

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 137 Tax on Sales, Use, and Other Transactions

SPONSOR(S): Representative Kilmer

TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:**

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) Future of Florida's Families		Preston	Liem
2) Finance and Tax			
3) Appropriations			
4)			
5)			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill creates a partial exemption which provides that no sales tax will be collected upon clothing, wallets, or bags, including handbags, backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags, having a selling price of \$50 or less or upon school supplies having a selling price of \$10 per item or less during a two to nine day period in August of each year. Specifically, the bill:

- defines "clothing" to mean 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;
- excludes from the definition of "clothing" watches, watchbands, jewelry, handkerchiefs, and umbrellas;
- defines "school supplies" to mean pens, pencils, erasers, crayons, notebooks, paper, legal pads, composition books, poster paper, scissors, tape, glue, rulers, computer discs, protractors, compasses, and calculators;
- provides that the provisions of the Act do not apply in certain establishments;
- provides specific rule-making authority to the Department of Revenue to adopt rules to implement the Act; and
- provides that the Act is contingent upon annual funding in the General Appropriations Act.

According to the Revenue Estimating Conference in 2002, a nine day exemption was expected to reduce revenues of the General Revenue Fund by \$27.9 million, revenues of state trust funds by \$0.1 million and revenues of local governments by \$5.6 million in FY 2002-03. The bill will be placed on the March 21, 2003, agenda of the Revenue Estimating Conference in order to bring these estimates current. The bill reduces the authority of cities and counties to raise revenues in the aggregate and is a mandate to local governments. The Florida Constitution requires a 2/3 vote of the membership of both houses of the Legislature for this bill to be enacted.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: h0137.fff.doc
DATE: March 8, 2003

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. DOES THE BILL:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Reduce government? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Lower taxes? | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Expand individual freedom? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Increase personal responsibility? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Empower families? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

For any principle that received a "no" above, please explain:

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Section 212.05, Florida Statutes, provides that a sales and use tax be imposed on the retail sale, storage, or use of tangible personal property. The sales tax rate is 6%. Chapter 212, Florida Statutes, also lists items and transactions that are exempt from sales and use tax. Under current law, the retail sale of clothing is subject to sales tax.

Chapter 98-341, Laws of Florida, the Florida Family Tax Relief Act of 1998, provided that apparel, including footwear, with a taxable value of \$50 or less, was exempt from the imposition of sales tax during the period from 12:01 a.m., August 15, 1998, through midnight, August 21, 1998. The Act defined "clothing" to mean any article of wearing apparel, including footwear, intended to be worn on or about the human body. For purposes of the Act, "clothing" did not include watches, watchbands, jewelry, handbags, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, scarves, ties, headbands, or belt buckles.

Chapter 99-229, Laws of Florida, the Florida Residents' Tax Relief Act of 1999, created an exemption from sales tax for clothing, wallets, or bags, including handbags, backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags having a taxable value of \$100 or less during the period from 12:01 a.m., July 31, 1999, through midnight, August 8, 1999. The tax-free week was earlier in 1999 than in 1998 to allow families shopping for school clothing an opportunity to take advantage of tax savings prior to the start of the school year. An appropriation of \$200,000 was provided to the Department of Revenue to administer the Act in 1999.

Chapter 2000-175, Laws of Florida, the Florida Residents' Tax Relief Act of 2000, created an exemption from sales tax for clothing, wallets, or bags, including handbags, backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags having a taxable value of \$100 or less during the period from 12:01 a.m., July 29, 2000, through midnight, August 6, 2000. An appropriation of \$215,000 was provided to the Department of Revenue to administer the Act in 2000.

Chapter 2001-148, Laws of Florida, the Florida Residents' Tax Relief Act of 2001, created an exemption from sales tax during the period from 12:01 a.m., July 28, 2001, through midnight, August 5, 2001, for: 1) clothing, wallets, or bags, including handbags, backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags having a taxable value of \$50 or less; and 2) school supplies having a taxable value of \$10 or less per item. An appropriation of \$200,000 was provided to the Department of Revenue to administer the Act in 2001.

The bill creates a partial exemption which provides that no sales tax will be collected upon clothing, wallets, or bags, including handbags, backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags, having a selling price of \$50 or less or upon school supplies having a selling price of \$10 per item or less for a two to nine day period in August of each year. The exemption is contingent upon funding in the General Appropriations Act.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends §212.08, Florida Statutes, relating to partial exemptions from sales tax, to create a two to nine day period of time in August of each year during which clothing, certain other items and school

supplies are exempt from sales tax. The section defines the terms "clothing" and "school supplies", provides an exception for certain types of establishments, and provides that the Act is contingent upon an annual appropriation in the General Appropriations Act.

Section 2. Provides for an effective date.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:	<u>FY 2002-03</u>	
General Revenue		(\$27.9 m)
Solid Waste Management Trust Fund		(<u>\$0.1 m</u>)
Total State Impact		(\$28.0 m)

2. Expenditures:

The Department of Revenue estimates it will cost the agency \$198,780 to administer the provisions of the bill.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:	<u>FY 2002-03</u>	
Local Government Revenue Sharing		(\$0.9 m)
Local Govt. Half Cent TF		(\$2.8 m)
Local Option Sales Tax		(\$1.9 m)
Total Local Impact:		(\$5.6 m)

2. Expenditures: None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

During the specified period, clothing and school supplies can be purchased for 6% to 7½% less depending on the local option rate. Given the timing of the tax-free period, families will be able to save money on clothing and school supplies prior to the beginning of the school year.

Retail sellers may incur some costs for the reprogramming of cash registers and accounting systems.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The bill will be placed on the March 21, 2003, agenda of the Revenue Estimating Conference in order to determine estimates for FY 2003-2004.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not require counties or municipalities to spend funds or to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds.

Section 18, Article VII, of the Florida Constitution, provides that a general law is a mandate when the law would reduce the authority of municipalities or counties to raise revenues in the aggregate, as such authority existed on February 1, 1989. The term "authority" includes a reduction in the base against which the tax is levied. A bill providing a sales tax exemption is a reduction in authority because counties have authority to levy local option sales taxes against the state sales tax base.

The bill reduces the authority of cities and counties to raise revenues in the aggregate and is a mandate to local governments. The Florida Constitution requires a 2/3 vote of the membership of both houses of the Legislature for this bill to be enacted.

While the bill will reduce the amount of the Local Government Half Cent Sales Tax shared with municipalities and counties, it does not reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with municipalities and counties. Therefore, Article VII, Section 18(b), Florida Constitution does not apply.

2. Other: None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The Department of Revenue is authorized to immediately adopt rules to carry out the provisions of the Act.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

While similar legislation enacted during prior years created an exemption from sales tax for specified items, the exemption has never been placed in statute. This bill amends **§212.08, Florida Statutes**, to create an annual exemption contingent upon funding in the General Appropriations Act.

On page 1, line 29 and on page 2, line 36, of the bill, the term "selling price" is used. The term "sales price" is already defined in statute and it's use in these two places would provide consistency.

On page 2, line 38, of the bill, the word "includes" should be replaced with the word "means" in order to narrow the interpretation as to what items are included in the exemption. It would also provide consistency with the definition of the term "clothing" in the bill.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES