

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Local Taxes and Fees

Issue: Repeal of the Local Business Tax

Bill Number(s): CS/HB 103

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): House State Affairs Committee and Representative Botana

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2026

Date of Analysis: February 6, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Local Business Tax

Chapter 205, F.S., authorizes Local Business Taxes, which represents the taxes charged and the method by which a local government grants the privilege of engaging in or managing any business, profession, and occupation within its jurisdiction. Counties and municipalities may levy a business tax, and the tax proceeds are considered general revenue for the local government. This tax does not refer to any fees or licenses paid to any board, commission, or officer for permits, registration, examination, or inspection.

In order to levy a business tax, the governing body must first give at least 14 days of public notice between the first and last reading of the resolution or ordinance by publishing a notice in a newspaper of general circulation within its jurisdiction. The public notice must contain the proposed classifications and rates applicable to the business tax. A number of other conditions for levy are imposed on counties and municipalities.

Additional Local Business Tax for Miami-Dade and Adjacent Counties

Section 205.033(6), F.S., authorizes each county, as defined in s. 125.011(1), F.S., (i.e., Miami-Dade County) or any county adjacent thereto (i.e., Broward, Collier, and Monroe) to levy and collect, by an ordinance enacted by the county's governing body, an *additional business tax* up to 50 percent of the appropriate business tax imposed under s. 205.033(1), F.S. Proceeds from the additional business tax must be placed in a separate interest-earning account, and the county's governing body shall distribute this revenue, plus accrued interest, each fiscal year to an organization or agency designated by the governing body to oversee and implement a comprehensive economic development strategy through advertising, promotional activities, and other sales and marketing techniques. Current law prohibited an eligible county from levying this additional business tax after January 1, 1995.

Panama City and Panama City Beach's Local Business Taxes on Gross Sales of Retail and Wholesale Merchants

Section 205.044, F.S., authorizes a municipality that imposes a business tax on merchants which is measured by gross receipts from the sale of merchandise or services, or both, may continue to impose such tax and may, by ordinance, revise the definition of the term *merchant*. The cities of Panama City and Panama City Beach are the only known local governments in Florida that levy such a tax on the gross receipts of retail and wholesale merchants.

Panama City Tax

As implemented by Part II, Chapter 7, Article II, Section 7-53, of the Panama City Municipal Code, the City levies separate license taxes on the gross sales of all retail and wholesale merchants within the municipal jurisdiction. For retail merchants, the tax is \$10 for each \$1,000 (i.e., 1 percent) of gross sales with a minimum tax of \$1.50 per month. For wholesale merchants, the tax is \$0.50 for each \$1,000 of gross sales, or major fraction thereof, (i.e., 0.05 percent) with a minimum tax of \$1.50 per month. Additionally, the tax applies only to the first \$5,000 collected by a merchant for any single item of merchandise. The merchant pays the license tax by the 30th day of each month based on the merchant's gross sales of the preceding month. If payment is made on or before the 20th day of the month such tax is payable, a 3 percent discount is allowed.

Panama City Beach Tax

As implemented by Chapter 14, Section 14-29 (136) of the 7-53, of the Code of Ordinances, City of Panama City Beach, the City levies separate business taxes on the gross sales of all retail and wholesale merchants within the municipal jurisdiction. For retail merchants, the tax is \$10 for each \$1,000 of gross sales, or major portion thereof, (i.e., 1 percent) with a minimum tax of \$50 per year. For wholesale merchants, the tax is \$1.50 for each \$1,000 of gross sales, or major fraction thereof, (i.e., 0.15 percent) with a minimum tax of \$50 per year. On the first day of each month, the merchant submits a statement of gross sales for the preceding month at which time the tax is paid. The statement and payment are delinquent on the 10th day of each

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month following application for receipt. Upon becoming delinquent, the receipt is subject to revocation by the city council, and the city clerk reports at each regular city council meeting any delinquent merchant's business tax receipts. Once revoked, a merchant's receipts may be reinstated if all accrued taxes plus a 10 percent penalty of the gross amount are paid. No merchant can transact business while his or her business tax receipt stands revoked. If payment is made on or before the 10th day of the month such tax is payable, a 3 percent discount is allowed.

b. Proposed Changes:

Section 1 of the bill repeals Chapter 205, F.S., in its entirety.

Section 2 creates s. 218.150, F.S., to continue the current statutory language of s. 205.044, F.S., which authorizes the municipal business tax measured by gross receipts. Additionally, Section 2 authorizes a county that levied an additional business tax, pursuant to s. 205.033(6), F.S., as of January 1, 2026, to continue to levy such tax in accordance with the exemptions, categories, rates, and other provisions of Chapter 205, F.S., in effect on that date. Any additional business tax collected by eligible counties must continue to be placed in a separate interest-bearing account, and the tax revenues plus accrued interest must be distributed each fiscal year to the organization or agency designated by the county's governing body to oversee and implement a comprehensive economic development strategy through advertising, promotional activities, and other sales and marketing techniques. The county may repeal such additional business tax by ordinance enacted by the county's governing board at any time. However, once repealed, the authority to levy such additional business tax expires.

Sections 3-34 conform statutory provisions and cross-references to changes made by the bill.

Section 35 provides the bill's July 1, 2026, effective date.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

This analysis is based upon Local Business Tax (LBT) revenues reported by county and municipal governments via their Annual Financial Reports (AFR) submitted to the Department of Financial Services pursuant to s. 218.32, F.S. These LBT revenues are reported in Revenue Account #316.000, and the attached analysis includes reported county and municipal LBT revenues for the period of 1992-93 through 2023-24. As of the date of the last AFR download by EDR staff (i.e., January 23, 2026), revenues for Jefferson County and 49, most small and medium population-sized, municipal governments were not yet reported. Consequently, the decision was made to exclude FY 2023-24 AFR reporting from the analysis.

EDR staff also contacted Broward, Collier, Miami-Dade, and Monroe County officials to determine if any of these eligible counties levied the additional business tax as of January 1, 2026. Representatives of the Broward, Collier, and Monroe County Tax Collector's offices confirmed that the additional business tax was not being levied. Miami-Dade County was levying the additional business tax, and the Miami-Dade Beacon Council is the local agency designated to receive the county's additional business tax revenues. A copy of the county local business tax revenues received by the Miami-Dade Beacon Council from FY 2014-15 to the present is included.

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

As previously stated, the cities of Panama City and Panama City Beach are the only municipal governments that levy the business tax on the gross receipts of retail and wholesale merchants. Since there is no separate Revenue Accounts for the municipal business tax measured by gross receipts authorized in s. 205.044, F.S., and the additional business tax for select counties authorized in s. 205.033(6), F.S., such revenues have been reported in the Local Business Tax - Revenue Account #316.000. Since the bill would exempt the merchant business tax measured by gross receipts and the additional business tax for select counties from the LBT repeal, the LBT revenues reported by Panama City and Panama City Beach and any reported s. 205.033(6) revenues are excluded from the proposed fiscal impact.

All three methodologies rely on the projection of historical LBT collections into the forecast period using several compound annual growth rates. All three methodologies use reported FY 2022-23 LBT collections as the final year. A post-Great Recession initial year of FY 2010-11 was used for the Low methodology. For the Middle methodology, FY 2007-08 was the initial year since it corresponds to the first year that Revenue Account #316.000 was used solely to capture reported Local Business Tax revenues in the annual AFR. Prior to that year, such revenues were reported in Revenue Account 321.000 – Occupational License Tax, which has since been

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discontinued. For the High methodology, the most recent seven FYs of reported data (i.e., FY 2016-17 through FY 2022-23) were used. At its November 14, 2025 meeting, the REC adopted the High estimate for HB 103.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact (in Millions)

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	(184.2)	(184.2)	(177.5)	(177.5)	(174.5)	(174.5)
2027-28	(187.9)	(187.9)	(179.8)	(179.8)	(176.2)	(176.2)
2028-29	(191.7)	(191.7)	(182.2)	(182.2)	(177.8)	(177.8)
2029-30	(195.5)	(195.5)	(184.6)	(184.6)	(179.5)	(179.5)
2030-31	(199.5)	(199.5)	(187.0)	(187.0)	(181.2)	(181.2)

List of Affected Trust Funds: Local funds

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 02/06/2026) The Conference adopted the high estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(184.2)	(184.2)	(184.2)	(184.2)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(187.9)	(187.9)	(187.9)	(187.9)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(191.7)	(191.7)	(191.7)	(191.7)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(195.5)	(195.5)	(195.5)	(195.5)
2030-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(199.5)	(199.5)	(199.5)	(199.5)

Office of Economic and Demographic Research

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	Fiscal Impact Analysis of CS/HB 103 - Repeal of the Local Business Tax																			
2																				
3																				
4	I. Local Business Tax (LBT) Revenue Collections Reported in Annual Financial Reports (AFRs)										County Governments									
5																				
6	County Governments					Municipal Governments (excl. Panama City & Panama City Beach)					Combined Total					Municipal Governments				
7	Local FY	# Reporting	Revenue	% Chg.	# Reporting	Revenue	% Chg.	Revenue	% Chg.	Unadjusted LBT Revenue	Broward Custodial Fund	Miami-Dade Custodial Fund	Miami-Dade s. 205.033(6) Receipts	# Reporting	LBT Revenue	Panama City Revenue	Panama City Beach Revenue			
8	1992-93	55	\$ 26,163,869	-	337	\$ 70,342,596	-	\$ 96,506,465	-					339	\$ 75,015,739	\$ 4,673,143	\$ -			
9	1993-94	56	\$ 25,868,020	-1.1%	346	\$ 74,162,053	5.4%	\$ 100,030,073	3.7%					348	\$ 79,263,843	\$ 5,036,190	\$ 65,600			
10	1994-95	56	\$ 31,882,531	23.3%	349	\$ 77,645,552	4.7%	\$ 109,528,083	9.5%					351	\$ 83,089,405	\$ 5,378,823	\$ 65,030			
11	1995-96	53	\$ 33,611,239	5.4%	347	\$ 82,458,680	6.2%	\$ 116,069,919	6.0%					349	\$ 88,439,882	\$ 5,911,155	\$ 70,047			
12	1996-97	52	\$ 37,389,633	11.2%	330	\$ 80,485,149	-2.4%	\$ 117,874,782	1.6%					332	\$ 86,365,240	\$ 5,815,856	\$ 64,235			
13	1997-98	54	\$ 38,157,611	2.1%	353	\$ 89,917,515	11.7%	\$ 128,075,126	8.7%					355	\$ 96,076,648	\$ 6,090,463	\$ 68,670			
14	1998-99	52	\$ 41,070,208	7.6%	353	\$ 97,413,964	8.3%	\$ 138,484,172	8.1%					355	\$ 104,065,179	\$ 6,573,490	\$ 77,725			
15	1999-00	54	\$ 49,372,600	20.2%	366	\$ 95,110,642	-2.4%	\$ 144,483,242	4.3%					368	\$ 102,354,866	\$ 7,168,094	\$ 76,130			
16	2000-01	53	\$ 49,791,778	0.8%	360	\$ 99,485,931	4.6%	\$ 149,277,709	3.3%					362	\$ 106,691,809	\$ 7,128,409	\$ 77,469			
17	2001-02	53	\$ 47,638,155	-4.3%	357	\$ 99,391,106	-0.1%	\$ 147,029,261	-1.5%					359	\$ 106,808,528	\$ 7,327,796	\$ 89,626			
18	2002-03	52	\$ 37,278,372	-21.7%	370	\$ 106,828,946	7.5%	\$ 144,107,318	-2.0%					372	\$ 114,472,063	\$ 7,557,776	\$ 85,341			
19	2003-04	52	\$ 38,064,867	2.1%	359	\$ 108,521,114	1.6%	\$ 146,585,981	1.7%					361	\$ 116,609,723	\$ 8,088,609	\$ -			
20	2004-05	52	\$ 39,004,250	2.5%	361	\$ 116,728,208	7.6%	\$ 155,732,458	6.2%					363	\$ 125,379,415	\$ 8,651,207	\$ -			
21	2005-06	52	\$ 38,692,435	-0.8%	368	\$ 121,489,133	4.1%	\$ 160,181,568	2.9%					370	\$ 131,092,155	\$ 9,480,392	\$ 122,630			
22	2006-07	45	\$ 36,907,051	-4.6%	333	\$ 111,446,454	-8.3%	\$ 148,353,505	-7.4%					335	\$ 120,566,643	\$ 8,998,554	\$ 121,635			
23	2007-08	33	\$ 32,336,389	-12.4%	268	\$ 109,990,133	-1.3%	\$ 142,326,522	-4.1%					270	\$ 118,363,518	\$ 8,369,068	\$ 4,317			
24	2008-09	35	\$ 31,819,544	-1.6%	278	\$ 112,935,267	2.7%	\$ 144,754,811	1.7%					280	\$ 120,502,609	\$ 7,567,342	\$ -			
25	2009-10	36	\$ 28,357,167	-10.9%	289	\$ 121,560,329	7.6%	\$ 149,917,496	3.6%					291	\$ 128,539,956	\$ 6,979,627	\$ -			
26	2010-11	39	\$ 28,916,033	2.0%	292	\$ 122,715,996	1.0%	\$ 151,632,029	1.1%					294	\$ 137,179,701	\$ 7,523,145	\$ 6,940,560			
27	2011-12	37	\$ 26,858,285	-7.1%	292	\$ 119,628,373	-2.5%	\$ 146,486,658	-3.4%					294	\$ 134,727,130	\$ 7,590,601	\$ 7,508,156			
28	2012-13	33	\$ 26,697,476	-0.6%	285	\$ 114,216,961	-4.5%	\$ 140,914,437	-3.8%					287	\$ 130,190,776	\$ 7,966,336	\$ 8,007,479			
29	2013-14	33	\$ 27,377,982	2.5%	289	\$ 123,735,542	8.3%	\$ 151,113,524	7.2%					291	\$ 142,465,155	\$ 8,657,993	\$ 10,071,620			
30	2014-15	36	\$ 32,549,989	18.9%	294	\$ 127,659,883	3.2%	\$ 160,209,872	6.0%	\$ 36,271,982			\$ 3,721,993	296	\$ 146,916,843	\$ 9,163,515	\$ 10,093,445			
31	2015-16	35	\$ 23,841,282	-26.8%	297	\$ 138,928,348	8.8%	\$ 162,769,630	1.6%	\$ 27,428,288			\$ 3,587,006	299	\$ 158,831,390	\$ 9,361,261	\$ 10,541,781			
32	2016-17	35	\$ 23,419,621	-1.8%	300	\$ 125,846,656	-9.4%	\$ 149,266,277	-8.3%	\$ 27,270,805			\$ 3,851,184	302	\$ 146,618,517	\$ 9,573,480	\$ 11,198,381			
33	2017-18	34	\$ 25,437,127	8.6%	302	\$ 129,228,738	2.7%	\$ 154,665,865	3.6%	\$ 29,378,183			\$ 3,941,056	304	\$ 151,290,242	\$ 10,013,624	\$ 12,047,880			
34	2018-19	34	\$ 25,763,851	1.3%	302	\$ 140,124,835	8.4%	\$ 165,888,686	7.3%	\$ 29,735,398			\$ 3,971,547	304	\$ 163,885,905	\$ 9,650,287	\$ 14,110,783			
35	2019-20	35	\$ 24,599,046	-4.5%	298	\$ 145,837,813	4.1%	\$ 170,436,859	2.7%	\$ 28,456,844			\$ 3,857,798	300	\$ 168,478,692	\$ 10,164,936	\$ 12,475,943			
36	2020-21 adj.	34	\$ 28,564,294	16.1%	297	\$ 134,558,823	-7.7%	\$ 163,123,117	-4.3%	\$ 54,809,719	\$ 3,582,200	\$ 18,367,059	\$ 4,296,166	299	\$ 163,436,311	\$ 11,259,682	\$ 17,617,806			
37	2021-22 adj.	36	\$ 24,724,346	-13.4%	303	\$ 137,573,753	2.2%	\$ 162,298,098	-0.5%	\$ 49,308,107	\$ 2,659,237	\$ 17,688,478	\$ 4,236,046	305	\$ 168,701,697	\$ 12,260,516	\$ 18,867,428			
38	2022-23 adj.	36	\$ 26,167,328	5.8%	304	\$ 142,037,900	3.2%	\$ 168,205,228	3.6%	\$ 51,539,196	\$ 3,426,577	\$ 17,792,000	\$ 4,153,291	306	\$ 175,365,037	\$ 12,886,549	\$ 20,440,588			
39	2023-24 adj.	34	\$ 24,497,541	-6.4%	273	\$ 142,727,844	0.5%	\$ 167,225,385	-0.6%	\$ 327,717,044	\$ 287,875,767	\$ 11,290,000	\$ 4,053,736	275	\$ 176,299,834	\$ 13,057,674	\$ 20,514,316			
40																				
41	Notes:																			
42	1. In preparation for the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, the Department of Financial Services (DFS) added the Custodial Fund column to the FY 2020-21 AFR. According to DFS, the Custodial Fund accounts for assets held by a government in a purely custodial capacity. For fiscal years prior to FY 2020-21, there was no reporting in a separate Custodial Fund.																			
43	2. Rows 36-39 (i.e., 2020-21 adj. through 2023-24 adj) exclude any LBT revenues reported in the Custodial Fund. Only Broward and Miami-Dade counties had 2020-21 to 2023-24 LBT revenues reported in the Custodial Fund. No municipal LBT revenues were reported in the Custodial Fund during this same fiscal years.																			
44	3. As of January 23, 2026 (i.e., the date of the last dataset download by EDR staff), AFR data reporting for Jefferson County and 49 municipal governments were not yet available. Therefore, FY 2023-24 LBT revenues were excluded from this analysis.																			
45																				
46	Data Source: Compiled from Annual Financial Reports (AFR) submitted by county and municipal governments to the Department of Financial Services (i.e., Revenue Account Code 316.000 - Local Business Tax or 321.000 - Occupational License Tax in the fiscal years prior to 2007-08).																			
47																				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	Fiscal Impact Analysis of CS/HB 103 - Repeal of the Local Business Tax																			
2																				
3																				
48	II. LBT Collections Projected into the Forecast Period Using Several Compound Annual Growth Rates																			
49																				
50																				
51	High - Projected Growth Rate Based on 2016-17 to 2022-23 Time Period																			
52		County Governments				Municipal Governments				Combined Total										
53	State FY	Revenue	% Chg.			Revenue	% Chg.			Revenue	% Chg.									
54	2022-23 (converted to SFY)	\$ 25,806,582				\$ 140,921,863														
55	CAGR: 2016-17 to 2022-23	1.87%				2.04%														
56	2023-24	\$ 26,288,174	1.87%			\$ 143,793,351	2.04%			\$ 170,081,524	-									
57	2024-25	\$ 26,778,752	1.87%			\$ 146,723,349	2.04%			\$ 173,502,101	2.01%									
58	2025-26	\$ 27,278,485	1.87%			\$ 149,713,050	2.04%			\$ 176,991,535	2.01%									
59	2026-27	\$ 27,787,545	1.87%			\$ 152,763,671	2.04%			\$ 180,551,215	2.01%									
60	2026-27	\$ 28,306,104	1.87%			\$ 155,876,452	2.04%			\$ 184,182,556	2.01%									
61	2027-28	\$ 28,834,340	1.87%			\$ 159,052,661	2.04%			\$ 187,887,001	2.01%									
62	2028-29	\$ 29,372,434	1.87%			\$ 162,293,590	2.04%			\$ 191,666,023	2.01%									
63	2029-30	\$ 29,920,569	1.87%			\$ 165,600,557	2.04%			\$ 195,521,126	2.01%									
64	2030-31	\$ 30,478,934	1.87%			\$ 168,974,909	2.04%			\$ 199,453,842	2.01%									
65																				
66																				
67	Middle - Projected Growth Rate Based on 2007-08 to 2022-23 Time Period																			
68		County Governments				Municipal Governments				Combined Total										
69	State FY	Revenue	% Chg.			Revenue	% Chg.			Revenue	% Chg.									
70	2022-23 (converted to SFY)	\$ 25,806,582				\$ 140,921,863														
71	CAGR: 2007-08 to 2022-23	-1.40%				1.72%														
72	2023-24	\$ 25,444,955	-1.40%			\$ 143,344,734	1.72%			\$ 168,789,689	-									
73	2024-25	\$ 25,088,395	-1.40%			\$ 145,809,262	1.72%			\$ 170,897,657	1.25%									
74	2025-26	\$ 24,736,831	-1.40%			\$ 148,316,162	1.72%			\$ 173,052,994	1.26%									
75	2026-27	\$ 24,390,194	-1.40%			\$ 150,866,164	1.72%			\$ 175,256,358	1.27%									
76	2026-27	\$ 24,048,414	-1.40%			\$ 153,460,007	1.72%			\$ 177,508,422	1.29%									
77	2027-28	\$ 23,711,424	-1.40%			\$ 156,098,447	1.72%			\$ 179,809,871	1.30%									
78	2028-29	\$ 23,379,156	-1.40%			\$ 158,782,249	1.72%			\$ 182,161,405	1.31%									
79	2029-30	\$ 23,051,544	-1.40%			\$ 161,512,194	1.72%			\$ 184,563,738	1.32%									
80	2030-31	\$ 22,728,523	-1.40%			\$ 164,289,075	1.72%			\$ 187,017,598	1.33%									
81																				
82																				
83	Low - Projected Growth Rate Based on 2010-11 to 2022-23 Time Period																			
84		County Governments				Municipal Governments				Combined Total										
85	State FY	Revenue	% Chg.			Revenue	% Chg.			Revenue	% Chg.									
86	2022-23 (converted to SFY)	\$ 25,806,582				\$ 140,921,863														
87	CAGR: 2010-11 to 2022-23	-0.83%				1.23%														
88	2023-24	\$ 25,592,667	-0.83%			\$ 142,649,515	1.23%			\$ 168,242,182	-									
89	2024-25	\$ 25,380,525	-0.83%			\$ 144,398,347	1.23%			\$ 169,778,872	0.91%									
90	2025-26	\$ 25,170,142	-0.83%			\$ 146,168,619	1.23%			\$ 171,338,760	0.92%									
91	2026-27	\$ 24,961,502	-0.83%			\$ 147,960,594	1.23%			\$ 172,922,096	0.92%									
92	2026-27	\$ 24,754,592	-0.83%			\$ 149,774,538	1.23%			\$ 174,529,130	0.93%									
93	2027-28	\$ 24,549,397	-0.83%			\$ 151,610,720	1.23%			\$ 176,160,117	0.93%									
94	2028-29	\$ 24,345,903	-0.83%			\$ 153,469,413	1.23%			\$ 177,815,316	0.94%									
95	2029-30	\$ 24,144,095	-0.83%			\$ 155,350,893	1.23%			\$ 179,494,988	0.94%									
96	2030-31	\$ 23,943,961	-0.83%			\$ 157,255,439	1.23%			\$ 181,199,400	0.95%									
97																				
98																				
99	III. Proposed Fiscal Impact in Millions \$																			
100		High			Middle			Low												
101	State FY	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring											
102	2026-27	(184.2)	(184.2)	(177.5)	(177.5)	(174.5)	(174.5)													
103	2027-28	(187.9)	(187.9)	(179.8)	(179.8)	(176.2)	(176.2)													
104	2028-29	(191.7)	(191.7)	(182.2)	(182.2)	(177.8)	(177.8)													
105	2029-30	(195.5)	(195.5)	(184.6)	(184.6)	(179.5)	(179.5)													
106	2030-31	(199.5)	(199.5)	(187.0)	(187.0)	(181.2)	(181.2)													