to build “domestic demand” for the United States. Domestic demand includes domestic manufacturers’ revenues and the value of imports less exports. A markup, comprising wholesale and retail gross margins, was added to the domestic demand at the manufacturing revenue level to transform demand to revenues at the retail level and thus as an estimate for market size at the retail price level. The markup percentage is a sum of gross margins from

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Insect Repellent – Permanent Exemption

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

IBISWorld reports on wholesale trade and retail trade, containing industry costs, including wages, profit, depreciation, marketing, rent, utilities, & other costs. The addition of markup is a new step in the estimation process, not used in the 4/18/2025 REC estimate.

Florida's market for insect repellent is assumed to equal the share of Florida residents plus FTE tourists of the US population. FTE tourist estimates from the FEEC were added to estimates of the Florida resident population from the FDEC and a ratio of that sum was applied to the US insect repellent market size to determine Florida's market size.

### Price caps

The bill does not impose any price caps. Insect repellent at any price is eligible for the exemption.

### Duration

The exemption is permanent and available throughout the calendar year.

### Growth

The estimate for FY 2024-25 was grown by the growth rate in consumer nondurables sales tax liability from the March 2025 General Revenue Conference.

## Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025, first year cash is 10/12ths of recurring.

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(4.3)	(5.1)		
2026-27			(5.2)	(5.2)		
2027-28			(5.4)	(5.4)		
2028-29			(5.6)	(5.6)		
2029-30			(5.8)	(5.8)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Sales and Use Tax

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(3.9)	(4.7)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)
2026-27	(4.8)	(4.8)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)
2027-28	(4.8)	(4.8)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)
2028-29	(5.1)	(5.1)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)
2029-30	(5.1)	(5.1)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.5)

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(4.3)	(5.1)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(4.9)	(5.8)
2026-27	(5.2)	(5.2)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(6.0)	(6.0)
2027-28	(5.4)	(5.4)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(6.2)	(6.2)
2028-29	(5.6)	(5.6)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(6.4)	(6.4)
2029-30	(5.8)	(5.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(6.6)	(6.6)

	A	B	C	D
1				
2		<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>		
3		PERMANENT EXEMPTION FROM SALES TAX, NO PRICE CAP		
4		<b>Insect repellent</b>		
5		7/15/2025		
6		<b>1 Population</b>		
7			<b>FY 2024-25</b>	
8		United States	341,750,521	NEEC
9		Florida	23,255,948	FDEC
10		FTE visitors	2,222,736	FEEC
11		Florida residents & FTE visitors	25,478,684	
12		Florida's share of US total (incl. FTE Visitors)	7.5%	
13				
14				
15				
16		<b>2 Insect repellent Domestic Demand (Sum of Manufacturing Revenues &amp; Imports)</b>		
17		<b>United States</b>	<b>IBISWorld</b>	<b>Estimate (Population Growth)</b>
18		<b>Domestic demand</b>		<b>FY 2024-25</b>
19		Manufacturers' revenue Less Exports Plus Imports (\$ Million)		533.6
20				
21		<b>Total demand (\$ Million)</b>		<b>533.6</b>
22		Source: IBISWorld Reports, US INDUSTRY (SPECIALIZED) REPORT OD4948, Insect Repellent Manufacturing, Constant		
23		buzz: Eco-conscious, natural products will be the industry's saving grace going forward, January 2022.		
24		<b>3 Margins as % of revenue</b>		
25				
26		<i>Retail Margin, Including Wholesale Margin</i>	Retail gross margin (incl. wholesale) (Wages, Profit, Depreciation, Marketing, Rent, Utilities, & Other Costs)	<b>FY 2024-25</b>
27		Insect repellent revenue at retail level prices	40.3%	1,108.2
28				
29		<b>4 Florida insect repellent demand based on FL population share of US population</b>		
30				<b>FY 2024-25</b>
31		Florida insect repellent demand (\$ Million)		\$ 82.62
32				
33				
34				
35		<b>5 Florida total sales of insect repellent (\$ Million)</b>		\$ 82.62
36		Sales tax at 6% (\$ Million)		\$ (4.96)
37				
38		<i>Equivalent to annual purchases per resident+FTE</i>		\$ 3.24
39				
40				
41		<b>6 Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Nondurables - GR 202503</b>		
42		<b>FY Ending</b>	<b>Consumer Nondurables OTY % Change</b>	<b>Insect Repellent - Sales Tax Estimate</b>
43		2026	2.4%	\$ (5.10)
44		2027	2.8%	\$ (5.20)
45		2028	3.1%	\$ (5.40)
46		2029	3.2%	\$ (5.60)
47		2030	3.1%	\$ (5.80)
48				

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Life Jackets – Permanent Exemption

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 46

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 7/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Under current law in Ch. 212, life jackets are subject to the 6% Sales and Use Tax when purchased.
- b. Proposed Change:** This item was previously exempt as part of various Freedom Summer sales tax holidays. HB 7031, Section 46 provides a permanent exemption from sales tax for life jackets, defined as follows.

Life jacket means “a personal flotation device approved by the United States Coast Guard that is intended to be worn by a person to provide buoyancy to support a person in the water.”

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

The language does not appear to allow a dealer to opt out of the sales tax holiday if less than five percent of the dealer’s gross sales of tangible personal property in the prior calendar year are comprised of items that would be exempt, language that was included in previous legislation.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, Table 1800.
- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Sales tax forecast, General Revenue conference, March 2025.
- Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses and Tourists, Contributions to General Revenue from Sales Tax Collections in FY 2021-22, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions\\_FY21-22.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions_FY21-22.pdf)
- Impact of Freedom Month Sales tax Holiday, SB7034 - Section 38, 4/18/2025, <https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/pdf/page402-422.pdf>
-

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Life Jackets – Permanent Exemption

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

### Section 3: Methodology

#### Data Source - CE

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

#### Aggregate Expenditures

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

#### Item's Share of Aggregate Expenditures

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

#### Annual Collections Estimate

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

#### Length of Holiday, Shifted Timing of Purchases

Since this is a permanent year-round sales tax holiday, no advantage buying or shifted purchases are assumed.

#### Factor Adjustments for Hurricanes, Businesses, Tourists or Shifted Level of Purchases

The methodology uses the following adjustment factors.

- Business purchases factor: A ratio of business purchases to household purchases subject to sales tax based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects consumer purchases only. However, sales tax in Florida is generally paid by businesses as well, except in conditions as specified in statute. To account for business purchases of the exempt items, a business purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional business purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average business purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item does not have a business application.
- Tourists purchases factor: A ratio of tourists purchases to household purchases based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects resident consumer purchases only. In addition, the number of consumer units and FDEC household data only reflect resident households, not snowbirds or other types of visitors. To account for tourists purchases of the exempt items, a tourists purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional tourists purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average tourists purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item may rarely be purchased by tourists. The consumer expenditure data for residents also includes resident purchases out-of-state (tourism etc.). These expenditures have not been subtracted at present.
- Bill language conditions & exclusions factor: In general, it includes price limits, bill modifications from price caps to "first XXX Dollars or" price and other price conditions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Life Jackets – Permanent Exemption

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere. In this analysis, since there are no price caps, the maximum factor of 1.00 is used.

- **Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option):** Includes an adjustment to deduct state and local sales taxes, which are included in consumer expenditures to estimate taxable sales.

### Price caps

The bill does not impose any price caps. Life jackets at any price are eligible for the exemption.

### Duration

The exemption is permanent and available throughout the calendar year.

### Growth

The estimate for FY 2025-26 was grown by the growth rate in consumer nondurables sales tax liability from the March 2025 General Revenue Conference.

## Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact:

Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025, first year cash is 10/12ths of recurring.

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(1.7)	(2.0)		
2026-27			(2.1)	(2.1)		
2027-28			(2.2)	(2.2)		
2028-29			(2.3)	(2.3)		
2029-30			(2.4)	(2.4)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Sales and Use Tax

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted a modified estimate, reducing the purchases made by tourists.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(1.6)	(1.9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2026-27	(1.9)	(1.9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2027-28	(1.8)	(1.8)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2028-29	(2.0)	(2.0)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2029-30	(2.0)	(2.0)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(1.6)	(1.9)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(1.9)	(2.2)
2026-27	(2.0)	(2.0)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)
2027-28	(2.1)	(2.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.4)	(2.4)
2028-29	(2.2)	(2.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.5)	(2.5)
2029-30	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.6)	(2.6)

7/15/2025 **HB 7031, Section 46**

**Life Jackets - Exemption from Sales Tax**  
**Permanent, No Price Caps**  
**Effective August 1, 2025**

**365 Days**

**52 Weeks**

**7/1/2025 Start**

**6/30/2026 End**

TOTAL IMPACT		365-Day Impact FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Life jackets	\$ 1.90
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1.90</b>

**Growth by Consumer Nondurables Sales Tax Liability (March 2025 GR)**

Expenditure Type		(RECURRING)
FY Ending		Life Jackets
	2026	\$ (1.90)
	2027	\$ (2.00)
	2028	\$ (2.10)
	2029	\$ (2.20)
	2030	\$ (2.30)



	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	HB 7031, Section 46								365 Days
2	Life Jackets - Exemption from Sales Tax								52 Weeks
3	ASSUMPTIONS								7/1/2025 Start
4									6/30/2026 End
5									
8									
10									
11	I.	GENERAL PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS							
12		ADJUSTMENT FACTORS							
13		Business purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Businesses (ratio of business to consumer spending)		0.2751					
14		Tourists purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Tourists (ratio of tourist to consumer spending)		0.2447					
15		Bill language conditions & exclusions*		1.00					
16		Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option)		6.9%					
17		* Includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.							
18									
19	II.	GROWTH RATE ASSUMPTIONS							
20					FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
21		FDEC growth in population			1.71%	1.64%	1.66%	1.47%	1.33%
22		FDEC growth in resident households			1.84%	1.73%	1.71%	1.54%	1.43%
23		FEEC growth in personal income			6.19%	9.24%	6.57%	5.23%	6.28%
24		CPI growth (June to June)							
25		Actuals to June 2024 and NEEC			7.17%	6.25%	3.31%	2.71%	3.00%
26	AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS								
27	III.	FLORIDA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES							
28		Florida Consumer Expenditures			ACTUAL	FORECAST			
29					FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
30					2021-2022 Avg.				
31	Florida	Number of Consumer Units			9,268,948	9,429,182	9,590,538	9,738,641	9,877,474
32		by growth in households							
33									
34	Florida	Income before taxes per Consumer Unit			\$80,010.81	\$87,404	\$93,151	\$98,022	\$104,178
35		by growth in personal income CPI Index				\$85,012	\$90,297	\$95,672	\$100,963
36									
37	Florida	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit			\$63,379	\$69,236	\$73,788	\$77,647	\$82,523
38		constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes CPI Index				\$67,341	\$71,527	\$75,785	\$79,976
39									
40	Florida	Aggregate income before taxes			741,616,037,328	824,152,785,461	893,364,130,125	954,604,643,042	1,029,018,698,822
41									
42	Florida	Aggregate expenditures**			\$587,458,231,013	\$652,838,278,924	\$707,662,840,497	\$756,173,446,490	\$815,119,245,085
43		constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes			79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%
44		** Includes state and local sales tax							

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	HB 7031, Section 46								365 Days
2	Life Jackets - Exemption from Sales Tax								52 Weeks
46	EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS								
47	IV. DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ITEMS								
48									

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Portable generator

**Bill Number(s)** – HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 46

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 7/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

**a. Current Law:** Under current law in Ch. 212, portable generators are subject to the 6% Sales and Use Tax when purchased.

**b. Proposed Change:** HB 7031, Section 46 provides a permanent exemption from sales tax for the items listed below.

Portable generator

No price cap

The language does not appear to exempt from the tax exemption sales within a theme park or entertainment complex; public lodging establishment; or within an airport.

The language does not appear to allow a dealer to opt out of the sales tax holiday if less than five percent of the dealer's gross sales of tangible personal property in the prior calendar year are comprised of items that would be exempt, language that was included in previous legislation.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- REC impact of SB 7034, S. 37, Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holiday - 17 Days (9) , 4/18/2025, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/\\_pdf/page385-400.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/_pdf/page385-400.pdf)
- Office of Insurance Regulation Hurricane Ian Information, Submitted claims as of February 2025 for 2024 Hurricane Helene, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://floir.com/home/hurricane-helene> , 2024 Hurricane Milton, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://floir.com/home/hurricane-milton> .
- Various websites for price comparisons: [www.lowes.com](http://www.lowes.com); [www.homedepot.com](http://www.homedepot.com); [www.bestbuy.com](http://www.bestbuy.com);
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2021, 2022, and 2023 Table R-1 All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, standard errors, coefficients of variation, and weekly (D) or quarterly (I) percents reporting, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/calendar-year/mean/cu-all-detail-2023.xlsx> ;Table Florida Quintiles of Income, 2021-22, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/geographic/mean/2022/cu-state-fl-income-quintiles-before-taxes-2-year-average-2022.htm> .
- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses and Tourists, Contributions to General Revenue from Sales Tax Collections in FY 2021-22, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions\\_FY21-22.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions_FY21-22.pdf)

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Portable generator

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

### Section 3: Methodology

#### Data Source - CE

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

#### Aggregate Expenditures

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

#### Item's Share of Aggregate Expenditures

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

#### Annual Collections Estimate

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

#### Length of Holiday, Shifted Timing of Purchases

Since this is a permanent year-round sales tax holiday, no advantage buying or shifted purchases are assumed.

#### Factor Adjustments for Hurricanes, Businesses, Tourists or Shifted Level of Purchases

The methodology uses the following adjustment factors.

- Hurricane sensitivity adjustment factor: A ratio of the number of claims reported in the last fiscal year to the number of Florida resident households. The analysis assumes that consumers are most sensitive to disaster preparation immediately following a major disaster and such an event may induce purchases of disaster preparedness items that would not have otherwise occurred. The calculated factor is applied to sales tax collection to estimate additional induced purchases that otherwise may not have occurred. If no major hurricane occurred within the past year, the factor is not used.
- Business purchases factor: A ratio of business purchases to household purchases subject to sales tax based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects consumer purchases only. However, sales tax in Florida is generally paid by businesses as well, except in conditions as specified in statute. To account for business purchases of the exempt items, a business purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional business purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average business purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item does not have a business application.
- Tourists purchases factor: A ratio of tourists purchases to household purchases based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects resident consumer purchases only. In addition, the number of consumer units and FDEC household data only reflect resident households, not snowbirds or other types of visitors. To account for tourists purchases of the exempt items, a tourists purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional tourists purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average tourists purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Portable generator

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item may rarely be purchased by tourists. The consumer expenditure data for residents also includes resident purchases out-of-state (tourism etc.). These expenditures have not been subtracted at present.

- Bill language conditions & exclusions factor: In general, it includes price limits, bill modifications from price caps to “first XXX Dollars of” price and other price conditions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere. In this analysis, since there are no price caps, the maximum factor of 1.00 is used.
- Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option): Includes an adjustment to deduct state and local sales taxes, which are included in consumer expenditures to estimate taxable sales.

		365-Day Impact FY 2025-26
<b>TOTAL IMPACT</b>		
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Portable generators	\$ 7.60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 7.60</b>

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact:

Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025, first year cash is 10/12ths of recurring.

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$ (6.3)	\$ (7.6)		
2026-27			\$ (7.9)	\$ (7.9)		
2027-28			\$ (8.1)	\$ (8.1)		
2028-29			\$ (8.5)	\$ (8.5)		
2029-30			\$ (8.8)	\$ (8.8)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Sales and Use Tax

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted a modified estimate, removing the hurricane sensitivity factor.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(4.6)	(5.5)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)
2026-27	(5.8)	(5.8)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.4)
2027-28	(5.8)	(5.8)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.5)
2028-29	(6.2)	(6.2)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)
2029-30	(6.3)	(6.3)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.5)

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Portable generator

**Bill Number(s)** – HB 7031

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(5.0)	(6.0)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(5.8)	(6.9)
2026-27	(6.3)	(6.3)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(7.2)	(7.2)
2027-28	(6.5)	(6.5)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(7.4)	(7.4)
2028-29	(6.8)	(6.8)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(7.8)	(7.8)
2029-30	(7.0)	(7.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)

7/15/2025 **HB 7031, Section 46**

**Portable Generators**

**Permanent, No Price Caps**

**Effective August 1, 2025**

**365 Days**

**52 Weeks**

**7/1/2025 Start**

**6/30/2026 End**

TOTAL IMPACT		365-Day Impact FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Portable generators	\$ 6.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 6.00</b>

**Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Durables - GR 202503**

Expenditure Type	(RECURRING)
FY Ending	Portable Generators
2026	\$ (6.00)
2027	\$ (6.30)
2028	\$ (6.50)
2029	\$ (6.80)
2030	\$ (7.00)

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>						<b>365 Days</b>	
2		<b>Portable Generators</b>						<b>52 Weeks</b>	
3		<b>ASSUMPTIONS</b>						<b>7/1/2025 Start</b>	
4	I.	<b>HURRICANE SENSITIVITY PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS</b>						<b>6/30/2026 End</b>	
5									
8									
9			<b>NUMBER OF HURRICANE CLAIMS REPORTED</b>						
24			2024 Index based on Claims Data as of Feb 2025 (Hurricanes Milton & Helene)						
25			Reported Loss % HHs	3.74%	(Includes hurricanes Helene and Milton)				
27									
28	II.	<b>GENERAL PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS</b>							
29			<b>ADJUSTMENT FACTORS</b>						
30			Business purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Businesses (ratio of business to consumer spending)	0.2751					
31			Tourists purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Tourists (ratio of tourist to consumer spending)	0.2447					
32			Bill language conditions & exclusions*	1.00					
33			Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option)	6.9%					
34			* Includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.						
35									
36	III.	<b>GROWTH RATE ASSUMPTIONS</b>							
37					<b>FY 2021-22</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>	<b>FY 2023-24</b>	<b>FY 2024-25</b>	<b>FY 2025-26</b>
38			<i>FDEC growth in population</i>		1.71%	1.64%	1.66%	1.47%	1.33%
39			<i>FDEC growth in resident households</i>		1.84%	1.73%	1.71%	1.54%	1.43%
40			<i>FEEC growth in personal income</i>		6.19%	9.24%	6.57%	5.23%	6.28%
41			<i>CPI growth (June to June)</i>						
42			<i>Actuals to June 2024 and NEEC</i>		7.17%	6.25%	3.31%	2.71%	3.00%
43									
43			AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS						
44	IV.	<b>FLORIDA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES</b>							
45		<b>Florida Consumer Expenditures</b>		<b>ACTUAL</b>	<b>FORECAST</b>				
46				<b>FY 2021-22</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>	<b>FY 2023-24</b>	<b>FY 2024-25</b>	<b>FY 2025-26</b>	
47				<b>2021-2022 Avg.</b>					
48	Florida	Number of Consumer Units		9,268,948	9,429,182	9,590,538	9,738,641	9,877,474	
49		<i>by growth in households</i>							
50									
51	Florida	Income before taxes per Consumer Unit		\$80,010.81	\$87,404	\$93,151	\$98,022	\$104,178	
52		<i>by growth in personal income</i>	<i>CPI Index</i>		\$85,012	\$90,297	\$95,672	\$100,963	
53									
54	Florida	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit		\$63,379	\$69,236	\$73,788	\$77,647	\$82,523	
55		<i>constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes</i>	<i>CPI Index</i>		\$67,341	\$71,527	\$75,785	\$79,976	
56									
57	Florida	Aggregate income before taxes		741,616,037,328	824,152,785,461	893,364,130,125	954,604,643,042	1,029,018,698,822	
58									
59	Florida	<b>Aggregate expenditures**</b>		<b>\$587,458,231,013</b>	<b>\$652,838,278,924</b>	<b>\$707,662,840,497</b>	<b>\$756,173,446,490</b>	<b>\$815,119,245,085</b>	
60		<i>constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes</i>		79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	
61		<b>** Includes state and local sales tax</b>							



	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>							<b>365 Days</b>
2		<b>Portable Generators</b>							<b>52 Weeks</b>
63		EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS							
64	V.	<b>DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ITEMS</b>							
65				% of Expenditures ASSUMPTION		<b>FY 2025-26</b>			
66	Num	CE CATEGORY	ITEM	adj. % of category	% of cat for item	<b>Taxable Expenditures</b>	<b>Sales Tax-Annual</b>	<b>Sales Tax-Daily</b>	<b># Purchased daily</b>
		Miscellaneous household appliances							
67	7 [D]		Portable generator	0.00814%	100%	\$62,111,794	\$3,726,707.65	\$10,210.16	213
68			<b>NO PRICE CAP</b>	<i>Preserved 2021</i>					
69		A.	<b>Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)</b>						
70				<b>Days</b>	<b>Sales Tax (State)</b>				
71			Holiday duration	365	\$3,726,708				
72			Additional days - time shifting of purchases	-	\$0				
73			<b>Total consumer purchases for days impacted</b>	365	\$3,726,708				
74									
75		B.	<b>Other Florida purchases</b>						
76				<b>Factors</b>	<b>Sales Tax (State)</b>				
77			Hurricane sensitivity factor	-	\$0				
78			Commercial Purchases	0.550	\$2,050,256				
79			Purchases by Tourists	0.061	\$227,963				
80			<b>Total Other Florida purchases</b>		\$2,278,219				
81									
82		A. & B.	<b>Total Florida purchases</b>		\$6,004,927				
83									
84			Bill language conditions & exclusions*	1.000		NO PRICE CAP			
85			<b>SALES TAX IMPACT</b>		<b>\$6,004,927</b>			161%	
86									

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>							<b>365 Days</b>
2		<b>Portable Generators</b>							<b>52 Weeks</b>
87									
88		VI. TOTAL IMPACT							
89									
90					Middle				
91			Portable generator		\$ 6,004,927	\$3,726,708			
92			Total		\$ 6,004,927	\$3,726,708	161%		
93									
94		VII. Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Durables - GR 202503							
95			FY Ending	Consumer Durables OTY % Change					0
96			2026	3.3%	(6.00)				
97			2027	4.4%	(6.30)				
98			2028	3.0%	(6.50)				
99			2029	4.6%	(6.80)				
100			2030	3.2%	(7.00)				
101									

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Smoke Detectors or Alarms

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 46

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 7/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

**a. Current Law:** Under current law in Ch. 212, smoke detectors or alarms are subject to the 6% Sales and Use Tax when purchased.

**b. Proposed Change:** HB 7031, Section 46 provides a permanent exemption from sales tax for the items listed below.

Smoke detectors or alarms

No price cap

It is not clear if combination carbon monoxide alarms and smoke detectors products will be eligible for the exemption.

The language does not appear to exempt from the tax exemption sales within a theme park or entertainment complex; public lodging establishment; or within an airport.

The language does not appear to allow a dealer to opt out of the sales tax holiday if less than five percent of the dealer's gross sales of tangible personal property in the prior calendar year are comprised of items that would be exempt, language that was included in previous legislation.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- REC impact of SB 7034, S. 37, Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holiday - 17 Days (9) , 4/18/2025, <https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/pdf/page385-400.pdf>
- Office of Insurance Regulation Hurricane Ian Information, Submitted claims as of February 2025 for 2024 Hurricane Helene, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://floir.com/home/hurricane-helene> , 2024 Hurricane Milton, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://floir.com/home/hurricane-milton> .
- Various websites for price comparisons: [www.lowes.com](http://www.lowes.com); [www.homedepot.com](http://www.homedepot.com); [www.bestbuy.com](http://www.bestbuy.com);
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2021, 2022, and 2023 Table R-1 All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, standard errors, coefficients of variation, and weekly (D) or quarterly (I) percents reporting, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/calendar-year/mean/cu-all-detail-2023.xlsx> ;Table Florida Quintiles of Income, 2021-22, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/geographic/mean/2022/cu-state-fl-income-quintiles-before-taxes-2-year-average-2022.htm> .
- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses and Tourists, Contributions to General Revenue from Sales Tax Collections in FY 2021-22, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions\\_FY21-22.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions_FY21-22.pdf)

### Section 3: Methodology

#### Data Source - CE

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

#### Aggregate Expenditures

Florida number of consumer units (households), average annual income, and average annual consumer expenditures from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) and grows them to the impact year by the growth rate of resident

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Smoke Detectors or Alarms

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

households from the FDEC and the growth rate in personal income from the FEEC respectively, assuming that the ratio of expenditures to income remained constant in the adjustment period. This process estimates aggregate annual consumer expenditures by Florida residents in the impact year.

### Item's Share of Aggregate Expenditures

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

### Annual Collections Estimate

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

### Length of Holiday, Shifted Timing of Purchases

Since this is a permanent year-round sales tax holiday, no advantage buying or shifted purchases are assumed.

### Factor Adjustments for Hurricanes, Businesses, Tourists or Shifted Level of Purchases

The methodology uses the following adjustment factors.

- Hurricane sensitivity adjustment factor: A ratio of the number of claims reported in the last fiscal year to the number of Florida resident households. The analysis assumes that consumers are most sensitive to disaster preparation immediately following a major disaster and such an event may induce purchases of disaster preparedness items that would not have otherwise occurred. The calculated factor is applied to sales tax collection to estimate additional induced purchases that otherwise may not have occurred. If no major hurricane occurred within the past year, the factor is not used.
- Business purchases factor: A ratio of business purchases to household purchases subject to sales tax based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects consumer purchases only. However, sales tax in Florida is generally paid by businesses as well, except in conditions as specified in statute. To account for business purchases of the exempt items, a business purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional business purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average business purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item does not have a business application.
- Tourists purchases factor: A ratio of tourists purchases to household purchases based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects resident consumer purchases only. In addition, the number of consumer units and FDEC household data only reflect resident households, not snowbirds or other types of visitors. To account for tourists purchases of the exempt items, a tourists purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional tourists purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average tourists purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item may rarely be purchased by tourists. The consumer expenditure data for residents also includes resident purchases out-of-state (tourism etc.). These expenditures have not been subtracted at present.
- Bill language conditions & exclusions factor: In general, it includes price limits, bill modifications from price caps to "first XXX Dollars of" price and other price conditions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere. In this analysis, since there are no price caps, the maximum factor of 1.00 is used.
- Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option): Includes an adjustment to deduct state and local sales taxes, which are included in consumer expenditures to estimate taxable sales.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Smoke Detectors or Alarms

**Bill Number(s)** – HB 7031

It is not clear if combination carbon monoxide alarms and smoke detectors products will be eligible for the exemption. No specific adjustment is made for that.

		365-Day Impact
TOTAL IMPACT		FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Smoke detectors or alarms	\$ 4.70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4.70</b>

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact:

Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025, first year cash is 10/12ths of recurring.

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$ (3.9)	\$ (4.7)		
2026-27			\$ (4.8)	\$ (4.8)		
2027-28			\$ (4.9)	\$ (4.9)		
2028-29			\$ (5.1)	\$ (5.1)		
2029-30			\$ (5.3)	\$ (5.3)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Sales and Use Tax

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted a modified estimate, removing the hurricane sensitivity factor.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(3.7)	(4.4)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2026-27	(4.4)	(4.4)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)
2027-28	(4.3)	(4.3)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)
2028-29	(4.7)	(4.7)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)
2029-30	(4.7)	(4.7)	(*)	(*)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(3.9)	(4.7)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(4.5)	(5.4)
2026-27	(4.8)	(4.8)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(5.5)	(5.5)
2027-28	(4.9)	(4.9)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(5.6)	(5.6)
2028-29	(5.1)	(5.1)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(5.8)	(5.8)
2029-30	(5.3)	(5.3)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(6.1)	(6.1)

7/15/2025 **HB 7031, Section 46**  
**Smoke Detectors or Alarms**  
**Permanent, No Price Caps**  
**Effective August 1, 2025**

**365 Days**  
**52 Weeks**  
**7/1/2025 Start**  
**6/30/2026 End**

TOTAL IMPACT		365-Day Impact FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Smoke detectors or alarms	\$ 4.70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4.70</b>

**Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Nondurables - GR 202503**

<b>Expenditure Type</b>	<b>(RECURRING)</b>
<b>FY Ending</b>	<b>Smoke Detectors</b>
2026	\$ (4.70)
2027	\$ (4.80)
2028	\$ (4.90)
2029	\$ (5.10)
2030	\$ (5.30)

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	HB 7031, Section 46								365 Days
2	Smoke Detectors or Alarms								52 Weeks
3	ASSUMPTIONS								7/1/2025 Start
4	I.	HURRICANE SENSITIVITY PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS							6/30/2026 End
5									
8									
9	NUMBER OF HURRICANE CLAIMS REPORTED								
24	2024 Index based on Claims Data as of Feb 2025 (Hurricanes Milton & Helene)								
25	Reported Loss % HHs			3.74%	(Includes hurricanes Helene and Milton)				
27									
28	II.	GENERAL PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS							
29	ADJUSTMENT FACTORS								
30	Business purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Businesses (ratio of business to consumer spending)			0.2751					
31	Tourists purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Tourists (ratio of tourist to consumer spending)			0.2447					
32	Bill language conditions & exclusions*			1.00					
33	Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option)			6.9%					
34	* Includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.								
35									
36	III.	GROWTH RATE ASSUMPTIONS							
37					FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
38	FDEC growth in population				1.71%	1.64%	1.66%	1.47%	1.33%
39	FDEC growth in resident households				1.84%	1.73%	1.71%	1.54%	1.43%
40	FEEC growth in personal income				6.19%	9.24%	6.57%	5.23%	6.28%
41	CPI growth (June to June)								
42	Actuals to June 2024 and NEEC				7.17%	6.25%	3.31%	2.71%	3.00%
43	AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS								
44	IV.	FLORIDA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES							
45	Florida Consumer Expenditures		ACTUAL		FORECAST				
46			FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25
47			2021-2022 Avg.						FY 2025-26
48	Florida	Number of Consumer Units	9,268,948		9,429,182		9,590,538		9,738,641
49		by growth in households							
50									
51	Florida	Income before taxes per Consumer Unit	\$80,010.81		\$87,404		\$93,151		\$98,022
52		by growth in personal income	CPI Index			\$85,012		\$90,297	
53									
54	Florida	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit	\$63,379		\$69,236		\$73,788		\$77,647
55		constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes	CPI Index			\$67,341		\$71,527	
56									
57	Florida	Aggregate income before taxes	741,616,037,328		824,152,785,461		893,364,130,125		954,604,643,042
58									
59	Florida	Aggregate expenditures**	\$587,458,231,013		\$652,838,278,924		\$707,662,840,497		\$756,173,446,490
60		constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes	79.2%		79.2%		79.2%		79.2%
61	** Includes state and local sales tax								

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>								<b>365 Days</b>
2	<b>Smoke Detectors or Alarms</b>								<b>52 Weeks</b>
63	EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS								
64	V.	<b>DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ITEMS</b>							
65									
66	Num	CE CATEGORY	ITEM	adj. % of category	% of cat for item	Taxable Expenditures	Sales Tax-Annual	Sales Tax-Daily	# Purchased daily
67	5	Electrical supplies, heating, and cooling equipment [I]	Smoke detectors or alarms	0.0241604%	33%	\$60,813,715	\$3,648,822.88	\$9,996.78	4,971
68	Preserved 2021, suppressed in 2022&2023								
69	A.	Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)							
70			Days	Sales Tax (State)					
71			Holiday duration	365	\$3,648,823				
72			Additional days - time shifting of purchases	-	\$0				
73			Total consumer purchases for days impacted	365	\$3,648,823				
74									
75	B.	Other Florida purchases							
76			Factors	Sales Tax (State)					
77			Hurricane sensitivity factor	-	\$0				
78			Commercial Purchases	0.275	\$1,003,704				
79			Purchases by Tourists	-	\$0				
80			Total Other Florida purchases		\$1,003,704				
81									
82	A. & B.	Total Florida purchases				\$4,652,526			
83									
84			Bill language conditions & exclusions*	1.000					
85	SALES TAX IMPACT					\$4,652,526			
86	128%								
87									



	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>							<b>365 Days</b>
2		<b>Smoke Detectors or Alarms</b>							<b>52 Weeks</b>
88									
89		VI. TOTAL IMPACT							
90									
91					Middle				
92			Smoke detectors or alarms		\$ 4,652,526	\$3,648,823			
93			Total		\$ 4,652,526	\$3,648,823	128%	\$ 77,542,107.31	
94									
95		VII. Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Nondurables - GR 202503							
96			FY Ending	Consumer Nondurables OTY % Change					0
97			2026	2.4%	(4.70)				
98			2027	2.8%	(4.80)				
99			2028	3.1%	(4.90)				
100			2029	3.2%	(5.10)				
101			2030	3.1%	(5.30)				
102									

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** State Parks

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 38

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Permanent, Effective July 1, 2025, first month of collections affected: August 2025

**Date Conference Reviewed:** 7/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Chapter 212, F.S. authorizes the collection of sales and use tax on admissions to state parks and annual passes.
- b. **Proposed Change:** Effective July 1, 2025, admission fees, including annual entrance passes to state parks, are exempt from sales tax.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- General Revenue conference, March 2025.
- Impact of Freedom Months Sales Tax Holiday, SB7034 - Section 38, 4/18/2025,  
[https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/\\_pdf/page402-422.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/_pdf/page402-422.pdf)

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

The estimate for sales tax on state park entrance fees was based on FY 2023-24 actual and FY 2024-25 estimated annual pass and day pass fees collected in the Florida State Parks Trust Fund.

The following categories from the trust fund are included in the estimate.

Line Items in the State Park Trust Fund Included in the Estimate
VEHICLE ENTRANCE
HONOR ENTRANCE
INDIVIDUAL/SUNSET ENTRANCE
MUSEUM/INTERPRETIVE VISITOR CENTER
COMBINED ENTRANCE AND BOAT LAUNCH FEES
BUS TOUR ENTRANCE FEES
INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL ENTRANCE PASS
FAMILY ANNUAL ENTRANCE PASS
INDIVIDUAL/ANNUAL MILITARY ENTRANCE PERMIT
FAMILY ANNUAL MILITARY ENTRANCE PERMIT

The high is the actual FY 2023-24 revenues, grown to FY 2024-25 by CPI. The low is the estimated FY 2024-25 revenues. The middle is the average of the low and the high.

The estimates are grown by the growth rate of sales tax liability – tourism category from the March 2025 General Revenue conference.

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** State Parks

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Permanent, effective July 1, 2025, first month of collections affected: August 2025. First year cash is 11/12<sup>th</sup> of recurring.

Millions of Dollars

	Low		Middle		High	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(1.9)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(2.0)	(2.2)
2026-27	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.2)
2027-28	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)
2028-29	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.4)
2029-30	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(2.5)

**Revenue Distribution:** Sales and Use Tax

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted:07/15/2025):** The Conference adopted the high estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(1.9)	(2.1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2026-27	(2.1)	(2.1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2027-28	(2.0)	(2.0)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2028-29	(2.2)	(2.2)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2029-30	(2.2)	(2.2)	(*)	(*)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(2.0)	(2.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.3)	(2.5)
2026-27	(2.2)	(2.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.5)	(2.5)
2027-28	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.6)	(2.6)
2028-29	(2.4)	(2.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.7)	(2.7)
2029-30	(2.5)	(2.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(2.9)	(2.9)

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	HB 7031, Section 38					
2	Fees for Admission to State Parks, Including Annual Passes					
3	ADMISSIONS					
4						
5	1 CPI Growth rate					
6						
7	FY Ending in		CPI Index	Percent Change in Index		
8	2024		309.5708			
9	2025		317.9505	2.707%		
10	2026		327.4898	3.000%		
11						
12	2 Revenues into the Florida State Parks Trust Fund from entrance fees, including annual passes.					
13	2.A.	Actual revenues for FY 2023-24, grown to FY 2024-25 by CPI				
14		FY Ending in		Total Individual and Family Annual Pass Revenue	Total Daily Entrance Pass Revenue	Sales Tax Total
15		2024		6,513,352	27,352,160	2,031,931
16		2025		6,689,659	28,092,545	2,086,932
17						
18	2.B.	Estimated revenues for FY 2024-25				
19		Government		Total Individual and Family Annual Pass Revenue (FY24-25)	Total Daily Entrance Pass Revenue (FY24-25)	Sales Tax Total
20		2025		6,200,000	27,195,000	2,003,700
21						
22						
23	3 Sales tax estimates for FY 2024-25					
24		Total Sales Tax Impact (Dollars)		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH
25				Estimated revenues for FY 2024-25	Average of the Low & the High	Actual revenues for FY 2023-24, grown to FY 2024-25 by CPI
26		FY2024-25		(2,003,700)	(2,045,316)	(2,086,932)
27						
28	4 Growth rate					
29		FY Ending in:	Sales Tax Final Liability - Tourism OTY % Change	LOW (Dollars)	MIDDLE (Dollars)	HIGH (Dollars)
30		2026	3.6%	(2,075,697)	(2,118,809)	(2,161,920)
31		2027	4.0%	(2,158,603)	(2,203,437)	(2,248,270)
32		2028	3.4%	(2,232,212)	(2,278,575)	(2,324,937)
33		2029	3.1%	(2,302,317)	(2,350,136)	(2,397,954)
34		2030	3.1%	(2,374,127)	(2,423,437)	(2,472,747)
35						
36						

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax  
**Issue:** Sunscreen – Permanent Exemption  
**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

- ☐ **Entire Bill**  
☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 46

**Sponsor(s):** Ways & Means Committee; Representative Duggan  
**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025  
**Date Conference Reviewed:** 7/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** This item was previously exempt as part of various Freedom Summer sales tax holidays. Chapter 212, F.S. authorizes the collection of sales and use tax on sunscreen products.
- b. **Proposed Change:** HB 7031, Section 46 provides a permanent exemption from sales tax for sunscreen.

The bill defines sunscreen as follows.

*“Sunscreen means a topical product that is primarily intended for application to the skin of a person and classified by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the purpose of absorbing, reflecting, or scattering ultraviolet radiation. The term does not include cosmetics or other products that are not primarily intended to absorb, reflect, or scatter ultraviolet radiation.”*

The bill does not seem to include the language, “The tax exemptions do not apply to sales within a theme park or entertainment complex as defined in s. 509.013(9), Florida Statutes, within a public lodging establishment as defined in s. 509.013(4), Florida Statutes, or within an airport as defined in s. 330.27(2), Florida Statutes.” There is no dealer opt-out language.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditures Survey, Average annual expenditures and characteristics, Table 1800, 2022.
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Table R-1. All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, standard errors, coefficients of variation, and weekly or quarterly percents reporting, Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 2021, 2022, & 2023.
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditures Survey, Annual expenditure means and characteristics, Florida: Quintiles of income before taxes, 2021-2022.
- IBISWorld, US Industry (Specialized) Report OD4244, Sunscreen Manufacturing, “Cloudy forecast: Regulatory drags hold back domestic sunscreen manufacturers from competing with imports”, June 2025.
- IBISWorld, 42 Wholesale Trade in the US Industry Report, Equal distribution: Wholesale traders have relied on consumer spending to reach new heights, February 2025.
- IBISWorld, 44-45 Retail Trade in the US Industry Report, Shopping spree: Rising per capita disposable income is expected to support industry growth, April 2025.
- Impact of Freedom Month Sales tax Holiday, CS/HB7073 - Section 58-Enrolled, REC dated 6/17/2024, <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2024/pdf/page687-698.pdf>

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

The current estimate reflects an updated IBIS World report, with significant revisions, published in June 2025. According to IBISWorld, the revisions are based on revisions in US Census economic data and the use of a more updated new source of information. The new source is a combination of major company data and IBISWorld’s proprietary methodology. The company data is from 2024, so it is recent.

The analysis uses an IBISWorld report estimates of sunscreen manufacturers’ revenues, exports of sunscreen, and imports of sunscreen to build “domestic demand” for the United States. Domestic demand includes domestic manufacturers’ revenues and the value of imports less exports. A markup, comprising wholesale and retail gross margins, was added to the

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Sunscreen – Permanent Exemption

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

domestic demand at the manufacturing revenue level to transform demand to revenues at the retail level and thus serve as an estimate for market size at the retail price level. The markup percentage is a layering of gross margins from IBISWorld reports on wholesale trade and retail trade, containing industry costs, including wages, profit, depreciation, marketing, rent, utilities, & other costs. The combined wholesale and retail margin represents an add-on of 40.3% on top of the domestic demand at manufacturers' revenues level.

Imports into the US must contain FDA-approved active ingredients for sunscreen. A lever is built in to allow the assumption for the share of imports with FDA list ingredients to vary. However, the lever is set to zero since all active ingredients must be on the FDA-approved list.

Florida's market for sunscreen is assumed to equal the share of Florida residents plus FTE tourists of the US population. FTE tourist estimates from the FEEC were added to estimates of the Florida resident population from the FDEC and a ratio of that sum was applied to the US sunscreen market size to determine Florida's market size.

### Cosmetics

An IBIS report on cosmetics includes sunscreen in the "creams, lotions, and oils" category. The data on cosmetics are provided for consideration. However, they are not included in the estimate for sunscreen. This analysis interprets the bill language to mean that cosmetics other than sunscreen are not exempt from sales tax because their primary function is not to protect from UVA/UVB rays even though they may contain sunscreen as one of the ingredients.

### Price caps

The bill does not impose any price caps. Sunscreen at any price is eligible for the exemption.

### Duration

The exemption is permanent and available throughout the calendar year.

### Growth

The estimate for FY 2024-25 was grown by the growth rate in consumer nondurables sales tax liability from the March 2025 General Revenue Conference.

## Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025, first year cash is 10/12ths of recurring.

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(30.9)	(37.1)		
2026-27			(38.2)	(38.2)		
2027-28			(39.4)	(39.4)		
2028-29			(40.6)	(40.6)		
2029-30			(41.9)	(41.9)		

# REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Sunscreen – Permanent Exemption

**Bill Number(s):** HB 7031

**Revenue Distribution:** Sales and Use Tax

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(27.9)	(33.5)	(*)	(*)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(2.1)	(2.5)
2026-27	(34.5)	(34.5)	(*)	(*)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(2.6)	(2.6)
2027-28	(35.4)	(35.4)	(*)	(*)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(2.8)	(2.8)
2028-29	(36.6)	(36.6)	(*)	(*)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(2.8)	(2.8)
2029-30	(37.6)	(37.6)	(*)	(*)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(3.0)	(3.0)

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(30.9)	(37.1)	(4.4)	(5.3)	(35.3)	(42.4)
2026-27	(38.2)	(38.2)	(5.5)	(5.5)	(43.7)	(43.7)
2027-28	(39.4)	(39.4)	(5.7)	(5.7)	(45.1)	(45.1)
2028-29	(40.6)	(40.6)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(46.5)	(46.5)
2029-30	(41.9)	(41.9)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(47.9)	(47.9)

	A	B	C	D
1				
2		<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>		
3		PERMANENT EXEMPTION FROM SALES TAX, NO PRICE CAP		
4		<b>Sunscreen, excluding cosmetics</b>		
5		7/15/2025		
6		<b>1 Population</b>		
7			<b>FY 2024-25</b>	
8		United States	341,750,521	NEEC
9		Florida	23,255,948	FDEC
10		FTE visitors	2,222,736	FEEC
11		Florida residents & FTE visitors	25,478,684	
12		Florida's share of US total (incl. FTE Visitors)	7.5%	
13				
14				
15				
16		<b>2 Sunscreen Domestic Demand (Sum of Manufacturing Revenues &amp; Imports)</b>		
17		<b>United States</b>	<b>IBISWorld</b>	<b>Estimate (Population Growth)</b>
18		<b>Domestic demand</b>		<b>FY 2024-25</b>
19		Manufacturers' revenue (\$ Million)		2,675.9
20		Imports less Exports (\$ Million)		1,227.4
21		<b>% meeting FDA requirement (LEVER)</b>		<b>100%</b>
22		<b>Total demand (\$ Million)</b>		<b>3,903.2</b>
23		Source: IBISWorld, US INDUSTRY (SPECIALIZED) REPORT OD4244, Sunscreen Manufacturing, Cloudy forecast: Regulatory drags hold back domestic sunscreen manufacturers from competing with imports, June 2025.		
24				
25		<b>3 Margins as % of revenue</b>		
26				
27		<i>Retail Margin, Including Wholesale Margin</i>	Retail gross margin (incl. wholesale) (Wages, Profit, Depreciation, Marketing, Rent, Utilities, & Other Costs)	<b>FY 2024-25</b>
28		Sunscreen revenue at retail level prices	40.3%	8,106.7
29				
30		<b>4 Florida sunscreen demand based on FL population share of US population</b>		
31				<b>FY 2024-25</b>
32		Florida sunscreen demand (\$ Million)		\$ 604.38
33				



	A	B	C	D
34				
35		<b>5 US demand: cosmetics, containing sunscreen</b>		
36		<b>United States</b>	<b>IBISWorld</b>	<b>Estimate (Population Growth)</b>
37		<b>Domestic demand</b>		<b>FY 2024-25</b>
38		Manufacturers' revenue (\$ Million)		44,742.3
39		Imports less Exports (\$ Million)		6,607.0
40		% meeting FDA requirement (LEVER)		90%
41		<b>Total demand (\$ Million)</b>		<b>50,688.5</b>
42		Source: IBIS World, Manufacturing 32562, Cosmetic & Beauty Products Manufacturing in the US, Extra hold: Rising disposable income will lead to increased spending on cosmetics and beauty products. April 2025.		
43			Retail gross margin (incl. wholesale) (Wages, Profit, Depreciation, Marketing, Rent, Utilities, & Other Costs)	<b>FY 2024-25</b>
44		Cosmetics with sunscreen revenue at retail level	40.3%	105,276.3
45				
46				
47		<b>6 Florida cosmetics demand</b>		
48				<b>FY 2024-25</b>
49		<b>Florida cosmetics demand (\$ Million)</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$ 7,848.72</b>
50		of which:		
51		Creams, lotions and oils (\$ Million)	23.1%	1,813.05
52		% with SPF (LEVER)	0%	-
53		Cosmetics (\$ Million)	36.2%	2,841.24
54		% with SPF (LEVER)	0%	-
55				
56				
57		<b>7 Florida total sales of sunscreen (\$ Million)</b>		<b>\$ 604.38</b>
58		Sales tax at 6% (\$ Million)		<b>\$ (36.26)</b>
59				
60		Equivalent to annual purchases per resident+FTE		<b>\$ 23.72</b>
61				

	A	B	C	D
62				
63	<b>8 Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Nondurables - GR 202503</b>			
64		<b>FY Ending</b>	<b>Consumer Nondurables OTY % Change</b>	<b>Sunscreen - Sales Tax Estimate</b>
65		2026	2.4%	\$ (37.10)
66		2027	2.8%	\$ (38.20)
67		2028	3.1%	\$ (39.40)
68		2029	3.2%	\$ (40.60)
69		2030	3.1%	\$ (41.90)
70				

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Waterproof tarpaulins

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 46

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

**Month/Year Impact Begins:** Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025

**Date(s) Conference Reviewed:** 7/15/2025

### Section 1: Narrative

**a. Current Law:** Under current law in Ch. 212, waterproof tarpaulins are subject to the 6% Sales and Use Tax when purchased.

**b. Proposed Change:** HB 7031, Section 46 provides a permanent exemption from sales tax for the items listed below.

Waterproof tarpaulins

No price cap

The language does not appear to allow a dealer to opt out of the sales tax holiday if less than five percent of the dealer's gross sales of tangible personal property in the prior calendar year are comprised of items that would be exempt, language that was included in previous legislation.

### Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

- REC impact of SB 7034, S. 37, Disaster Preparedness Sales Tax Holiday - 17 Days (9) , 4/18/2025, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/\\_pdf/page385-400.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/_pdf/page385-400.pdf)
- Office of Insurance Regulation Hurricane Ian Information, Submitted claims as of February 2025 for 2024 Hurricane Helene, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://floir.com/home/hurricane-helene> , 2024 Hurricane Milton, Claims Data by County for Top 20 Counties, <https://floir.com/home/hurricane-milton> .
- Various websites for price comparisons: [www.lowes.com](http://www.lowes.com); [www.homedepot.com](http://www.homedepot.com); [www.bestbuy.com](http://www.bestbuy.com);
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2021, 2022, and 2023 Table R-1 All consumer units: Annual detailed expenditure means, standard errors, coefficients of variation, and weekly (D) or quarterly (I) percents reporting, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/calendar-year/mean/cu-all-detail-2023.xlsx> ;Table Florida Quintiles of Income, 2021-22, <https://www.bls.gov/cex/tables/geographic/mean/2022/cu-state-fl-income-quintiles-before-taxes-2-year-average-2022.htm> .
- Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Economic Estimating Conference, February 2025.
- Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses and Tourists, Contributions to General Revenue from Sales Tax Collections in FY 2021-22, [https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions\\_FY21-22.pdf](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/economy/FloridaSalesTaxContributions_FY21-22.pdf)

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Waterproof tarpaulins

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

### Section 3: Methodology

#### Data Source - CE

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

#### Aggregate Expenditures

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

#### Item's Share of Aggregate Expenditures

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

#### Annual Collections Estimate

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

#### Length of Holiday, Shifted Timing of Purchases

Since this is a permanent year-round sales tax holiday, no advantage buying or shifted purchases are assumed.

#### Factor Adjustments for Hurricanes, Businesses, Tourists or Shifted Level of Purchases

The methodology uses the following adjustment factors.

- Hurricane sensitivity adjustment factor: A ratio of the number of claims reported in the last fiscal year to the number of Florida resident households. The analysis assumes that consumers are most sensitive to disaster preparation immediately following a major disaster and such an event may induce purchases of disaster preparedness items that would not have otherwise occurred. The calculated factor is applied to sales tax collection to estimate additional induced purchases that otherwise may not have occurred. If no major hurricane occurred within the past year, the factor is not used.
- Business purchases factor: A ratio of business purchases to household purchases subject to sales tax based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects consumer purchases only. However, sales tax in Florida is generally paid by businesses as well, except in conditions as specified in statute. To account for business purchases of the exempt items, a business purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional business purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average business purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item does not have a business application.
- Tourists purchases factor: A ratio of tourists purchases to household purchases based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Households, Businesses, and Tourists as published on the EDR website. Expenditure data in the CE reflects resident consumer purchases only. In addition, the number of consumer units and FDEC household data only reflect resident households, not snowbirds or other types of visitors. To account for tourists purchases of the exempt items, a tourists purchases factor is applied to sales tax collection from consumers to estimate additional tourists purchases of the exempt items. This is an estimate of average tourists purchases that occur on average in Florida regardless of the holiday. This

## REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

**Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax

**Issue:** Waterproof tarpaulins

**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

factor may be varied to account for induced activity in addition to average activity or to account for reduced activity since the item may rarely be purchased by tourists. The consumer expenditure data for residents also includes resident purchases out-of-state (tourism etc.). These expenditures have not been subtracted at present.

- Bill language conditions & exclusions factor: In general, it includes price limits, bill modifications from price caps to “first XXX Dollars of” price and other price conditions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere. In this analysis, since there are no price caps, the maximum factor of 1.00 is used.
- Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option): Includes an adjustment to deduct state and local sales taxes, which are included in consumer expenditures to estimate taxable sales.

		365-Day Impact FY 2025-26
TOTAL IMPACT		
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Waterproof tarpaulins	\$ 18.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 18.20</b>

### Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact:

Permanent, Effective date August 1, 2025, first year cash is 10/12ths of recurring.

Millions of Dollars

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			\$ (15.2)	\$ (18.2)		
2026-27			\$ (18.7)	\$ (18.7)		
2027-28			\$ (19.3)	\$ (19.3)		
2028-29			\$ (19.9)	\$ (19.9)		
2029-30			\$ (20.5)	\$ (20.5)		

**Revenue Distribution:** Sales and Use Tax

**Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 07/15/2025)** The Conference adopted a modified estimate, removing the hurricane sensitivity factor.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(12.3)	(14.8)	(*)	(*)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(1.0)
2026-27	(15.2)	(15.2)	(*)	(*)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.1)	(1.1)
2027-28	(15.5)	(15.5)	(*)	(*)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.3)	(1.3)
2028-29	(16.1)	(16.1)	(*)	(*)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.2)	(1.2)
2029-30	(16.6)	(16.6)	(*)	(*)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.3)	(1.3)

**REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE****Revenue Source:** Sales and Use Tax**Issue:** Waterproof tarpaulins**Bill Number(s) –** HB 7031

	6% Sub-Total		Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(13.6)	(16.3)	(2.0)	(2.4)	(15.6)	(18.7)
2026-27	(16.8)	(16.8)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(19.2)	(19.2)
2027-28	(17.3)	(17.3)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(19.8)	(19.8)
2028-29	(17.8)	(17.8)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(20.4)	(20.4)
2029-30	(18.4)	(18.4)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(21.1)	(21.1)

7/15/2025 **HB 7031, Section 46**

**Waterproof Tarpaulins**  
**Permanent, No Price Caps**  
**Effective August 1, 2025**

**365 Days**

**52 Weeks**

**7/1/2025 Start**

**6/30/2026 End**

TOTAL IMPACT		365-Day Impact FY 2025-26
Category	Items	Sales Tax Collections (Mln. of \$)
Disaster Preparedness	Waterproof tarpaulins	\$ 16.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 16.30</b>

**Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Nondurables - GR 202503**

Expenditure Type	(RECURRING)
FY Ending	Waterproof Tarpaulins
2026	\$ (16.30)
2027	\$ (16.80)
2028	\$ (17.30)
2029	\$ (17.80)
2030	\$ (18.40)

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>						<b>365 Days</b>	
2		<b>Waterproof Tarpaulins</b>						<b>52 Weeks</b>	
3		<b>ASSUMPTIONS</b>						<b>7/1/2025 Start</b>	
4	I.	<b>HURRICANE SENSITIVITY PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS</b>						<b>6/30/2026 End</b>	
5									
8									
9			<b>NUMBER OF HURRICANE CLAIMS REPORTED</b>						
24			2024 Index based on Claims Data as of Feb 2025 (Hurricanes Milton & Helene)						
25			Reported Loss % HHs	3.74%	(Includes hurricanes Helene and Milton)				
27									
28	II.	<b>GENERAL PURCHASING ASSUMPTIONS</b>							
29			<b>ADJUSTMENT FACTORS</b>						
30			Business purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Businesses (ratio of business to consumer spending)	0.2751					
31			Tourists purchases factor based on Florida Sales Tax Contributions from Tourists (ratio of tourist to consumer spending)	0.2447					
32			Bill language conditions & exclusions*	1.00					
33			Effective sales tax factor (State + Local Option)	6.9%					
34			* Includes price limits and other price exclusions, certain tourism-related dealers, impulse purchases, and other bill language exclusions not explicitly accounted for elsewhere.						
35									
36	III.	<b>GROWTH RATE ASSUMPTIONS</b>							
37					<b>FY 2021-22</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>	<b>FY 2023-24</b>	<b>FY 2024-25</b>	<b>FY 2025-26</b>
38			<i>FDEC growth in population</i>		1.71%	1.64%	1.66%	1.47%	1.33%
39			<i>FDEC growth in resident households</i>		1.84%	1.73%	1.71%	1.54%	1.43%
40			<i>FEEC growth in personal income</i>		6.19%	9.24%	6.57%	5.23%	6.28%
41			<i>CPI growth (June to June)</i>						
42			<i>Actuals to June 2024 and NEEC</i>		7.17%	6.25%	3.31%	2.71%	3.00%
43									
43			AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS						
44	IV.	<b>FLORIDA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES</b>							
45		<b>Florida Consumer Expenditures</b>		<b>ACTUAL</b>	<b>FORECAST</b>				
46				<b>FY 2021-22</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>	<b>FY 2023-24</b>	<b>FY 2024-25</b>	<b>FY 2025-26</b>	
47				<b>2021-2022 Avg.</b>					
48	Florida	Number of Consumer Units		9,268,948	9,429,182	9,590,538	9,738,641	9,877,474	
49		<i>by growth in households</i>							
50									
51	Florida	Income before taxes per Consumer Unit		\$80,010.81	\$87,404	\$93,151	\$98,022	\$104,178	
52		<i>by growth in personal income</i>	<i>CPI Index</i>		\$85,012	\$90,297	\$95,672	\$100,963	
53									
54	Florida	Average annual expenditures per Consumer Unit		\$63,379	\$69,236	\$73,788	\$77,647	\$82,523	
55		<i>constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes</i>	<i>CPI Index</i>		\$67,341	\$71,527	\$75,785	\$79,976	
56									
57	Florida	Aggregate income before taxes		741,616,037,328	824,152,785,461	893,364,130,125	954,604,643,042	1,029,018,698,822	
58									
59	Florida	<b>Aggregate expenditures**</b>		<b>\$587,458,231,013</b>	<b>\$652,838,278,924</b>	<b>\$707,662,840,497</b>	<b>\$756,173,446,490</b>	<b>\$815,119,245,085</b>	
60		<i>constant share (2021-2022) of income before taxes</i>		79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	79.2%	
61		<b>** Includes state and local sales tax</b>							



	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>						<b>365 Days</b>	
2		<b>Waterproof Tarpaulins</b>						<b>52 Weeks</b>	
63		EXPENDITURE CALCULATIONS							
64	V.	<b>DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ITEMS</b>							
65				% of Expenditures ASSUMPTION		<b>FY 2025-26</b>			
66	Num	CE CATEGORY	ITEM	adj. % of category	% of cat for item	<b>Taxable Expenditures</b>	<b>Sales Tax-Annual</b>	<b>Sales Tax-Daily</b>	<b># Purchased daily</b>
		Materials for plastering, panels, roofing, and gutters, 2 etc. [I]	Waterproof tarpaulins	0.02295%	100%	\$175,052,690	\$10,503,161.38	\$28,775.78	9,733
68			<i>Preserved 2021, suppressed in 2022&amp;2023</i>						
69		A.	<b>Florida Resident Consumer purchases (happening on average regardless of sales tax holiday)</b>						
70				<b>Days</b>	<b>Sales Tax (State)</b>				
71			Holiday duration	365	\$10,503,161				
72			Additional days - time shifting of purchases	-	\$0				
73			<b>Total consumer purchases for days impacted</b>	365	\$10,503,161				
74									
75		B.	<b>Other Florida purchases - level shifting of purchases</b>						
76				<b>Factors</b>	<b>Sales Tax (State)</b>				
77			Hurricane sensitivity factor	-	\$0				
78			Commercial Purchases	0.550	\$5,778,335				
79			Purchases by Tourists	-	\$0				
80			<b>Total Other Florida purchases</b>		\$5,778,335				
81									
82		A. & B.	<b>Total Florida purchases</b>		\$16,281,496				
83									
84			Bill language conditions & exclusions*	1.000					
85			<b>SALES TAX IMPACT</b>		<b>\$16,281,496</b>		155%		
86									
87									

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		<b>HB 7031, Section 46</b>							<b>365 Days</b>
2		<b>Waterproof Tarpaulins</b>							<b>52 Weeks</b>
88									
89		<b>VI. TOTAL IMPACT</b>							
90									
91					<b>Middle</b>				
92			Waterproof tarpaulins		\$ 16,281,496	\$10,503,161			
93			Total		\$ 16,281,496	\$10,503,161	155%		
94									
95		<b>VII. Grow by growth in Sales Tax Liability - Consumer Nondurables - GR 202503</b>							
96			<b>FY Ending</b>	<b>Consumer Nondurables OTY % Change</b>					<b>0</b>
97			2026	2.4%	(16.30)				
98			2027	2.8%	(16.80)				
99			2028	3.1%	(17.30)				
100			2029	3.2%	(17.80)				
101			2030	3.1%	(18.40)				
102									