

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Gold and Silver as legal tender
Bill Number(s): CS for HB 999

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): Representative Bankson

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 1, 2026

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 30, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Section 212.05, F.S., provides the legislative intent that all sales of tangible personal property in Florida are subject to sales tax, unless specifically exempt by Chapter 212, F.S. Section 212.02(19), F.S., defines tangible personal property to include “personal property which may be seen, weighed, measured, or touched or is in any manner perceptible to the senses.” The definition excludes “stocks, bonds, notes, insurance, or other obligations or securities or pari-mutuel tickets sold or issued under the racing laws of the state.”

Rule 12A-1.0371(1), F.A.C., The sale, use, consumption, or storage for use in this state of any coin or currency, whether in circulation or not, is subject to tax unless: (1) The coin or currency is legal tender of the United States; (2) The coin or currency is legal tender of a country other than the United States, and the coin or currency is sold at its face value.

Rule 12A-1.0371(1)(c), F.A.C., Examples: United States Olympic Coin Sets and United States Double Eagles are legal tender of the United States, and their sale is not taxable.

Rule 12A-1.0371(2), F.A.C., provides that the sale, use, consumption, or storage for use of bullion in Florida is subject to sales tax. The rule defines bullion to mean “gold, silver, or platinum in the form of bars, ingots, or plates, normally sold by weight.”

Section 212.08(7)(ww), F.S., provides a partial exemption for bullion when the sales price exceeds \$500. The sale of gold, silver, or platinum bullion, or any combination thereof, in a single transaction, is exempt when the total sales price of such bullion exceeds \$500.

b. Proposed Change:

Section 1 removes the tax on the sale of any coin or currency if it is sold, exchanged, or traded at a rate based on its precious metal content. Section 1 also adds that a coin or currency is legal tender of the United States or any gold coin or silver coin that is legal tender in this state pursuant to S. 215.986, such tax may not be levied.

Section 215.986 F.S. is created and adds a definition of “Gold Coin” to mean a precious metal with the chemical element of atomic number 79 in solid form, typically in the shape of rounds, bars, ingots, or bullion coins, which is valued for its metal content and is stamped or imprinted with its weight and consists of at least 99.5 percent purity. The term “coin” does not mean any goods as defined in s. 672.105(1) such as jewelry, other items of utility such as picture frames, or keepsakes.

Section 215.986(1) F.S. defines “legal tender” as a medium of exchange that is authorized by this state pursuant to s. 10 Art. I of the United States Constitution for the payment of a debt.

Section 215.986(1) F.S. defines “Silver Coin” as a precious metal with the chemical element of atomic number 47 in solid form, typically in the shape of rounds, bars, ingots, or bullion coins, and is valued for its metal content consists of at least 99.9 percent purity.

Section 215.986(2) F.S. states that effective January 1, 2026, gold coin and silver coin are legal tender for the payment of debt in this state.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Impact analysis of HB 221 completed on 3/31/99.
2023 Florida Sales Tax Handbook

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Gold and Silver as legal tender
Bill Number(s): CS for HB 999

DOR Sales of large national gold bullion companies 2001-2024

Impact for HB 6021/SB 134 on 2/24/25

<https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/index.cfm>

[A-Mark Investor Presentation](#)

[Investment | World Gold Council](#)

[Investment | World Gold Council](#)

[Gold Demand & Supply by Country | World Gold Council](#)

[U.S. Demand for Physical Gold Soars Amid Trade War with China | GoldBroker.com](#)

<https://blog.tenthamentendmentcenter.com/2023/12/new-hampshire-bill-would-treat-gold-and-silver-as-money/>

<https://wyoleg.gov/2023/Fiscal/HB0103.pdf>

https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2023/related/fe/ab29/ab29_dor.pdf

https://pub.njleg.state.nj.us/Bills/2022/S2000/1825_E1.PDF

<https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2024/Docs/BILLS/H-0295/H-0295%20As%20Introduced.pdf>

[Gold Market Primer: Market size and structure | World Gold Council](#)

<https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-demand-trends/gold-demand-trends-full-year-2021/16712>

<https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-demand-trends/gold-demand-trends-full-year-2022>

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

There will be a negative impact to Sales tax.

Step 1: Estimate Florida's share of the gold and silver bullion market. Sources show that in 2024, the U.S. investors bought 115 metric tonnes of gold bars and coins. First, the analysis converts tonnes to troy ounces. One metric tonne is equal to 32,151 troy ounces. The analysis then multiplies 117 by troy ounces to get the total troy ounces purchased in the United States. To get the amount of silver purchased, the analysis uses data from one of the largest bullion dealers in the U.S. They show on their annual report the number of ounces sold for gold and silver sold in 2024. They show they sold 454K gold ounces and 13.2 million ounces of silver. Silver was 96.68% of their total sales. This gets us to an estimated U.S. amount of 3.7 million ounces of gold purchased and 107.6 million ounces of silver.

Step 2: Take the estimated amount of gold and silver bars and coins purchased in the U.S to the share that Florida purchased. The analysis then applies Florida's population percentage of the U.S. to get Florida's estimated amount purchased. Florida's population is 6.75% of the total U.S. population. Next Florida's share is multiplied it by the average closing price of gold and silver per ounce for 2024. Gold's average price in 2024 was \$2,389 and silver was \$28. This results in the total estimated value of bars and coins purchased in Florida in 2024 to \$596 million in gold and \$205 million in silver.

Step 3: Remove investment coins from the equation. These are already exempt from sales tax since the vast majority are legal tender, which do not apply. Total worldwide gold bar and coin demand worldwide was 1,184 tonnes in 2021, with bars being 869 tonnes, or 73.4%, and coins being 314 tonnes, or 26.6%. The analysis then multiplies the total estimated sales for gold and silver by 73.42% to get the estimated sales of just gold and silver bars in Florida. For gold, that total is \$437.5 million and \$150.8 million for a total of \$588 million.

To get to the estimated impact, the analysis takes 10% of gold bar sales and 90% of estimated silver sales and assumes 17.5% of those are taxable. This results in a total of \$31.4 million. Then apply the sales tax rate of 6% to the \$31.4 which results in \$1.9 million for fiscal year 25-26. Since the effective date is January 1, 2026, fiscal year 25-26 is divided in half. The estimated full year result is then grown by the sales tax liability growth rates to get the start in fiscal year 26-27 for the middle impact. The low estimate assumes 12% of sales are taxable and the high estimate assumes 20% of sales are taxable.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Gold and Silver as legal tender
Bill Number(s): CS for HB 999

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$(0.9)	\$(2.2)	\$(0.8)	\$(1.9)	\$(0.5)	\$(1.3)
2026-27	\$(2.3)	\$(2.3)	\$(2.0)	\$(2.0)	\$(1.3)	\$(1.4)
2027-28	\$(2.3)	\$(2.3)	\$(2.1)	\$(2.1)	\$(1.4)	\$(1.4)
2028-29	\$(2.4)	\$(2.4)	\$(2.1)	\$(2.1)	\$(1.5)	\$(1.5)
2029-30	\$(2.5)	\$(2.5)	\$(2.2)	\$(2.2)	\$(1.5)	\$(1.5)

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/30/2025) The Conference adopted the middle estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(0.7)	(1.6)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
2026-27	(1.7)	(1.7)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2027-28	(1.8)	(1.8)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2028-29	(1.8)	(1.8)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2029-30	(1.9)	(1.9)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)

	6% Sub-Total		Add: Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(0.8)	(1.9)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(2.2)
2026-27	(2.0)	(2.0)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)
2027-28	(2.1)	(2.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.4)	(2.4)
2028-29	(2.1)	(2.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.4)	(2.4)
2029-30	(2.2)	(2.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.5)	(2.5)

	Tonne	Troy Ounces	
1 Tonne is equal to 32,151 Troy ounces	1	32,151	
High Impact	Gold	Silver	Total
US Gold Ounces Multiplied by 115 tonnes to get total ounces Gold. Silver is a percentage of sales	3,697,331	107,654,211	111,351,542
Multiply Florida % of U.S. Population to get amount of ounces purchased in Florida	249,431	7,262,626	
Average Price of Gold/Silver per ounce in 2024	\$2,389	\$28	
Price of Gold/Silver multiplied by Ounces Purchased in Florida	\$595,936,227	\$205,314,430	
Multiplied by 73.42% to get number % of sales in bars	\$437,564,134	\$150,751,417	
Multiply by 26.58% to get percent of coins purchased	\$158,372,093	\$54,563,013	
Total estimated sales in Florida of Gold and Silver in 2024	\$588,315,551		
Take 10% of gold estimated bar Sales	43,756,413		
Take 90% of silver estimated bar Sales	\$135,676,275.70		
Sum of gold and silver estimated sales	\$179,432,689.09		
Total estimated Florida market in 2024 in terms of sales	\$179,432,689.09		
12% of gross sales are taxable (Low)	\$21,531,922.69		
17.5% of gross sales are taxable (Middle)	\$31,400,720.59		
20% of gross sales are taxable (High)	\$35,886,537.82		
Low estimate 6% sales tax rate	\$1,291,915.36		
Middle Estimate sales tax rate	\$1,884,043.24		
High estimate sales tax rate	\$2,153,192.27		
High Estimate			
Assumed estimated current sales tax collections in 2024	-\$2,153,192		
Middle Impact			
Assumed estimated current sales tax collections in 2024	-\$1,884,043		
Low Impact			
Assumed estimated current sales tax collections in 2024	-\$1,291,915		

	Tonnes	%
Gold Bars	869.3	73.4%
Coins	314.6	26.6%
World wide Tonnes	1183.9	100.00%

	Gold ounces	Silver Ounces	Total %
Gold Ounces Sold	454,000	3.32%	
Silver Ounces Sold	13,219,000	96.68%	
Total Ounces	13,673,000		100.00%

US Pop	341,145,670
FL Pop	23,014,551
	6.75%

2022-23	7.20%
2023-24	0.10%
2024-25	-0.60%
2025-26	2.70%
2026-27	3.00%
2027-28	3.00%
2028-29	3.10%
2029-30	3.00%

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$ (0.9)	\$ (2.2)	\$ (0.8)	\$ (1.9)	\$ (0.5)	\$ (1.3)
2026-27	\$ (2.3)	\$ (2.3)	\$ (2.0)	\$ (2.0)	\$ (1.4)	\$ (1.4)
2027-28	\$ (2.3)	\$ (2.3)	\$ (2.1)	\$ (2.1)	\$ (1.4)	\$ (1.4)
2028-29	\$ (2.4)	\$ (2.4)	\$ (2.1)	\$ (2.1)	\$ (1.5)	\$ (1.5)
2029-30	\$ (2.5)	\$ (2.5)	\$ (2.2)	\$ (2.2)	\$ (1.5)	\$ (1.5)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Data Center Equipment Sunset 1 Year Extension

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s):

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1st, 2025

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: April 30th, 2025

Section 1: Narrative

a. **Current Law:** The tax exemption for data centers expires on June 30th, 2027.

b. **Proposed Change:** The tax exemption for data centers now expires on June 30th, 2028.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Department Records

February 20th, 2025, Florida Economic Estimating Conference

February 20th, 2025, CST/GRUT Estimating Conference

March 14th, 2025, General Revenue Estimating Conference

U.S Census Bureau, Construction Spending Data

[\[https://www.census.gov/construction/c30/historical_data.html\]](https://www.census.gov/construction/c30/historical_data.html)

Newmark 2025 U.S. Data Center Market Outlook

[\[https://www.nmrk.com/insights/market-report/2025-us-data-center-market-outlook\]](https://www.nmrk.com/insights/market-report/2025-us-data-center-market-outlook)

McKinsey and Company - AI power: Expanding data center capacity to meet growing demand

[\[https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/technology-media-and-telecommunications/our-insights/ai-power-expanding-data-center-capacity-to-meet-growing-demand#/\]](https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/technology-media-and-telecommunications/our-insights/ai-power-expanding-data-center-capacity-to-meet-growing-demand#/)

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Background

The exemption established in 212.08(5)(r) requires the data center to apply for a temporary exemption certificate with the Department of Revenue, with the permanent exemption certificate only coming after an audit of the data center's records to verify compliance with the standards set by subparagraph 2 of the above paragraph. As of March 31st, 2025, no data center exemption certificates, temporary or permanent, have been requested or granted by the Department of Revenue.

The conference has reviewed this exemption twice before, once in the 2017 session, when it was passed, and once in the 2021 session, where it was extended through 2027. After reviewing these previous methodologies on April 4th, 2025, the conference asked to see new methodologies that accounted for the growth of A.I. and its reliance on large data centers. Since the launch of ChatGPT in late 2022, data center construction costs have grown by approximately 50% per year, each year, according to the U.S Census Bureau. Similarly, Newmark reports that the first ever contract for a 1 Gigawatt data center has been signed, and there are expectations for many more (data center size is typically expressed in terms of energy consumption, as it scales with both throughput and computational capacity). Research shows that A.I. is a relevant and influential phenomenon to this sector and, correspondingly, to this exemption.

Analysis Overview

This analysis uses three distinct methodologies to arrive at different impacts for this exemption. The high impact works from construction spending data reported by the U.S. Census Bureau on data center construction and scales these figures down to Florida and into adjacent cost-groups. The middle impact works off a market research report published by Newmark, which, as an included graphic, summarized existing data centers by geography and capacity, and provided a guidepost for future expansion. The low impact is a refinement of the previously adopted impacts, which describe the construction of a single data center. The new low makes this single data center larger than either of the prior analyses assumed and allows for multiple data centers to be constructed.

Despite these differences, all three analyses share some similarities. All methodologies are constructed by estimating the sales tax collections on construction materials, IT equipment, building and equipment maintenance, and electricity. They all also calculate a gross receipts utility tax for the consumption of electricity. All three methods also share the following key assumptions:

1. It costs \$18.4M to construct each Megawatt of data center capacity. This assumption is derived from the previously adopted impacts but is grown into a more current level by the total construction expenditures growth rate from the February 2025 Florida Economic Estimating Conference.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Data Center Equipment Sunset 1 Year Extension

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

2. Of total construction costs, 50% of those total costs are for materials or other tangible property.
3. A new data center spends the same on construction as it does on IT equipment such as servers, server components, or cables. This assumption is also cited in the prior impacts; those impacts refer to it as coming from discussions with the industry.
4. The cost of maintenance for all forms of property are equal to 5% of the construction value.

Finally, all three methodologies share a way to scale the total impact down to an affected amount, due to the manual nature of this exemption. As data centers must apply, and meet the qualifications of statute, rather than automatically become exempt, it must be assumed that not all data center costs will be made exempt. It is worth noting that one of the requirements of the exemption is a 15MW minimum capacity, research shows that the average capacity of Florida Data Centers is 5.2MW. This helps explain why no Florida data center has yet claimed this exemption. It is assumed that going forward, that average capacity will need to increase to meet demand expectations.

High Impact

The high impact utilizes the Census Bureaus reported Put-in-Place construction value for data centers by sharing the reported national figure down to Florida using Florida's share of private nonresidential construction. This assumption is a tenuous one, as there are many reasons to consider that Florida may be a sub-optimal host to data centers. To prevent damage and deterioration of equipment, data centers require cool temperature, which Florida is not known for; above average flood risks may also act as a deterrent. However, without any better data to use, this share-down factor is presented as the default assumption here.

Florida's assumed share of private data center construction in FY2023-24 is referred to as figure 5 in the attached workpapers, and has a value of \$1,533M. This figure must now be grown throughout the impact window. The Census Bureau reports data center construction costs monthly. Using the monthly data, a forecast is constructed which grows construction costs at a double-digit pace through FY2026-27, then slows to a rate of approximately 6% per annum. These growth rates are applied to figure 5 in Table A of the attached workpapers. The same table applies the 50% assumption discussed in the overview. The resulting figures are the costs of materials that can be exempted from tax.

The construction costs calculated in Table A are then applied to the equipment-construction cost ratio assumption discussed in the overview, which is one-to-one by default. Equipment costs which may be exempted are then derived in Table B.

The same construction costs as above are then applied to the maintenance costs assumption discussed above. This analysis builds in a lag for maintenance costs of one year. The rationale is that a developer would spend year 1 building a data center and would not have maintenance costs until year 2, but those year 2 maintenance costs will be based on how much was constructed in year 1. Table C shows the resulting new maintenance costs gained each year, but as maintenance costs are cumulative, they must be stacked. If a developer builds 1MW in year 1, then an additional 2MWs in year 2, they would need to maintain then first 1MW in year 2, yes, but then come year 3, they would need to maintain all 3MWs of capacity. Therefore, Table D applies a cohorting concept to the maintenance costs, which grows these costs by headline CPI each year. This cohorting concept is present in the maintenance section of all three methodologies.

Lastly, the megawatt capacity that has been constructed in each year is figured, based on the \$18.4M cost of 1MW construction assumption discussed in the overview and the costs of construction figures in Table A. Megawatt capacity functions similarly to maintenance costs, in that as more capacity is brought online, the total pool which could be exempt grows. For this reason, the analysis considers cumulative capacity as the basis for the electricity exemption from sales tax and gross receipts tax. This cumulative capacity is converted to a years' worth of kilowatt-hours (the consumption unit for a continuous flow of power) then multiplied by the adopted commercial price of electricity from the February 2025 CST/GRUT Estimating Conference.

The potential loss to sales tax collections is then displayed in Table G, and the potential loss to gross receipts in Table H. Before the final high impact is calculated (as the sum of all these parts), a gross down factor is applied to reflect that not all data centers will have this exemption, and therefore only a fraction of total potential impact will be realized.

Middle Impact

The impact works off the cited report published by Newmark, which provides a graphic showing how many data centers are currently in Florida and what their megawatt capacity is. Crucially, it also makes the following statement: *"At least twice the data center capacity built since 2000 will need to be built in less than a quarter of the time"*. They make this claim in reference to the expected spike in demand for data centers due to A.I. proliferation, and it is strongly supported by construction cost trends noted in the high impact. Based on this, it is assumed that Florida will need to grow its total megawatt capacity by 250% within the next five years, which as it happens, is also the impact window for this analysis. Convenience aside, this approach allows for a capacity figure to be targeted and the costs to be constructed around that, rather than the costs simply being forecasted as the high does. This

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Data Center Equipment Sunset 1 Year Extension

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

methodology is limited, however, by the rudimentary nature of the starting point. Newmark did not provide a table to accompany its graphic, so values for number capacity of data centers in Florida were eyeballed off the graphic itself, and then checked in Microsoft paint by counting pixels and comparing presented area to the given scale. While effort was made to arrive at the highest fidelity reading possible, this approach is not ideal.

This analysis estimates that the Newmark graphic shows Florida as having a current total data center capacity of 258MW. If it is assumed that an additional 250% must be constructed to meet future demand, then Florida would need to add 645MW over the next five to six years. This 645MW (figure 14 in the attached workpapers), is multiplied first by the assumed \$18.4M of per-megawatt construction costs, then by the assumed 50% ratio of construction costs to TPP, to get a total materials cost from building the additional capacity. This material costs, and all following costs, must be allocated across the next five to six years in an assumed construction pattern. The default assumption for construction pattern is a slightly front-loaded, slightly decreasing trend which builds 95% of the necessary capacity within the exemption window. This pattern, and the resulting annual materials cost, is found in Table J of the workpapers.

Figure 16, the 645MW times the assumed \$18.4M, is then multiplied by the assumed one-to-one construction to equipment cost ratio, and then allocated by the same pattern assumed in Table J. Table K shows the total potential cost of equipment that may be exempted per year. A similar process is undertaken with maintenance, but with the assumed 5% of construction-to-maintenance costs ratio and the results being in Table L. Annual maintenance costs are then cohorted in table M.

Table N shows the cumulative megawatt capacity as it is constructed. In Table O this cumulative capacity is converted into kilowatt-hours and multiplied by the adopted Commercial Price of Electricity from the February 2025 CST/GRUT Estimating Conference.

Tables P and Q summarize the total potential impact from this methodology to sales tax and gross receipts tax, respectively. Importantly, this methodology also requires a scale-down factor to account for data centers that will not use this exemption. By default, it assumes the same 50% as shown in the high.

Low Impact

The low impact serves two functions: (1) to present an impact built on a per-data-center foundation, and (2) to “refresh” the previously adopted methodologies and act as a benchmark against which the new methodologies may be compared. That said, two substantial changes were made to the adopted impacts. First, it now constructs a data center with 30MW of capacity, the prior impacts used 15MW of capacity. This change alone more than doubles what was adopted. Secondly, it now allows for any number of these template data centers to begin construction in any year within the impact window. This allows for stacking impacts that grow over the life of the impact. The change reflects the new assumption that data centers are a growth sector, rather than a niche service, and will become more prevalent as time progresses.

A template data center is assumed to have 30MW of capacity, and each MW of capacity is assumed to cost \$18.4M. This calculates to a total cost of construction of \$552M, which is referred to as figure 23 in the attached workpapers. This template data center is not constructed all at once, but rather brought online in phases, with the phase pattern being set in Table S as a 4-year process with mild front-loading. The cost of materials is therefore the \$552M in figure 23 times the pattern in Table S, times the 50% assumption for cost of materials discussed in the overview. Table S, in addition to defining the construction pattern, also shows the resulting material cost figures.

This analysis assumes that construction begins in year 1, but maintenance and equipment purchases both begin in year 2, after the first round of construction is complete. Therefore, the cost of equipment is the one-to-one ratio discussed in the overview times the pattern from Table S, lagged by one year, times the total cost of construction. Annual new maintenance costs are calculated the same way but with the proper 5% assumption. Maintenance costs are further cohorted so as to reflect the stacking nature of maintenance on additional construction. These calculations can be seen in Tables T, U, and V of the attached workpapers.

Lastly, Megawatt capacity is brought online on the same timetable as equipment and maintenance, meaning a year lagged behind construction. As capacity comes online, the additional cost of electricity associated with that capacity is noted in Table X. Table X is not comparable to similar tables in this analysis as it does not factor in the price of this consumption yet. The more mathematically appropriate place to account for price is after accounting for the number of these template data centers that are assumed to come online each year, which is part of table Z.

While the methodology thus far has been concerned with the construction of a single “template” data center, from Table Y forward it looks at bringing online potentially multiple of these template data centers at specific points in the impact window. By default, Table Y assumes one template data center starts construction each year. Table Z then handles the cohorting of these data centers, assembling the summary of the costs being exempted. As Table Y is limited to data centers claiming this exemption, there is no need for a further scale down assumption, like is required by the other methodologies. Therefore the low impact as presented in Table β is a direct sum of the exempted costs in Tables Z and α .

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Data Center Equipment Sunset 1 Year Extension

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

The adopted 2017 impact can be found here:

<http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2017/pdf/page313-318.pdf>

The adopted 2021 impact can be found here:

<https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2021/pdf/page354-359.pdf>

On 4/11/2025 [\[https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/pdf/page306-317.pdf\]](https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/pdf/page306-317.pdf) the Revenue Estimating Conference scored similar language. The methodology herein is identical; however, the new proposed language only extends the exemption for one year. At that time, the average of the high and the middle was adopted. That value for this proposed language is provided to the right below.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

Sales Tax Impact

	High		Middle		Low		Avg. High/Mid	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2026-27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2027-28	\$(172.2) M	\$0	\$(120.3) M	\$0	\$(35.6) M	\$0	\$(146.2) M	\$0
2028-29	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2029-30	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Gross Receipts Impact

	High		Middle		Low		Avg. High/Mid	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2026-27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2027-28	\$(8.5) M	\$0	\$(4.6) M	\$0	\$(0.7) M	\$0	\$(6.5) M	\$0
2028-29	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2029-30	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Revenue Distribution: Sales Tax & Gross Receipts

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/30/2025) The Conference adopted an average of the high and middle estimates, with a (6.5) recurring impact for Gross Receipts Tax and a (17.2) recurring impact for Sales and Use Tax.

Gross Receipts Tax

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.5)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.5)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	(6.5)	(6.5)	0.0	0.0	(6.5)	(6.5)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.5)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.5)

Sales and Use Tax

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	(15.2)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	(1.5)
2026-27	0.0	(15.2)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	(1.5)
2027-28	(129.5)	(15.2)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(4.3)	(0.5)	(12.4)	(1.5)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Data Center Equipment Sunset 1 Year Extension

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

2028-29	0.0	(15.2)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	(1.5)
2029-30	0.0	(15.2)	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	(1.5)

	6% Sub-Total		Add: Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	0.0	(17.2)	0.0	(2.5)	0.0	(19.7)
2026-27	0.0	(17.2)	0.0	(2.5)	0.0	(19.7)
2027-28	(146.2)	(17.2)	(21.1)	(2.5)	(167.3)	(19.7)
2028-29	0.0	(17.2)	0.0	(2.5)	0.0	(19.7)
2029-30	0.0	(17.2)	0.0	(2.5)	0.0	(19.7)

(Fig 1) FY2022-23 Annual Value of Private Nonresidential Construction in Total (\$M)				499,525	
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Historical Value Put in Place Construction Spending				=AVERAGE('Annual State NO.PRINT'!Q6:R6)	
(Fig 2) FY2022-23 Annual Value of Private Nonresidential Construction in Florida (\$M)				32,829	
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Historical Value Put in Place Construction Spending				=AVERAGE('Annual State NO.PRINT'!Q40:R40)	
(Fig 3) FY2022-23 Florida Share of Private Nonresidential Construction				6.57%	
Source: Figure 2 divided by Figure 1				=I4/I1	
(Fig 4) FY2023-24 Annual Value of National Data Center Private Construction (\$M)				23,333	
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Historical Value Put in Place Construction Spending				=AVERAGE('Annual National NO.PRINT'!C19:D19)	
(Fig 5) Florida Share of National Data Center Private Constuction (\$M)				1,533	
Source: Figure 3 times Figure 4				=I10*I7	
(Fig 6) Materials Share of Construction Costs				50.00%	
Source: Assumed				=0.5	
(Table A) Growth of Figure 6 Through Impact Window (\$M)				FY	Growth
Source: Growth Forecasted from Monthly Census Data				FY2020-21	4.50%
Construction Grown by Growth				FY2021-22	17.56%
Materials equal Construction times Figure 6				FY2022-23	35.06%
				FY2023-24	54.82%
				FY2024-25	44.18%
				FY2025-26	26.19%
				FY2026-27	12.89%
				FY2027-28	6.23%
				FY2028-29	6.00%
				FY2029-30	6.00%
(Fig 7) Equipment to Construction Cost Ratio				100.0%	
Source: Assumed, based on Industry Information				=1	
(Table B) Annual IT Equipment Costs (\$M)				FY	Equipment
Source: Table A Construction multiplied by Figure 7				FY2023-24	1,533.40
				FY2024-25	2,210.84
				FY2025-26	2,789.80
				FY2026-27	3,149.35
				FY2027-28	3,345.46
				FY2028-29	3,546.18
				FY2029-30	3,758.95
(Fig 8) Building and Equipment Maintenance Costs as a Percent of Materials				5.00%	
Source: Assumed				=0.05	
(Table C) Implied Maintenance Costs Derived from Figure 7 (\$M)				FY	Maintenance
Source: Figure 8 times Table A Materials, lagged by one year				FY2023-24	-
				FY2024-25	38.34
				FY2025-26	55.27
				FY2026-27	69.74
				FY2027-28	78.73
				FY2028-29	83.64
				FY2029-30	88.65

(Table D) Annual Maintenance Costs (\$M)													
<i>Source: Table C, Grown at CPI Growth, and Cohorted</i>													
					FY2024-25	FY2025-26	FY2026-27	FY2027-28	FY2028-29	FY2029-30			
					CPI Growth	3.1%	3.3%	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%		
					FY2024-25	38.34	39.61	40.63	41.55	42.49	43.45		
					FY2025-26		55.27	56.69	57.98	59.29	60.62		
					FY2026-27			69.74	71.33	72.94	74.58		
					FY2027-28				78.73	80.52	82.32		
					FY2028-29					83.64	85.51		
					FY2029-30						88.65		
					Annual Costs	38.34	94.88	167.06	249.59	338.87	435.14		
(Fig 9) Cost to Construct One MegaWatt of Data Center Capacity (\$M)													
<i>Source: Assumed</i>													
									18.41				
<i>=Low - Each Defined'U4</i>													
(Table E) Cumulative Constructed MegaWatt Capacity													
<i>Source: Table A Construction divided by Figure 9</i>													
								FY	MegaWatts	Cumulative			
								FY2023-24	83.27	83.27			
								FY2024-25	120.06	203.33			
								FY2025-26	151.50	354.83			
								FY2026-27	171.03	525.86			
								FY2027-28	181.68	707.54			
								FY2028-29	192.58	900.12			
								FY2029-30	204.13	1,104.25			
(Table F) Cost of MegaWatt Consumption (\$M)													
<i>Source: Table E times Adopted Commercial Price of Electricity times 24 Hours times 365 Days</i>													
								FY	Price (¢/kWh)	Electricity			
								FY2023-24	11.58	84.45			
								FY2024-25	10.87	193.62			
								FY2025-26	11.10	345.11			
								FY2026-27	10.72	493.70			
								FY2027-28	10.49	650.25			
								FY2028-29	10.38	818.55			
								FY2029-30	10.30	996.75			
<i>Cost =(I82*0.01*J73*365*24*1000)/1000000</i>													
(Table G) Sales Tax Impact (\$M)													
<i>Source: Tables A, B, and D times 6%, Table F times 4.35%</i>													
					FY	Materials	Sales Tax	Equipment	Sales Tax	Maintenance	Sales Tax	Electricity	Sales Tax
					FY2024-25	1,105.42	66.33	2,210.84	132.65	38.34	2.30	193.62	8.42
					FY2025-26	1,394.90	83.69	2,789.80	167.39	94.88	5.69	345.11	15.01
					FY2026-27	1,574.68	94.48	3,149.35	188.96	167.06	10.02	493.70	21.48
					FY2027-28	1,672.73	100.36	3,345.46	200.73	249.59	14.98	650.25	28.29
					FY2028-29	1,773.09	106.39	3,546.18	212.77	338.87	20.33	818.55	35.61
					FY2029-30	1,879.48	112.77	3,758.95	225.54	435.14	26.11	996.75	43.36
						=D95*0.06		=F95*0.06		=H95*0.06		=J95*0.0435	
(Table H) Gross Receipts Impact (\$M)													
<i>Source: Table F times 2.6%</i>													
								FY	Electricity	GRUT			
								FY2024-25	193.62	5.03			
								FY2025-26	345.11	8.97			
								FY2026-27	493.70	12.84			
								FY2027-28	650.25	16.91			
								FY2028-29	818.55	21.28			
								FY2029-30	996.75	25.92			

Relevant Quote from Newmark Report:																														
"At least twice the data center capacity build since 2000 will need to be built in less than a quarter of the time" - Page 5, 2025 United States Data Center Market Outlook, NEWMARK																														
(Fig 11) Count of Existing Florida Data Centers																														
Source: Newmark Report, Page 7																														
49																														
=Newmark Graph NO.PRINT!A59																														
(Fig 12) Capacity of Existing Florida Data Centers (MegaWatts)																														
Source: Newmark Report, Page 7																														
258																														
=Newmark Graph NO.PRINT!B59																														
(Fig 13) Future Capacity Demand Modifier																														
Source: Assumed, based on quote from Newmark Paper																														
250.0%																														
=2.5																														
(Fig 14) Capacity to be Constructed in Florida (MegaWatts)																														
Source: Figure 12 times Figure 13																														
645																														
=I11*I8																														
(Fig 15) Cost to Construct One MegaWatt of Data Center Capacity (\$M)																														
Source: Assumed																														
18.41																														
=Low - Each Defined!J4																														
(Fig 16) Cost of Constructing Needed Capacity (\$M)																														
Source: Figure 14 times Figure 15																														
11,877																														
=I17*I14																														
(Fig 17) Materials Share of Construction Costs																														
Source: Assumed																														
50.00%																														
=0.5																														
(Table J) Construction Pattern of Data Center Capacity (\$M)																														
Source: Pattern Assumed, Materials equal Pattern times Figure 17 times Figure 16																														
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>FY</th> <th>Pattern</th> <th>Materials</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FY2025-26</td> <td>21.0%</td> <td>1,247</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2026-27</td> <td>20.0%</td> <td>1,188</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2027-28</td> <td>19.0%</td> <td>1,128</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2028-29</td> <td>18.0%</td> <td>1,069</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2029-30</td> <td>17.0%</td> <td>1,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>95.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>										FY	Pattern	Materials	FY2025-26	21.0%	1,247	FY2026-27	20.0%	1,188	FY2027-28	19.0%	1,128	FY2028-29	18.0%	1,069	FY2029-30	17.0%	1,010			95.0%
FY	Pattern	Materials																												
FY2025-26	21.0%	1,247																												
FY2026-27	20.0%	1,188																												
FY2027-28	19.0%	1,128																												
FY2028-29	18.0%	1,069																												
FY2029-30	17.0%	1,010																												
		95.0%																												
(Fig 18) Equipment to Construction Cost Ratio																														
Source: Assumed, based on Industry Information																														
100.0%																														
=1																														
(Table K) Annual IT Equipment Costs (\$M)																														
Source: Figure 16 times Figure 18 times Table J Pattern																														
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>FY</th> <th>Pattern</th> <th>Equipment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FY2025-26</td> <td>21.0%</td> <td>2,494.22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2026-27</td> <td>20.0%</td> <td>2,375.45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2027-28</td> <td>19.0%</td> <td>2,256.68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2028-29</td> <td>18.0%</td> <td>2,137.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2029-30</td> <td>17.0%</td> <td>2,019.13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>										FY	Pattern	Equipment	FY2025-26	21.0%	2,494.22	FY2026-27	20.0%	2,375.45	FY2027-28	19.0%	2,256.68	FY2028-29	18.0%	2,137.90	FY2029-30	17.0%	2,019.13			
FY	Pattern	Equipment																												
FY2025-26	21.0%	2,494.22																												
FY2026-27	20.0%	2,375.45																												
FY2027-28	19.0%	2,256.68																												
FY2028-29	18.0%	2,137.90																												
FY2029-30	17.0%	2,019.13																												
(Fig 19) Building and Equipment Maintenance Costs as a Percent of Construction																														
Source: Assumed																														
5.0%																														
=0.05																														
(Table L) Implied Maintenance Costs Derived from Figure 17 (\$M)																														
Source: Figure 18 times Table J Materials																														
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>FY</th> <th>Pattern</th> <th>Maintenance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FY2025-26</td> <td>21.0%</td> <td>124.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2026-27</td> <td>20.0%</td> <td>118.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2027-28</td> <td>19.0%</td> <td>112.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2028-29</td> <td>18.0%</td> <td>106.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2029-30</td> <td>17.0%</td> <td>101.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>										FY	Pattern	Maintenance	FY2025-26	21.0%	124.7	FY2026-27	20.0%	118.8	FY2027-28	19.0%	112.8	FY2028-29	18.0%	106.9	FY2029-30	17.0%	101.0			
FY	Pattern	Maintenance																												
FY2025-26	21.0%	124.7																												
FY2026-27	20.0%	118.8																												
FY2027-28	19.0%	112.8																												
FY2028-29	18.0%	106.9																												
FY2029-30	17.0%	101.0																												

(Table M) Annual Maintenance Costs (\$M)				FY2025-26	FY2026-27	FY2027-28	FY2028-29	FY2029-30				
<i>Source: Table L, Grown at CPI Growth, and Cohorted</i>				CPI Growth	3.3%	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%			
				FY2025-26	124.71	128.86	132.17	135.17	138.23			
				FY2026-27		118.77	121.47	124.22	127.01			
				FY2027-28			112.83	115.39	117.98			
				FY2028-29				106.90	109.30			
				FY2029-30					100.96			
				Annual Costs	124.71	247.64	366.48	481.67	593.47			
(Table N) Cumulative New MegaWatt Capacity					FY	Pattern	MegaWatts	Cumulative				
<i>Source: Figure 14 times Table J Pattern</i>					FY2025-26	21.0%	135.45	135.45				
					FY2026-27	20.0%	129.00	264.45				
					FY2027-28	19.0%	122.55	387.00				
					FY2028-29	18.0%	116.10	503.10				
					FY2029-30	17.0%	109.65	612.75				
(Table O) Cost of MegaWatt Consumption (\$M)					FY	Price (¢/kWh)	Electricity					
<i>Source: Table N times Adopted Commercial Price of Electricity times 24 Hours times 365 Days</i>					FY2025-26	11.10	131.74					
					FY2026-27	10.72	248.28					
					FY2027-28	10.49	355.66					
					FY2028-29	10.38	457.51					
					FY2029-30	10.30	553.10					
						<i>Cost</i>	<i>=((174*0.01*167*365*24*1000)/1000000)</i>					
(Table P) Sales Tax Impact (\$M)												
<i>Source: Tables J, K, and L times 6%, Table O times 4.35%</i>												
				FY	Materials	Sales Tax	Equipment	Sales Tax	Maintenance	Sales Tax	Electricity	Sales Tax
				FY2025-26	1,247.11	74.83	2,494.22	149.65	124.71	7.48	131.74	5.73
				FY2026-27	1,187.72	71.26	2,375.45	142.53	247.64	14.86	248.28	10.80
				FY2027-28	1,128.34	67.70	2,256.68	135.40	366.48	21.99	355.66	15.47
				FY2028-29	1,068.95	64.14	2,137.90	128.27	481.67	28.90	457.51	19.90
				FY2029-30	1,009.57	60.57	2,019.13	121.15	593.47	35.61	553.10	24.06
					<i>=D85*0.06</i>		<i>=F85*0.06</i>		<i>=H85*0.06</i>		<i>=J85*0.0435</i>	
(Table Q) Gross Receipts Impact (\$M)								FY	Electricity	GRUT		
<i>Source: Table O times 2.6%</i>								FY2025-26	131.74	3.43		
								FY2026-27	248.28	6.46		
								FY2027-28	355.66	9.25		
								FY2028-29	457.51	11.90		
								FY2029-30	553.10	14.38		
										<i>=I93*0.026</i>		
(Fig 20) Percent of Sales Subject to Exemption									50.0%			
<i>Source: Assumed</i>									<i>=0.5</i>			
(Table R) Middle Impact (\$M)					Sales Tax			Gross Receipts				
					Cash	Recurring		Cash	Recurring			
				FY2025-26	-	(118.85)		FY2025-26	-	(1.71)		
				FY2026-27	-	(119.72)		FY2026-27	-	(3.23)		
				FY2027-28	(120.28)	(120.28)		FY2027-28	(4.62)	(4.62)		
				FY2028-29	(120.61)	(120.61)		FY2028-29	(5.95)	(5.95)		
				FY2029-30	(120.69)	(120.69)		FY2029-30	(7.19)	(7.19)		

(Fig 21) Average MegaWatt Capacity of a Single Data Center							30.00	
Source: Assumed							=30	
(Fig 22) Cost of Construction for a Single MegaWatt of Data Center Capacity (\$M)							18.41	
Source: Assumed							=Original 2017 Impact NO.PRINT!E5*(1+'Rates NO.PRINT!D51)	
(Fig 23) Cost of Construction of One Data Center (\$M)							552.43	
Source: Figure 21 times Figure 22							=J4*J1	
(Fig 24) Materials Share of Construction Costs							50.00%	
Source: Assumed							=0.5	
(Table S) Construction Materials Cost (\$M)					FY	Pattern	Materials	
Source: Pattern Assumed, Materials equal Pattern times Figure 23 times Figure 24					Year 1	40.0%	110.49	
					Year 2	20.0%	55.24	
					Year 3	20.0%	55.24	
					Year 3	20.0%	55.24	
					Year 5	0.0%	-	
(Fig 26) Equipment to Construction Cost Ratio							100.0%	
Source: Assumed, based on Industry Information							=1	
(Table T) Annual IT Equipment Costs (\$M)					FY	Pattern	Equipment	
Source: Figure 23 times Figure 26 times Table S Pattern, lagged one period					Year 1	0.0%	-	
					Year 2	40.0%	220.97	
					Year 3	20.0%	110.49	
					Year 3	20.0%	110.49	
					Year 5	20.0%	110.49	
(Fig 25) Building and Equipment Maintenance Costs as a Percent of Materials							5.00%	
Source: Assumed							=0.05	
(Table U) Implied Maintenance Costs Derived from Figure 23 (\$M)					FY	Maintenance		
Source: Figure 25 times Table S Materials, lagged by one period					Year 1	-		
					Year 2	5.52		
					Year 3	2.76		
					Year 3	2.76		
					Year 5	2.76		
(Table V) Annual Maintenance Costs, assuming Year 1 is FY2025-26 (\$M)								
Source: Table U, Grown at CPI Growth, and Cohorted								
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
				FY2025-26	FY2026-27	FY2027-28	FY2028-29	FY2029-30
CPI Growth				3.3%	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
FY2025-26				-	-	-	-	-
FY2026-27					5.52	5.65	5.78	5.91
FY2027-28						2.76	2.82	2.89
FY2028-29							2.76	2.82
FY2029-30								2.76
Annual Costs				-	5.52	8.41	11.36	14.38
(Table W) Planned MegaWatt Construction Schedule					FY	Pattern	MegaWatts	Cumulative
Source: Table S Pattern times Figure 21, lagged one period					Year 1	0.0%	-	-
					Year 2	40.0%	12.00	12.00
					Year 3	20.0%	6.00	18.00
					Year 3	20.0%	6.00	24.00
					Year 5	20.0%	6.00	30.00

(Table X) Annual KiloWatt-Hours of Consumption									
<i>Source: The Adopted Commercial Price of Electricity, expressed as Dollars per KiloWatt-Hour</i>									
<i>Electricity equals Table W Cumulative, converted to KiloWatts, times 24 Hours times 365 Days</i>									
FY	Price (\$/kWh)	Electricity							
Year 1	0.1110	-							
Year 2	0.1072	105,120,000							
Year 3	0.1049	157,680,000							
Year 3	0.1038	210,240,000							
Year 5	0.1030	262,800,000							

(Table Y) Data Center Development Schedule									
<i>Source: Assumed</i>									
FY	Started								
FY2025-26	1								
FY2026-27	1								
FY2027-28	1								
FY2028-29	1								
FY2029-30	1								

(Table Z) Sales Tax Impact (\$M)									
<i>Source: Tables U, W, T, and X applied to cohorts defined in Table Y</i>									
FY	Materials	Sales Tax	Maintenance	Sales Tax	Equipment	Sales Tax	Electricity	Sales Tax	
FY2025-26	110.49	6.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY2026-27	165.73	9.94	5.52	0.33	220.97	13.26	11.27	0.68	
FY2027-28	220.97	13.26	13.94	0.84	331.46	19.89	27.57	1.65	
FY2028-29	276.22	16.57	25.30	1.52	441.94	26.52	49.11	2.95	
FY2029-30	276.22	16.57	39.68	2.38	552.43	33.15	75.82	4.55	

(Table α) Gross Receipts Impact (\$M)									
<i>Source: Cohort Electricity Sales defined in table Y times the tax rate</i>									
FY	Electricity	GRUT							
FY2025-26	-	-							
FY2026-27	11.27	0.29							
FY2027-28	27.57	0.72							
FY2028-29	49.11	1.28							
FY2029-30	75.82	1.97							

(Table β) Low Impact									
Sales Tax					Gross Receipts				
Cash					Recurring				
FY2025-26	-	(6.63)	FY2025-26	-	-				
FY2026-27	-	(24.21)	FY2026-27	-	(0.29)				
FY2027-28	(35.64)	(35.64)	FY2027-28	(0.72)	(0.72)				
FY2028-29	(47.55)	(47.55)	FY2028-29	(1.28)	(1.28)				
FY2029-30	(56.65)	(56.65)	FY2029-30	(1.97)	(1.97)				

(Table γ) Avg. High and Middle Impact, 2027-28 Only									
Sales Tax					Gross Receipts				
Cash					Recurring				
FY2025-26			FY2025-26						
FY2026-27			FY2026-27						
FY2027-28	(146.23)		FY2027-28	(6.54)					
FY2028-29			FY2028-29						
FY2029-30			FY2029-30						

		Weights										
	Maintenance	100.0%										
	Electricity	100.0%										
	Equipment	0.0%										
	Materials	0.0%										
		High	Middle	High	Middle	High	Middle	High	Middle			
		<i>Maintenance</i>	<i>Maintenance</i>	<i>Electricity</i>	<i>Electricity</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Materials</i>	<i>Materials</i>			
	FY2025-26	2.3	7.5	8.4	5.7	132.7	149.7	66.3	74.8			
	FY2026-27	5.7	14.9	15.0	10.8	167.4	142.5	83.7	71.3			
	FY2027-28	10.0	22.0	21.5	15.5	189.0	135.4	94.5	67.7			
	FY2028-29	15.0	28.9	28.3	19.9	200.7	128.3	100.4	64.1			
	FY2029-30	20.3	35.6	35.6	24.1	212.8	121.1	106.4	60.6			
		Average										
		<i>Maintenance</i>	<i>Electricity</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Materials</i>							
	FY2025-26	4.9	7.1	-	-							
	FY2026-27	10.3	12.9	-	-							
	FY2027-28	16.0	18.5	-	-							
	FY2028-29	21.9	24.1	-	-							
	FY2029-30	28.0	29.8	-	-							
		With Scale Down										
		<i>Maintenance</i>	<i>Electricity</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Materials</i>	TOTAL						
	FY2025-26	2.4	3.5	-	-	6.0						
	FY2026-27	5.1	6.5	-	-	11.6						
	FY2027-28	8.0	9.2	-	-	17.2						
	FY2028-29	11.0	12.0	-	-	23.0						
	FY2029-30	14.0	14.9	-	-	28.9						
		Gross Receipts										
		<i>High</i>	<i>Middle</i>	<i>Average</i>								
	FY2025-26	4.49	1.71	3.10								
	FY2026-27	6.42	3.23	4.82								
	FY2027-28	8.45	4.62	6.54								
	FY2028-29	10.64	5.95	8.29								
	FY2029-30	12.96	7.19	10.07								

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Highway Safety Fees

Issue: Motor Vehicle Registration Credit

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

Entire Bill

Partial Bill:

Sponsor(s): NA

Month/Year Impact Begins: 07/01/2025

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 04/30/2025

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Chapter 320 provides taxes, fees and charges on motor vehicles and for services provided by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.
- b. Proposed Change:** There shall be made available a one-time credit for a motor vehicle registration that is active on December 31, 2025, or a new registration issued between January 1, 2026 and December 31, 2026. To qualify for the credit, the motor vehicle must be a non-apportioned registered vehicle per section 320.08(1)(a), (b), (c), or (g); 2(a-d); 3(a-e) or 4(a-d), F.S. The credit shall apply to the base tag per section 320.08, F.S. and the following ancillary fees: sections 320.03(5), (6), and (9), F.S.; 320.06(1)(b)1., F.S.; 320.0801(2), F.S.; 320.0804, F.S.; 320.08046, F.S.; and 320.0805(2)(c) and (3)(b), F.S. The credit shall be granted to the registrant at the time the motor vehicle is next renewed, or a new registration is issued. The Department shall first apply the credit to a registration that expires after December 31, 2025. A registrant who renews before December 31, 2025, will have the credit apply to the next registration renewal. The department shall apply the credit to new registrations on or after January 1, 2026. No credit shall apply to a new registration issued on or after January 1, 2027. A credit shall not be granted to a registrant who is renewing a motor vehicle registration after the 10th day following the registration's expiration date. A registrant may only receive one credit for each vehicle registered during the time period. Beginning December 15, 2025 and each month thereafter, the Chief Financial Officer is authorized to transfer to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles amounts necessary for the department to provide transfers through the Motor Vehicle Clearing Trust Fund to the appropriate funds amounts credited. Up to \$860 million may be transferred through May 15, 2028. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall provide a monthly report to the Chief Financial Officer no later than the 15th day of the month prior to the month which the department shall provide credits. The report shall provide documentation of revenue received for the same month in calendar year 2025 and amounts necessary to credits for the following month. The Chief Financial Officer shall transfer no later than the 25th day of each month amounts to the motor vehicle clearing fund based upon this report. The department shall transfer amounts to the appropriate trust funds as credits are issued. The department shall submit a quarterly report documenting credits issued by trust funds, including those which are subject to the GR service charge. By the end of the month following each quarter, the department shall reconcile the amounts transferred from the Chief Financial Officer for that quarter with credits provided pursuant to this bill. Either the department will receive an additional transfer for a shortage or will refund an overage depending upon this reconciliation. This section expires June 30, 2028.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Highway Safety REC held February 25, 2025 and REC History

Phone and email contact with HSMV staff

Phone and email contact with DFS staff

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The current forecast of the taxes and fees to be credited is from the most recent Highway Safety REC. The number of impacted registrations as a percentage of total registrations and as a percentage of total registrations less vessels was calculated to be applied to the relevant ancillary fees because only applicable vehicles will be credited. The percentage of impacted heavy trucks that are over 10,000 pounds was calculated for the commercial vehicle surcharge. The percentage of registrations that pay the delinquent fee was calculated because the credit will not apply to those who are delinquent. It is assumed that 98% of biennials will return for a future registration. The current forecast was reduced to the fees that are applicable in the bill by reducing the current forecast to fees that are not delinquent and multiplying the ancillary fees by the applicable vehicle type percentage. For FY 2025-26, there will be impacts from credits for new and renewal registrants from January 2026 through June 2026. For FY 2026-27, there will be impacts from credits for biennial registrants who registered January 2025 through June 2025, and new and renewal registrants July 2026 through December 2026. For FY 2027-28, there will be impacts from credits for biennial registrants who registered July 2025 through December 2025. Once the total credits by fee was calculated for each fiscal year, the reduction by fund was calculated using the statutory distribution.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Highway Safety Fees

Issue: Motor Vehicle Registration Credit

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

The bill states that GR will be transferred to the Motor Vehicle Clearing fund each month to make the credited transfers. The amount transferred will be based upon the anticipated amount to be credited the next month, with a quarterly true-up. Therefore, the negative impact is to GR. The total GR transfers are capped at \$860 million. The cap will not be exceeded.

There is a negative impact to the GR service charge because the trust funds would have paid GR service charge for amounts from fees, but would not pay GR service charge on transfers from GR. This would create a positive impact on the trust funds made whole by the GR transfers that would otherwise have paid the GR service charge on fees.

Debt service for Education Capital Outlay Bonds and Seaport Bonds, which takes first priority, is paid from base tag revenue distributed per 320.20, F.S.

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(346.8)	0.0		
2026-27			(412.0)	0.0		
2027-28			(61.7)	0.0		
2028-29			0.0	0.0		
2029-30			0.0	0.0		

Trust	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			6.5	0.0		
2026-27			7.2	0.0		
2027-28			0.7	0.0		
2028-29			0.0	0.0		
2029-30			0.0	0.0		

GR Serv. Ch.	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26			(6.5)	0.0		
2026-27			(7.2)	0.0		
2027-28			(0.7)	0.0		
2028-29			0.0	0.0		
2029-30			0.0	0.0		

Revenue Distribution:

General Revenue Fund

General Revenue Service Charge

Various Trust Funds

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 04/30/2025) The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2025-26	(353.3)	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	(346.8)	0.0
2026-27	(419.2)	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	(412.0)	0.0
2027-28	(62.4)	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	(61.7)	0.0
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
1	Assumptions (Using FY 2023-24 actual data)											
2	# of Impacted Registrations	15,610,161										
3	# of Total Registrations	20,885,812	74.74%									
4	# of Total Registrations less Vessels	19,462,106	80.21%									
5	# of Comm Vehicle Surcharge	551,073										
6	# of Impacted Heavy Trucks > 10,000 lbs	241,078	43.75%									
7	# of Delinquent Fees	1,403,751	6.72%									
8	Returning PY Biennials		98.00%									
9												
				Current FCST				Current FCST (Applicable to Bill)				
10	Tax	Statute	Distribution	FY 2025-26 PY Bien.	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27 PY Bien.	FY 2026-27	FY 2025-26 PY Bien.	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27 PY Bien.	FY 2026-27	
11	FRVIS Fee	320.03(5)	HSOTF	\$ 2,145,481	\$ 11,784,059	\$ 2,179,355	\$ 11,888,716	\$ 1,495,768	\$ 8,215,509	\$ 1,519,384	\$ 8,288,473	
12	Air Pollution Fee	320.03(6)	APCTF	\$ 4,136,294	\$ 23,102,795	\$ 4,201,598	\$ 23,307,977	\$ 2,883,706	\$ 16,106,608	\$ 2,929,234	\$ 16,249,654	
13	Trans. Dis. Fee	320.03(9)	TDTF	\$ 4,771,115	\$ 21,347,995	\$ 4,857,926	\$ 21,508,293	\$ 4,450,445	\$ 19,913,180	\$ 4,531,421	\$ 20,062,704	
14	Original & Voluntary Replacements	320.06(1)	HSOTF		\$ 96,936,358		\$ 97,768,986		\$ 72,450,722		\$ 73,073,032	
15	Advanced Replacement Fee	320.06(1)	HSOTF	\$ 10,912,505	\$ 54,510,865	\$ 11,107,302	\$ 55,006,721	\$ 7,607,887	\$ 38,003,415	\$ 7,743,693	\$ 38,349,112	
16		Base Tag										
17	Motorcycle Base Tax	320.08(1)(a)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ 1,215,595	\$ 5,806,128	\$ 1,223,019	\$ 5,844,267	\$ 1,133,894	\$ 5,415,894	\$ 1,140,819	\$ 5,451,470	
18	Moped Base Tax	320.08(1)(b)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ 1,311	\$ 6,729	\$ 1,319	\$ 6,773	\$ 1,223	\$ 6,276	\$ 1,231	\$ 6,318	
19	Antique Motorcycle	320.08(1)(g)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ 64,513	\$ 319,470	\$ 64,907	\$ 321,568	\$ 60,177	\$ 297,998	\$ 60,544	\$ 299,955	
20	Antique Automobile or Street Rod	320.08(2)(a)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ 495,175	\$ 2,052,838	\$ 498,200	\$ 2,066,323	\$ 461,894	\$ 1,914,866	\$ 464,715	\$ 1,927,444	
21	Auto less than 2,500 lbs	320.08(2)(b)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ 995,852	\$ 4,182,962	\$ 1,005,264	\$ 4,111,690	\$ 928,920	\$ 3,901,822	\$ 937,700	\$ 3,835,340	
22	Auto 2,500 - 3,499 lbs	320.08(2)(c)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ 29,234,088	\$ 133,390,337	\$ 29,586,019	\$ 133,127,552	\$ 27,269,243	\$ 124,425,073	\$ 27,597,521	\$ 124,179,950	
23	Auto 3,500 or more lbs	320.08(2)(d)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ 46,893,435	\$ 202,897,333	\$ 47,508,864	\$ 206,699,030	\$ 43,741,692	\$ 189,260,452	\$ 44,315,758	\$ 192,806,634	
24	Trucks - less than 2,000 lbs	320.08(3)(a)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ 3,093	\$ 14,461	\$ 2,740	\$ 14,501	\$ 2,885	\$ 13,489	\$ 2,556	\$ 13,526	
25	Trucks - 2,000 - 2,999 lbs	320.08(3)(b)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ 97,862	\$ 682,095	\$ 109,423	\$ 683,965	\$ 91,284	\$ 636,251	\$ 102,069	\$ 637,995	
26	Trucks - 3,000 to 4,999 lbs	320.08(3)(c)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ 9,103,518	\$ 46,551,564	\$ 8,874,396	\$ 46,679,185	\$ 8,491,663	\$ 43,422,799	\$ 8,277,941	\$ 43,541,842	
27	Truck - GOAT	320.08(3)(d)	320.20 DOE/STTF		\$ 4,643		\$ 4,674		\$ 4,331		\$ 4,359	
28	Antique Truck	320.08(3)(e)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ 191,600	\$ 872,463	\$ 192,771	\$ 878,194	\$ 178,723	\$ 813,824	\$ 179,814	\$ 819,170	
29	Heavy Trucks 5,001 to 5,999	320.08(4)(a)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ 4,614,801	\$ 25,289,652	\$ 4,215,144	\$ 25,733,892	\$ 4,304,636	\$ 23,589,916	\$ 3,931,841	\$ 24,004,298	
30	Heavy Trucks 6,000 to 7,999	320.08(4)(b)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ 8,687,051	\$ 53,260,208	\$ 8,080,422	\$ 54,195,780	\$ 8,103,188	\$ 49,680,550	\$ 7,537,331	\$ 50,553,241	
31	Heavy Trucks 8,000 to 9,999	320.08(4)(c)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ 3,054,704	\$ 24,931,525	\$ 3,105,011	\$ 25,369,474	\$ 2,849,395	\$ 23,255,859	\$ 2,896,321	\$ 23,664,373	
32	Heavy Trucks 10,000 to 14,999	320.08(4)(d)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ 3,046,864	\$ 29,947,974	\$ 3,097,042	\$ 30,474,041	\$ 2,842,082	\$ 27,935,148	\$ 2,888,887	\$ 28,425,858	
33	Commercial Motor Vehicle Surcharge	320.0801	50% GR, 50% STTF	\$ 279,910	\$ 5,990,616	\$ 284,520	\$ 6,095,847	\$ 114,222	\$ 2,444,575	\$ 116,103	\$ 2,487,517	
34	STTF Surcharge	320.0804	83% STTF, 17% HSOTF	\$ 4,847,225	\$ 24,627,513	\$ 4,927,120	\$ 24,850,280	\$ 3,626,555	\$ 18,425,600	\$ 3,686,330	\$ 18,592,268	
35	DJJ Surcharge	320.08046	DJJ GDTF	\$ 4,040,048	\$ 20,553,245	\$ 4,106,638	\$ 20,739,158	\$ 3,022,648	\$ 15,377,350	\$ 3,072,469	\$ 15,516,444	
36	Presitige/Specialty Plates Fee	320.0805(2)(c) & 3(b)	HSOTF	\$ 2,661,959	\$ 11,708,897	\$ 2,709,477	\$ 11,815,682	\$ 1,855,842	\$ 8,163,108	\$ 1,888,970	\$ 8,237,556	
37												
38												
39				Notes:								
40				1. Debt service for Education Capital Outlay and Seaport Bonds is paid from base tag revenue distributed per 320.20, F.S. (debt service takes first priority).								
41				2. The advanced replacement fee is \$28 paid over ten years. The \$2.80 savings would still be owed in the tenth year.								
42												
43												
44												
45												
46												
47												
48												
49												
50												
51												
52												

	A	B	C	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	Assumptions (Using FY 2023-24 actual data)									
2	# of Impacted Registrations	15,610,161								
3	# of Total Registrations	20,885,812	74.74%							
4	# of Total Registrations less Vessels	19,462,106	80.21%							
5	# of Comm Vehicle Surcharge	551,073								
6	# of Impacted Heavy Trucks > 10,000 lbs	241,078	43.75%							
7	# of Delinquent Fees	1,403,751	6.72%							
8	Returning PY Biennials		98.00%							
9										
							Reductions			
10	Tax	Statute	Distribution	FY 2025-26 New and Renewal Jan-June	FY 2025-26 Total	FY 2026-27 from FY 2025-26 PY Biennials Jan-June	FY 2026-27 New and Renewal July-Dec	FY 2026-27 Total	FY 2027-28 from FY 2026-27 PY Biennials July-Dec	FY 2027-28 Total
11	FRVIS Fee	320.03(5)	HSOTF	\$ (4,107,754)	\$ (4,107,754)	\$ (732,926)	\$ (4,144,236)	\$ (4,877,163)	\$ (744,498)	\$ (744,498)
12	Air Pollution Fee	320.03(6)	APCTF	\$ (8,053,304)	\$ (8,053,304)	\$ (1,413,016)	\$ (8,124,827)	\$ (9,537,843)	\$ (1,435,325)	\$ (1,435,325)
13	Trans. Dis. Fee	320.03(9)	TDTF	\$ (9,956,590)	\$ (9,956,590)	\$ (2,180,718)	\$ (10,031,352)	\$ (12,212,070)	\$ (2,220,396)	\$ (2,220,396)
14	Original & Voluntary Replacements	320.06(1)	HSOTF	\$ (36,225,361)	\$ (36,225,361)		\$ (36,536,516)	\$ (36,536,516)		\$ -
15	Advanced Replacement Fee	320.06(1)	HSOTF	\$ (19,001,708)	\$ (19,001,708)	\$ (3,727,864)	\$ (19,174,556)	\$ (22,902,420)	\$ (3,794,409)	\$ (3,794,409)
16		Base Tag								
17	Motorcycle Base Tax	320.08(1)(a)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ (2,707,947)	\$ (2,707,947)	\$ (555,608)	\$ (2,725,735)	\$ (3,281,343)	\$ (559,001)	\$ (559,001)
18	Moped Base Tax	320.08(1)(b)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ (3,138)	\$ (3,138)	\$ (599)	\$ (3,159)	\$ (3,758)	\$ (603)	\$ (603)
19	Antique Motorcycle	320.08(1)(g)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ (148,999)	\$ (148,999)	\$ (29,487)	\$ (149,978)	\$ (179,464)	\$ (29,667)	\$ (29,667)
20	Antique Automobile or Street Rod	320.08(2)(a)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ (957,433)	\$ (957,433)	\$ (226,328)	\$ (963,722)	\$ (1,190,050)	\$ (227,711)	\$ (227,711)
21	Auto less than 2,500 lbs	320.08(2)(b)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ (1,950,911)	\$ (1,950,911)	\$ (455,171)	\$ (1,917,670)	\$ (2,372,841)	\$ (459,473)	\$ (459,473)
22	Auto 2,500 - 3,499 lbs	320.08(2)(c)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ (62,212,536)	\$ (62,212,536)	\$ (13,361,929)	\$ (62,089,975)	\$ (75,451,904)	\$ (13,522,785)	\$ (13,522,785)
23	Auto 3,500 or more lbs	320.08(2)(d)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ (94,630,226)	\$ (94,630,226)	\$ (21,433,429)	\$ (96,403,317)	\$ (117,836,746)	\$ (21,714,721)	\$ (21,714,721)
24	Trucks - less than 2,000 lbs	320.08(3)(a)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ (6,745)	\$ (6,745)	\$ (1,413)	\$ (6,763)	\$ (8,177)	\$ (1,253)	\$ (1,253)
25	Trucks - 2,000 - 2,999 lbs	320.08(3)(b)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ (318,126)	\$ (318,126)	\$ (44,729)	\$ (318,998)	\$ (363,727)	\$ (50,014)	\$ (50,014)
26	Trucks - 3,000 to 4,999 lbs	320.08(3)(c)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ (21,711,399)	\$ (21,711,399)	\$ (4,160,915)	\$ (21,770,921)	\$ (25,931,836)	\$ (4,056,191)	\$ (4,056,191)
27	Truck - GOAT	320.08(3)(d)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ (2,165)	\$ (2,165)		\$ (2,180)	\$ (2,180)		\$ -
28	Antique Truck	320.08(3)(e)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ (406,912)	\$ (406,912)	\$ (87,574)	\$ (409,585)	\$ (497,159)	\$ (88,109)	\$ (88,109)
29	Heavy Trucks 5,001 to 5,999	320.08(4)(a)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ (11,794,958)	\$ (11,794,958)	\$ (2,109,272)	\$ (12,002,149)	\$ (14,111,421)	\$ (1,926,602)	\$ (1,926,602)
30	Heavy Trucks 6,000 to 7,999	320.08(4)(b)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ (24,840,275)	\$ (24,840,275)	\$ (3,970,562)	\$ (25,276,621)	\$ (29,247,183)	\$ (3,693,292)	\$ (3,693,292)
31	Heavy Trucks 8,000 to 9,999	320.08(4)(c)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ (11,627,930)	\$ (11,627,930)	\$ (1,396,204)	\$ (11,832,186)	\$ (13,228,390)	\$ (1,419,197)	\$ (1,419,197)
32	Heavy Trucks 10,000 to 14,999	320.08(4)(d)	320.20 DOE/STTF	\$ (13,967,574)	\$ (13,967,574)	\$ (1,392,620)	\$ (14,212,929)	\$ (15,605,549)	\$ (1,415,555)	\$ (1,415,555)
33	Commercial Motor Vehicle Surcharge	320.0801	50% GR, 50% STTF	\$ (1,222,288)	\$ (1,222,288)	\$ (55,969)	\$ (1,243,758)	\$ (1,299,727)	\$ (56,891)	\$ (56,891)
34	STTF Surcharge	320.0804	83% STTF, 17% HSOTF	\$ (9,212,800)	\$ (9,212,800)	\$ (1,777,012)	\$ (9,296,134)	\$ (11,073,146)	\$ (1,806,302)	\$ (1,806,302)
35	DJJ Surcharge	320.08046	DJJ GDTF	\$ (7,688,675)	\$ (7,688,675)	\$ (1,481,098)	\$ (7,758,222)	\$ (9,239,320)	\$ (1,505,510)	\$ (1,505,510)
36	Presitige/Specialty Plates Fee	320.0805(2)(c) & 3(b)	HSOTF	\$ (4,081,554)	\$ (4,081,554)	\$ (909,362)	\$ (4,118,778)	\$ (5,028,140)	\$ (925,595)	\$ (925,595)
37										
38										
39				Fund Impacts						
40					FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28			
41				GR	\$ (611,144)	\$ (649,864)	\$ (28,445)			
42				HSOTF	\$ (64,982,553)	\$ (71,226,674)	\$ (5,771,574)			
43				STTF	\$ (255,545,041)	\$ (309,152,302)	\$ (50,691,849)			
44				APCTF	\$ (8,053,304)	\$ (9,537,843)	\$ (1,435,325)			
45				TDTF	\$ (9,956,590)	\$ (12,212,070)	\$ (2,220,396)			
46				DJJ GDTF	\$ (7,688,675)	\$ (9,239,320)	\$ (1,505,510)			
47				Total	\$ (346,837,307)	\$ (412,018,073)	\$ (61,653,100)			
48				Cap Check	\$ 513,162,693	\$ 101,144,620	\$ 39,491,521			
49										
50				GR Transfer	\$ (346,837,307)	\$ (412,018,073)	\$ (61,653,100)			
51				GR S.C. Adjustment	\$ (6,457,963)	\$ (7,200,307)	\$ (696,993)			
52										