

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

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

---

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Commerce and Tourism

---

BILL: SB 598

INTRODUCER: Senator Perry

SUBJECT: Back-to-school Sales Tax Holiday

DATE: February 12, 2021

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Reeve	McKay	CM	<b>Pre-meeting</b>
2.			FT	
3.			AP	

---

**I. Summary:**

SB 598 establishes a 10-day “back-to-school” sales tax holiday from Friday, July 30 to Sunday, August 8, 2021, for certain clothing, school supplies, personal computers, and personal computer-related accessories.

The bill appropriates \$237,000 in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Revenue in Fiscal Year 2021-2022.

The Revenue Estimating Conference has not yet estimated the revenue impact of the bill.

The bill takes effect upon becoming law.

**II. Present Situation:**

**Florida Sales Tax**

Florida levies a 6 percent sales and use tax on the sale or rental of most tangible personal property,<sup>1</sup> admissions,<sup>2</sup> transient rentals,<sup>3</sup> and a limited number of services. Chapter 212, F.S., contains provisions authorizing the levy and collection of Florida’s sales and use tax, as well as the exemptions and credits applicable to certain items or uses under specified circumstances. Sales tax is added to the price of the taxable good or service and collected from the purchaser at

---

<sup>1</sup> Section 212.05(1)(a)1.a, F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Section 212.04(b), F.S.

<sup>3</sup> Section 212.03(1)(a), F.S.

the time of sale.<sup>4</sup> Sales tax receipts accounted for approximately 79 percent of the state's General Revenue in Fiscal Year 2019-2020.<sup>5</sup>

Section 212.055, F.S., authorizes counties to impose local discretionary sales surtaxes in addition to the state sales tax. A surtax applies to “all transactions occurring in the county which transactions are subject to the state tax imposed on sales, use, services, rentals, admissions, and other transactions by [ch. 212, F.S.], and communications services as defined in ch. 202.”<sup>6</sup> The discretionary sales surtax is based on the tax rate imposed by the county where the taxable goods or services are sold or delivered. Discretionary sales surtax rates currently levied vary by county in a range of 0.5 to 2.5 percent.<sup>7</sup>

### ***“Back-to-School” Sales Tax Holidays***

Florida has enacted a “back-to-school” sales tax holiday 18 times since 1998. The Florida Residents’ Tax Relief Act of 1998 established Florida’s first tax holiday, during which clothing purchases of \$50 or less were exempt from tax.<sup>8</sup> Backpacks were added to the tax holiday in 1999 and school supplies were added in 2001. In 2013, the Legislature expanded the exemption to include personal computers and related accessories selling for \$750 or less, purchased for noncommercial home or personal use. The duration of “back-to-school” sales tax holidays has varied from 3 to 10 days. The type and value of exempt items have also varied.<sup>9</sup>

Florida’s 75 school districts began the 2020-2021 school year between August 10 and August 31, 2020.<sup>10</sup>

### **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

The bill establishes a 10-day period, from July 30 to August 8, 2021, during which the following items are exempt from the state sales tax and local discretionary sales surtaxes:

- Clothing with a sales price of \$60 or less per item. “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 all footwear, excluding skis, swim fins, in-line skates, and rollerblades;
- Wallets and bags with a sales price of \$50 or less per item, including handbags, backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags, but excluding briefcases, suitcases, and other garment bags;
- School supplies with a sales price of \$15 or less per item. “School supplies” is 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,

---

<sup>4</sup> See s. 212.07(2), F.S.

<sup>5</sup> Office of Economic and Demographic Research, *Florida Tax Handbook*, 16 (2020), available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/revenues/reports/tax-handbook/taxhandbook2020.pdf> (last visited Feb. 12, 2021).

<sup>6</sup> Section 212.054(2)(a), F.S.

<sup>7</sup> *Supra* note 5, at 231-232.

<sup>8</sup> Chapter 98-341, Laws of Fla.

<sup>9</sup> *Supra* note 5, at 159-165.

<sup>10</sup> Florida Department of Education, *PK-12 Public School Data Publications and Reports*, available at <http://www.fldoe.org/accountability/data-sys/edu-info-accountability-services/pk-12-public-school-data-pubs-reports/index.stml> (last visited Feb. 12, 2021).

scissors, cellophane tape, glue or paste, rulers, computer disks, staplers and staples used to secure paper products, protractors, compasses, and calculators;

- Personal computers with a sales price of \$1,000 or less per item. “Personal computers” includes electronic book readers, laptops, desktops, handhelds, tablets, or tower computers and excludes cellular telephones, video game consoles, digital media receivers, or devices that are not primarily designed to process data; and
- Personal computer-related accessories with a sales price of \$1,000 or less per item. “Personal computer-related accessories” includes keyboards, mice, personal digital assistants, monitors, other peripheral devices, modems, routers, and non-recreational software regardless of whether the accessories are used in association with a personal computer base unit. The term excludes furniture or systems, devices, software, monitors with a television tuner, or peripherals that are designed or intended primarily for recreational use.

The bill allows a business to opt out of participating in the sales tax holiday if less than 5 percent of the business’s gross sales of tangible personal property in the prior calendar consisted of items that would be exempt under the bill. A business meeting this threshold must notify the Department of Revenue (DOR) in writing by July 29, 2021, of its election to collect sales tax during the holiday. The business must post a copy of that notice in a conspicuous location at its place of business.

The exemptions provided for in the bill do not apply to the following:

- Sales within a theme park or entertainment complex, as defined in s. 509.013(9), F.S.;
- Sales within a public lodging establishment, as defined in s. 509.013(4), F.S.; and
- Sales within an airport, as defined in s. 330.27(2), F.S.

The bill appropriates, for the 2021-2022 fiscal year, \$237,000 in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund to the DOR to implement the sales tax holiday. Funds remaining unexpended as of June 30, 2022, shall revert and be reappropriated for the same purpose in Fiscal Year 2022-2023.

The DOR may adopt emergency rules pursuant to s. 120.54(4), F.S., for the purpose of implementing the bill.

The bill takes effect upon becoming law.

#### **IV. Constitutional Issues:**

##### **A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

Article VII, s. 18 of the Florida Constitution governs laws that require counties and municipalities to spend funds, limit the ability of counties and municipalities to raise revenue, or reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties and municipalities.

Subsection (b) of s. 18, Art. VII of the Florida Constitution provides that except upon approval of each house of the Legislature by two-thirds vote of the membership, the legislature may not enact, amend, or repeal any general law if the anticipated effect of doing so would be to reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise

revenue in the aggregate, as such authority existed on February 1, 1989. However, the mandates requirements do not apply to laws having an insignificant impact,<sup>11, 12</sup> which is \$2.2 million or less for Fiscal Year 2021-2022.<sup>13</sup>

**B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**

None.

**C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None.

**D. State Tax or Fee Increases:**

None.

**E. Other Constitutional Issues:**

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**

**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

The Revenue Estimating Conference has not yet met regarding the bill.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

Persons purchasing exempted items during the sales tax holidays will realize savings.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

The bill appropriates, for the 2021-2022 fiscal year, \$237,000 in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund to the DOR to implement the “back-to-school” sales tax holiday.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

---

<sup>11</sup> FLA. CONST. art. VII, s. 18(d).

<sup>12</sup> An insignificant fiscal impact is the amount not greater than the average statewide population for the applicable fiscal year multiplied by \$0.10. *See* Florida Senate Committee on Community Affairs, *Interim Report 2012-115: Insignificant Impact*, (September 2011), available at <http://www.flsenate.gov/PublishedContent/Session/2012/InterimReports/2012-115ca.pdf> (last visited Feb. 12, 2021).

<sup>13</sup> Based on the Demographic Estimating Conference’s population adopted on November 13, 2020. The conference packet is available at <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/population/ConferenceResults.pdf> (last visited Feb. 12, 2021).

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

The bill creates two undesignated sections of chapter law.

**IX. Additional Information:**

**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

**B. Amendments:**

None.

---

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

---