SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based only on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

BILL:	SB 122				
SPONSOR:	Senator Klein				
SUBJECT:	Tax Exemption/Prev	vention Services			
DATE:	February 16, 2000	REVISED:			
1. <u>Keating</u> 2. 3. 4. 5.	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR Wood	REFERENCE FR CM	ACTION Favorable	

I. Summary:

The bill provides an exemption from the sales and use tax for certain nonprofit organizations that provide crime-prevention services, drunk-driving-prevention services, or juvenile-delinquency-prevention services.

This bill substantially amends, creates, or repeals the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 212.08(7).

II. Present Situation:

The State of Florida levies a 6% sales tax on most sales of tangible personal property in the state and on some services. The statutes currently provide more than 200 exemptions from the sales tax. Exemptions generally take the form of identifying specifically exempt items, exempting items when used for particular purposes, and exempting certain types of organizations, such as the government, churches, and charitable organizations. Section 212.08(7), F.S., provides for over 58 miscellaneous exemptions.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The amends s. 212.08(7), F.S., by adding a new paragraph (ggg), which provides a specific exemption for sales or leases to certain nonprofit organizations that provide crime-prevention services, drunk-driving-prevention services, or juvenile-delinquency-prevention services.

The bill will take effect July 1, 2000.

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IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

This bill initially falls under subsection (b) of section 18 of Article VII, Florida Constitution. Subsection (b) requires a two-thirds vote of the membership of each house in order to enact a general law reducing the authority that municipalities and counties had on February 1, 1989 to raise revenues in the aggregate. By adding an exemption to the state sales tax, the bill has the effect of adding an exemption to the local option county sales surtax. Since the annual local revenue loss is estimated to be less than \$1.4 million, the bill will be exempt from the requirements of subsection (b) due to the insignificant negative fiscal impact as permitted under subsection (d) of section 18 of Article VII. (See subsection (d) of s. 18, Art. VII, Florida Constitution, for various types of general laws, including those with insignificant fiscal impact.)

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

According to the Department of Revenue, the largest organizations providing crime-prevention services, drunk-driving-prevention services, or juvenile-delinquency-prevention services currently hold a consumer's certificate of exemption. As a result, the Revenue Estimating Conference estimates that the exemption for the remaining nonprofit organizations that provide crime-prevention services, drunk-driving prevention services, or juvenile-delinquency prevention services will result in an insignificant recurring loss to the General Revenue Fund.

	General	Revenue	7	Γrust	I	ocal	To	otal
Issue/Fund	1st Year \$	Recurring \$						
Sales Tax Exemption: Certain Nonprofits	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

^{*} Insignificant

^{**} Indeterminate

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B.	Private	Sector	Impact:
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Nonprofit organizations qualifying for this exemption will benefit from not having to pay sales and use tax on the purchase or lease of tangible personal property.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Amendments:

None.

This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's sponsor or the Florida Senate.