

## EXPENDITURE EXPLANATION

There is no anticipated direct material effect on governmental expenditures as a result of this measure. The Department indicates that any implementation costs will be absorbed in the current budget. Though the cost of this bill is minimal, the aggregate impact of all session bills may require additional resources.

## REVENUE EXPLANATION

According to the Department of Revenue, there are about 18,000 taxpayers identified as convenience stores based on a NAICS code of 445 (food and beverage stores) and 447 (gasoline stations) after removing groceries. Reported sales of food for home consumption were about $\$ 23.6 \mathrm{M}$ in FY 15 , though this figure is may be an unreliable estimate of the affected tax base in that it does not account for miss-filings, grocery stores unknowingly included, or other data discrepancies. In the bill, a convenience store is defined essentially as a store smaller than a grocery that is convenient, which may be somewhat objective as audit or enforcement criteria, and not necessarily consistent with the figure above.

The taxation of purchases of food in convenience stores would be expected to generate a material amount in state general fund annually, although a specific dollar amount of collections can not be reliably estimated. In FY 16, about a quarter of the year would be taxable, and revenue would likely materialize gradually as compliance and understanding improve. However, the definition of convenience store is vague and could significantly vary the number of locations to which the tax would be applicable, which would imposes signficant error into any fiscal impact estimate.

Note: The State Constitution does not predicate the food for home consumption exemption upon location of the purchase.


