

NOTE CHANGE IN MEETING DATE



AGENDA

CITIZENS ACCOUNTABILITY TASK FORCE

Meeting 2026-05

Monday, August 3, 2026 - 6:00 P.M.

Council Chambers, 120 Malabar Road SE, Palm Bay, Florida 32907

CALL TO ORDER:

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:

ROLL CALL:

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

1. Meeting 2026-04; July 9, 2026.

PUBLIC COMMENTS (Non-agenda Items Only):

Public Comments on Agenda Items – Individuals wishing to address items on the agenda can do so at the time the item is being considered by the Task Force. The Chairperson will ask for public comment prior to the Task Force taking action on the item. Speakers are limited to three (3) minutes each for agenda and non-agenda items.

NEW BUSINESS:

1. Discussion of Property Tax Reform.
 - a. Zencity Survey on Property Taxes.
 - b. Exercise in Cutting Services.

ADJOURNMENT:

If an individual decides to appeal any decision made by the Citizens Accountability Task Force with respect to any matter considered at this meeting, a record of the proceedings will be required, and the individual will need to ensure that a verbatim transcript of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and

THIS MEETING IS BROADCAST LIVE ON THE CITY'S WEBSITE.

evidence upon which the appeal is based (Section 286.0105, Florida Statutes). Such person must provide a method for recording the proceedings verbatim.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, persons needing special accommodations for this meeting shall contact the Office of the City Clerk at (321) 952-3414 or Florida Relay System at 711.

If you use assistive technology (such as a Braille reader, a screen reader, or TTY) and the format of any material on this website or documents contained therein interferes with your ability to access information, please contact us. To enable us to respond in a manner most helpful to you, please indicate the nature of your accessibility problem, the preferred format in which to receive the material, the web address of the requested material, and your contact information. Users who need accessibility assistance can also contact us by phone through the Federal Information Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339 for TTY/Voice communication.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, Citizens' Accountability Task Force
FROM: Lee R. Feldman, ICMA-CM RETIRED, Facilitator
DATE: August 3, 2026
RE: Florida Property Tax Reform — CS/HJR 1F, the State Revenue Estimate for Palm Bay, and the Zencity Statewide Survey

Disclosure

The survey described in the third section of this memorandum was commissioned and funded by Zencity, and I serve as a Senior Advisor for Local Government to that firm and am quoted in the report. I provide this summary in my capacity as Facilitator to the Task Force, and members should weigh the source accordingly. None of the fiscal figures in this memorandum come from Zencity. They are drawn from the State of Florida Revenue Estimating Conference impact statement for CS/HJR 1F, adopted July 10, 2026, which is attached and is a public document available independently.

Purpose of This Memorandum

This memorandum accompanies New Business at Meeting 2026-05 on Monday, August 3, 2026 — Discussion of Property Tax Reform. It summarizes three things: the provisions of the constitutional amendment appearing on the November 2026 ballot, the State of Florida's published revenue estimate for the City of Palm Bay and other Brevard County taxing authorities, and the findings of a statewide survey of Florida residents on the same subject.

This memorandum is informational. It is not an analysis of the merits of the ballot measure, it makes no recommendation, and it takes no position on how anyone should vote. Both underlying source documents are attached in full so that members may read them directly.

The Ballot Measure

On November 3, 2026, Florida voters will consider a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Florida Constitution (CS/HJR 1F). Approval by 60 percent of those voting is required for adoption. Apart from one provision requiring future legislation, the measure is self-executing and would first apply to the 2027 tax roll. The Revenue Estimating Conference summarizes its provisions as follows:

- **Second homestead exemption.** For individuals who maintained a permanent residence in Florida as of December 31, 2026, the second homestead exemption, applicable to non-school taxes, becomes \$150,000 in 2027 and \$250,000 in 2028, adjusted annually by CPI beginning in 2029. Under the measure this exemption applies to the total non-school assessed value. Under current law the second exemption applies only to non-school assessed value above \$50,000, with a 2026 maximum of \$76,411.

- **Individuals who were not permanent residents on December 31, 2026.** These individuals receive a \$50,000 second homestead exemption for four years, CPI-adjusted, and the larger adjusted exemption in the fifth year. Counties and municipalities may shorten the four-year period by a two-thirds vote of the governing body where the resulting revenue reduction is warranted for a critical local need.
- **First homestead exemption.** The first \$25,000 exemption would apply only to school assessed value. It would no longer apply to county and municipal levies.
- **Non-homestead assessment limitation.** The annual growth cap on non-school assessed value for non-homestead, non-agricultural parcels would be reduced from 10 percent to 5 percent.
- **Limitation on ad valorem spending.** Article VII, Section 9 would be amended to provide limited categories on which ad valorem revenue generated by counties and municipalities may be spent. The Conference did not quantify the effect of this provision.
- **Future legislative action.** The measure directs the Legislature to prescribe a uniform procedure for counties and municipalities to increase the second homestead exemption such that all homesteads are fully exempt from county and municipal levies. No timeline or limit is provided. The Conference assigned no fiscal impact to this provision because it depends on future legislative action. Special districts may, by voter referendum, adjust the exemption upward to all remaining homestead value.

The State Revenue Estimate

The Revenue Estimating Conference adopted its impact statement for CS/HJR 1F on July 10, 2026, and published estimated impacts for each county, municipality, and special district in the state. The figures below are drawn from that document, which is attached. If the amendment is not approved, the estimated impact is zero.

Fiscal Year	City of Palm Bay	Share of City ad valorem	Brevard County	Special districts in Brevard
FY 2026–27	—	—	—	—
FY 2027–28	\$22,062,426	~33%	\$67,618,643	\$4,373,522
FY 2028–29	\$35,662,518	~53%	\$116,298,603	\$7,510,075
FY 2029–30	\$38,426,577	~57%	\$125,825,318	\$8,134,642
FY 2030–31	\$41,401,883	~62%	\$136,150,856	\$8,812,162
FY 2031–32 (recurring)	\$44,464,412	~66%	\$146,785,511	\$9,509,826

Source: Revenue Estimating Conference, CS/HJR 1F, Adopted Impact by Government Type Within Each County, Addendum 1 (July 10, 2026). Figures are estimated annual recurring reductions, not cumulative. The share column compares each year's estimated reduction to the City's estimated FY2026 ad valorem collections of approximately \$66.9 million; it is a static comparison against a single base year and does not account for growth in collections over the forecast period.

Selected figures from the State estimate

\$22,062,426 — the estimated City of Palm Bay reduction in FY 2027–28, the first year of impact.

\$44,464,412 — the estimated recurring annual reduction for the City at full phase-in (FY 2031–32).

\$11.8 billion — the estimated statewide recurring reduction across all counties, municipalities, and special districts. The City of Palm Bay accounts for approximately 1.4 percent of the statewide municipal total.

For context: Article VII, Section 9 of the Florida Constitution limits municipal operating millage to 10 mills. One mill currently generates approximately \$10.1 million for the City.

Palm Bay residents also fall within the jurisdiction of Brevard County and several independent special districts, each of which has its own estimated impact. Those figures appear in the table above and in full detail in the attached State document.

The Zencity Statewide Survey

Zencity surveyed 602 Florida residents between June 10 and June 14, 2026, recruited online and weighted to the state distribution of race, ethnicity, age, and gender using U.S. Census data. A companion national sample of 1,909 respondents addressed local government funding generally. The full report is attached. Its principal findings:

- **Familiarity with the amendment.** Forty percent of Florida residents reported being extremely or very familiar with the amendment; 35 percent were somewhat familiar and 25 percent slightly or not at all familiar. Among homeowners, 46 percent reported being extremely or very familiar, compared with 31 percent of renters. Separately, 32 percent of respondents reported being extremely or very familiar with how their local government pays for the services it provides.
- **Concern about service reductions.** Fifty-nine percent were somewhat or very concerned that their city or county would have to cut services because of lost property tax revenue. By age, 72 percent of respondents 18 to 34 expressed some level of concern, compared with 54 percent among both the 35–54 and 55-and-older groups.
- **Property taxes and housing affordability.** Fifty-seven percent were somewhat or very concerned that property taxes make it financially difficult to remain in their current home. Among renters the figure was 63 percent; among owners, 56 percent. Concern was highest among residents with a high school degree or less (66 percent) and lowest among those with a higher education degree (44 percent).
- **Property insurance.** Sixty-three percent were concerned that property insurance makes it financially difficult to remain in their current home, compared with 57 percent for property taxes. Insurance concern was reported at 47 percent among residents 18 to 34, 64 percent among those 35 to 54, and 70 percent among residents 55 and older, and was reported almost identically by owners and renters.

Respondents were also asked which services their local government should reduce if it had to make budget cuts, selecting up to five from a list of nineteen. Zencity published the six most frequently selected and the six least frequently selected:

Services residents would reduce first	% selecting	Rank of 19	Provided in Palm Bay by
Economic development — business attraction, downtown	40%	1	City
Code enforcement	31%	2	City
Planning and zoning	28%	3	City
Urban forestry and landscaping	23%	4	City
Mosquito control	22%	5 (tie)	County
Public libraries	22%	5 (tie)	County
Services residents would protect	% selecting	Rank of 19	Provided in Palm Bay by
Senior services — centers and assistance	8%	19 (most protected)	City
Stormwater and drainage	10%	16 (tie)	City
Solid waste and trash collection	10%	16 (tie)	City
Public safety — police, fire, EMS	10%	16 (tie)	City
Traffic signals and signage	13%	14 (tie)	City / County
Public health services	13%	14 (tie)	County / State

Source: Zencity, Property Tax Survey — State Focus: Florida (July 2026), n=602 Florida residents; select up to five of nineteen, randomized order. Zencity did not publish results for the seven middle-ranked services. The final column is added for reference and is not part of the Zencity report.

Two of the services on the survey list are not City of Palm Bay functions. Mosquito control in Palm Bay is provided by the Brevard County Mosquito Control District, a dependent special district of Brevard County; the City directs inquiries to the County. Library service is provided by the Brevard County Library System, which operates the Franklin T. DeGroodt Memorial Library and the Palm Bay Public Library and is funded through a county library taxing district. Public health services are likewise a County and State function. The survey instrument used a general list of municipal services rather than a service inventory specific to any one city.

The survey also reports variation by age and education within individual service categories. Selection of economic development for reduction rose from 29 percent among respondents 18 to 34 to 53 percent among those 55 and older, and from 33 percent among respondents with a high school degree or less to 46 percent among those with a higher education degree. Selection of planning and zoning for reduction was highest among respondents 18 to 34 (36 percent) and declined with education level.

Attachments:

- Florida Revenue Estimating Conference, Ad Valorem — Homestead Exemption Increases; Assessment Increase Limitation 10% to 5%, CS/HJR 1F, adopted July 10, 2026 (impact statement, county detail, and Addenda 1 and 2).
- Zencity, Property Tax Survey — State Focus: Florida, July 2026.



Property Tax Survey

State Focus: Florida

July 2026



Introduction

The Property Tax Reckoning

This November, Florida voters decide the fate of Amendment 3, a constitutional amendment that would raise the homestead exemption from \$50,000 to \$150,000 in 2027, then to \$250,000 in 2028. It needs 60% approval to pass. Local government department heads are already warning elected officials they'll have to cut staff and roll back services if it does. Fact-checkers are picking apart claims that the cuts amount to "defunding" local government. Orange County estimates it could lose \$160 million in year one. Broward County, \$195 million.

For city and county leaders, this comes down to trust. Do residents believe local government spends their money well enough to keep funding it at current levels? Do they understand what actually gets cut if the money isn't there?

Most local leaders are responding to public sentiment they can't fully see. The loudest residents, the ones who show up to commission meetings, who post, who organize, are visible. The broader population is not. Budget decisions are being made under pressure, with incomplete information about what residents across the community actually believe.

This report is designed to help close that gap.

As Amendment 3 heads to a vote, property tax policy has moved from a line item on a budget worksheet to a defining issue in how Florida's local governments operate. Local leaders are now navigating the tension between real relief for homeowners and the services that property tax revenue funds today: public safety, code enforcement, senior programs, and more.

This report analyzes current sentiment across Florida to identify where residents actually stand on the amendment: how aware they are, how worried they are about service cuts, and where they'd want cuts to land if it passes. By looking past assumptions about who supports property tax relief and why, this analysis gives local leaders an evidence-based read on what residents will accept and what they won't.

Zencity surveyed a representative sample of 602 Florida residents on awareness of and sentiment toward the amendment, alongside a broader sample of 1,909 Americans on trust in local government funding generally. This report provides Florida-specific benchmarks to help local leaders build an evidence-based case for budget decisions and community communication, ahead of a vote that could reshape local revenue starting in 2027.



If Amendment 3 passes, Florida cities and counties will face difficult decisions balancing their service levels, millage rates, and reserves.

Lee Feldman

Sr. Advisor for Local Government, Zencity

Key Findings



Only 4 in 10 residents know about the amendment

Each figure represents 10% of Florida residents surveyed.

At a Glance

How aware are Florida residents of the amendment — and does awareness vary by who they are?

Most residents have **limited familiarity** with how their local government **funds its services in general**, with just 32% saying they are aware. **Familiarity with the amendment** specifically is similarly **low**, with only 40% familiar, and **awareness splits sharply by home ownership**: 46% of owners report being extremely or very familiar compared to just 31% of renters.

EXTREMELY / VERY FAMILIAR,
BY HOUSING

Homeowners

46%



Renters

31%



Are residents worried about what the amendment means for their services — and if so, where do they want cuts to fall?

A **majority** of residents (59%) are **concerned** that lost property tax revenue will **force service cuts**, with concern highest among younger residents. When asked where **cuts should fall**, residents converge on **economic development and downtown/business attraction** (40%), while showing strong reluctance to touch core services like public safety, solid waste, and senior programs.



40%

say cut economic
development first

Are property taxes the biggest threat to housing affordability — or does insurance worry residents more?

Residents are concerned about both **property taxes and property insurance at similar levels**, 57% and 63% respectively, a modest gap rather than a clear-cut difference. **Property tax** worry is highest among **renters and less-educated residents**, while insurance worry is felt almost equally by **owners and renters and rises steadily with age**.

57%

Property taxes

63%

Property insurance

Survey Methodology

Sample

602 respondents were recruited online between **June 10 and June 14, 2026** using targeted ads on various platforms (e.g., social media, apps for Android and IOS) as well as online survey panels. Using data from the **US Census Bureau**, this survey employed quotas to match the distribution of **race, ethnicity, age, and gender** in Florida, ensuring that the sample represents the entire population of the area.

Weighted survey results have demographics that are representative of the demographic profile of 18+ residents of the United States. This survey was commissioned and funded by Zencity.

Weighting

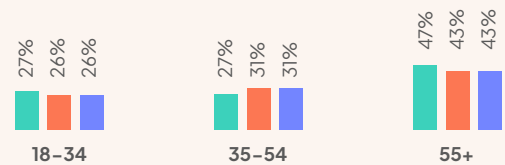
To make sure our sample is representative, a technique called **rake-weighting** was used to balance out any remaining differences between the makeup of the survey respondents and the community. This process serves as a **statistical safeguard** against any demographic group being overrepresented or underrepresented in the final score calculations by giving **overrepresented groups a lower weight** and **underrepresented groups a higher weight** in the analysis.

Sample Demographics Key

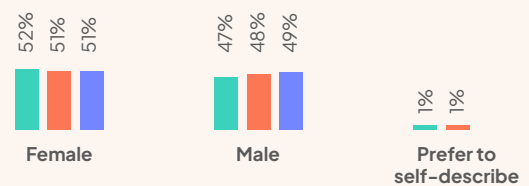
- **Unweighted demographics** - What we collected, without adjustments.
- **Weighted demographics** - Our sample, adjusted to be representative of the population.
- **Population demographics** - The demographics of the 18+ population.

Percentages exclude respondents who did not report the specified demographic characteristic

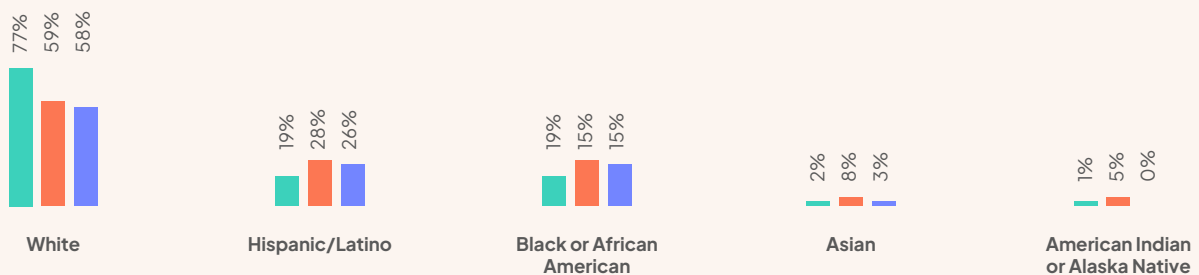
Age



Gender



Ethnicity



How aware are Florida residents of the amendment — and does awareness vary by who they are?

Q: How familiar are you with how your local government pays for the services it provides?
[Single select, N=1909]



Familiarity with local funding is low across the board



Each figure represents 10% of Florida residents surveyed.



Familiarity by education

High school degree or less



Some college or college degree



Higher education degree



Insight:

Familiarity with local government funding is low across the board, with 47% describing themselves as only "somewhat" familiar and just 32% saying they are extremely or very familiar. Education shapes the picture at the low end: residents with a high school degree or less are more than twice as likely as those with a higher education degree to report being slightly or not at all familiar (23% vs. 10%).

How aware are Florida residents

of the amendment — and does awareness vary by who they are?

Q: How familiar are you with this amendment?

[Single select, N=602]



Familiarity with the amendment is low overall, with renters noticeably less familiar than homeowners

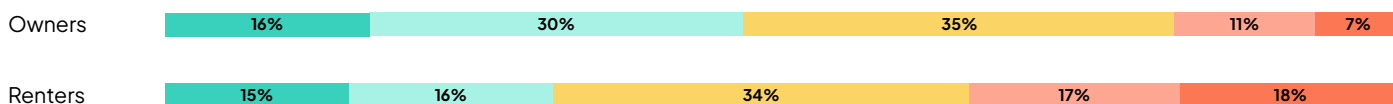
In November 2026, the General Ballot Election will ask Floridians to vote on a constitutional amendment that will reduce property taxes received by local governments by increasing the homestead property tax exemption.



Insight:

Despite the amendment's direct fiscal implications, most residents report limited familiarity with it: 35% are only somewhat familiar and 25% report being slightly or not at all familiar, while just 40% say they are extremely or very familiar. Homeowners are somewhat better acquainted with the amendment than renters — 46% of owners report being extremely or very familiar compared to 31% of renters, who are also considerably more likely to say they are not familiar at all (35% vs. roughly 11%).

Familiarity by home ownership



Are residents worried about what the amendment means for their services — and if so, where do they want cuts to fall?

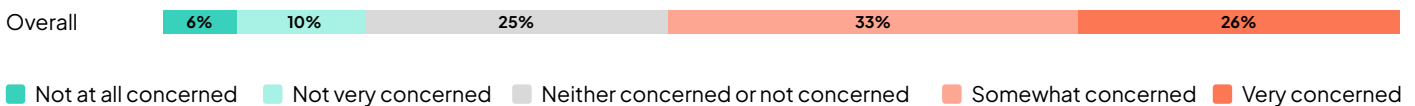
Yes, and residents want cuts aimed at economic development, not core services

Most residents are concerned that lost property tax revenue will lead to service cuts, particularly younger residents

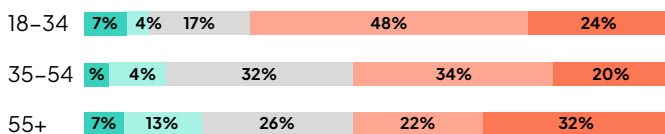
In November 2026, the General Ballot Election will ask Floridians to vote on a constitutional amendment that will reduce property taxes received by local governments by increasing the homestead property tax exemption. If passed, this amendment may lead to changes in your local government's budget.



Q: How concerned are you that your city or county would have to cut services because of the loss in property tax revenue? [Single select, N=602]



Concerns by age:



Concern runs highest among younger residents



Concern is running ahead of engagement — awareness of the amendment itself is still limited

Insight:

A majority of residents, 59%, say they are somewhat or very concerned that their city or county will have to cut services because of lost property tax revenue. This concern is not evenly distributed by age: 72% of residents 18–34 express some level of concern, compared to 54% among both the 35–54 and 55+ age group. Paired with Q4's finding that awareness of the amendment itself is still limited, this suggests concern about its downstream effects is running ahead of engagement with the policy driving them.

Are residents worried about what the amendment means for their services — and if so, where do they want cuts to fall?

Yes, and residents want cuts aimed at economic development, not core services

Economic development and regulatory functions are residents' top targets for cuts, while core services stay protected

In November 2026, the General Ballot Election will ask Floridians to vote on a constitutional amendment that will reduce property taxes received by local governments by increasing the homestead property tax exemption. If passed, this amendment may lead to changes in your local government's budget.



Q: If your local government had to make budget cuts, which services should it reduce?

Please pick up to 5 services [Randomize, Select up to 5, N=602]



Top services to reduce

Economic development — business attraction, downtown/comme

40%

Code enforcement — property standards and nuisance abatement

31%

Planning and zoning — land use and long-range planning

28%

Urban forestry and landscaping — tree maintenance, medians, public greenery

23%

Mosquito control — spraying and abatement

22%

Public libraries — branches, hours, collections, staff

22%

Services to preserve

Senior services — community centers and assistance

8%

Stormwater and drainage — flood control infrastructure

10%

Solid waste and trash collection — pickup and recycling

10%

Public safety — police, fire, EMS/ambulance

10%

Traffic signals and signage — upkeep and replacement

13%

Public health services — local clinics and sanitation

13%

Where residents would cut first

and who's driving it

In November 2026, the General Ballot Election will ask Floridians to vote on a constitutional amendment that will reduce property taxes received by local governments by increasing the homestead property tax exemption. If passed, this amendment may lead to changes in your local government's budget.

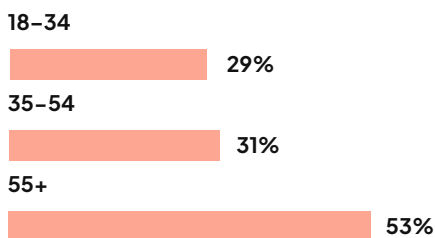
Q3: If your local government had to make budget cuts, which services should it reduce?

Please pick up to 5 services *[Randomize, Select up to 5, N=602]*

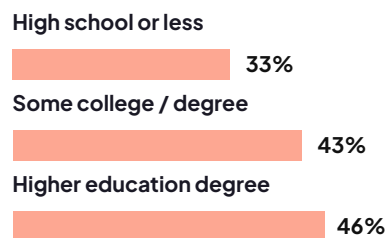
Economic development 40%



Support for cutting economic development spending increases sharply with age



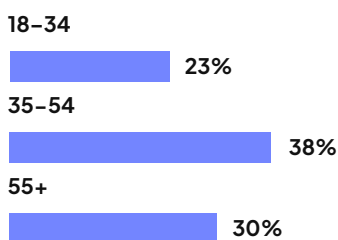
Willingness to cut economic development spending increases with education level



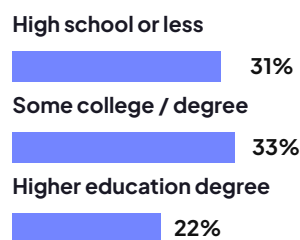
Code enforcement — property standards & nuisance abatement 31%



Support for cutting code enforcement is highest among middle aged residents



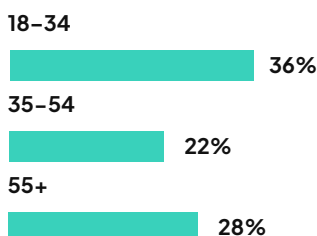
Residents with some college or college degree are most likely to support cutting code enforcement



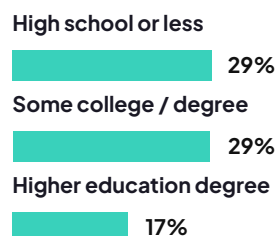
Planning and zoning — land use & long-range planning 28%



Younger residents are the most likely to support cutting planning and zoning



Willingness to cut planning and zoning spending decreases with education level



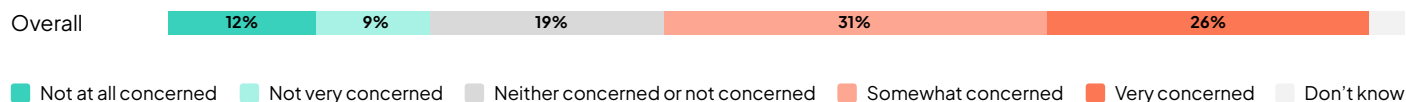
Are property taxes the biggest threat to housing affordability or does insurance worry residents more?

Residents are almost equally worried about both, and the amendment only addresses one.

Most residents worry property taxes threaten their ability to stay in their home, especially those with a high school degree or less

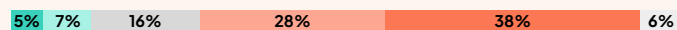
A majority of residents, 57%, say they are somewhat or very concerned that **property taxes make it financially difficult to remain in their current home**. This concern varies by education: 66% of residents with a high school degree or less report concern, compared to 55% among those with some college and 44% among residents with a higher education degree. This gradient suggests **affordability pressure from property taxes is not evenly felt**, and is **concentrated among residents with less formal education**.

Q: How concerned are you that property taxes make it financially difficult for you to remain in your current home? *[Single select, N=602]*

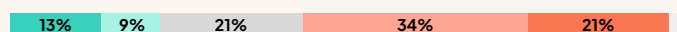


Concern by education

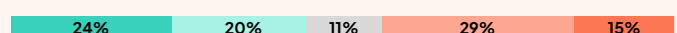
High school degree or less



Some college or college degree



Higher education degree



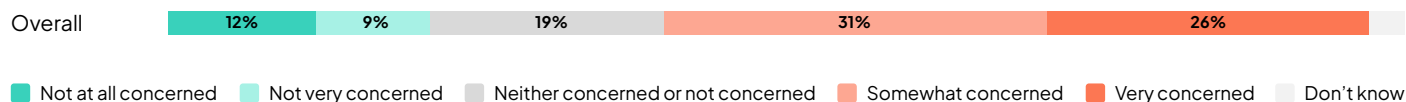
Are property taxes the biggest threat to housing affordability or does property insurance worry residents more?

Residents are almost equally worried about both, and the amendment only addresses one.

Renters feel more property tax strain than owners, despite the amendment's relief being structured around ownership

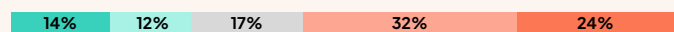
Despite the amendment's homestead exemption applying only to owner-occupied properties, **renters report feeling more financial pressure from property taxes** than owners. 63% of renters say they are concerned that property taxes make it difficult to remain in their home, compared to 56% of owners. This suggests **property tax costs are being passed through to renters**, leaving a segment the amendment does not directly relieve facing comparable, or greater, affordability strain than the homeowners it targets.

Q: How concerned are you that property taxes make it financially difficult for you to remain in your current home? *[Single select, N=602]*



Concern by home ownership

Owners



Renters



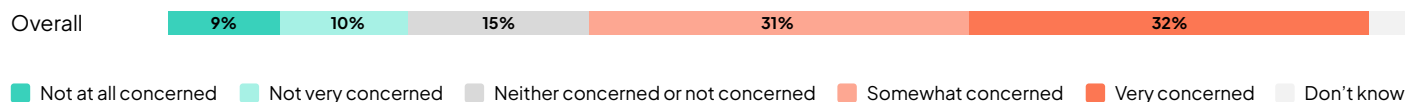
Are property taxes the biggest threat to housing affordability or does property insurance worry residents more?

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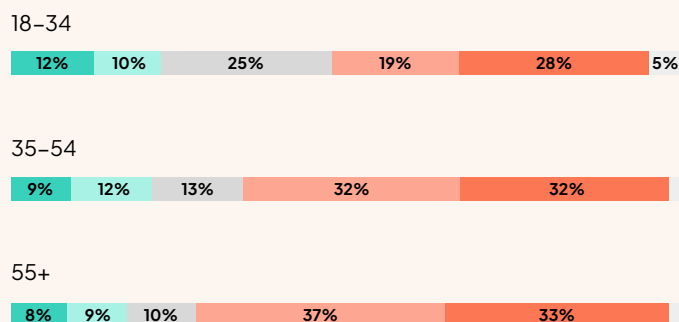
Most residents worry property insurance threatens their ability to stay in their home, especially older residents

A majority of residents, 63%, say they are concerned that **property insurance makes it financially difficult to remain in their current home**, slightly higher than the 57% concerned about property taxes. This **concern rises steadily with age**, from 47% among residents 18–34 to 64% among those 35–54 and 70% among residents 55 and older. This suggests that concern over property insurance affordability grows more pronounced as residents get older.

Q: How concerned are you that property taxes make it financially difficult for you to remain in your current home? [Single select, N=602]



Concern by age



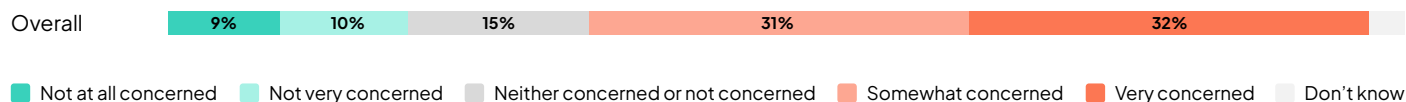
Are property taxes the biggest threat to housing affordability or does property insurance worry residents more?

Residents are almost equally worried about both, and the amendment only addresses one.

Floridians feel equally concerned that property insurance makes it financially difficult to remain in their current home — whether they own or rent

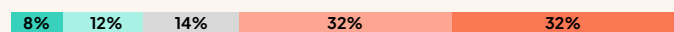
Concern that **property insurance** makes it financially difficult to remain in one's current home is **felt almost identically across owners and renters** (32% vs. 34% very concerned, and 63% vs. 63% concerned overall). This is a different pattern from property taxes, where renters feel more strain than owners (33% vs. 24% very concerned). The amendment offers relief on property taxes — but not on the concern that cuts equally across all residents.

Q: How concerned are you that property insurance makes it financially difficult for you to remain in your current home? *[Single select, N=602]*

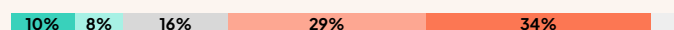


Concern by home ownership

Owners



Renters





Let's Chat



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We help local government leaders power their work with community voices.



Zencity is the AI-native governance platform that transforms resident voices into finished government work products.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Homestead Exemption Increases; Assessment Increase Limitation 10% to 5%

Bill Number(s): CS/HJR 1F

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Representative Overdorf

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 1, 2027

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: June 12, 2026; July 10, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Section 4 of Article VII of the Florida Constitution provides an assessment differential for non-school assessed value of non-homestead, non-agricultural parcels such that the assessed value cannot grow by more than 10 percent of the prior year value.

Section 6 of Article VII of the Florida Constitution provides for the first homestead exemption on the assessed value of a homestead property below \$25,000 for both school and non-school taxes. It also provides the second homestead exemption for non-school taxes on the assessed value of a homestead property greater than \$50,000 and up to a maximum that is adjusted annually by CPI. As of 2026, that maximum is \$76,411. Further, any amount of non-school assessed value exempted by an addition to the constitution after January 1, 2025, is to be adjusted annually by CPI.

- b. **Proposed Change:** Section 4 of Article VII of the Florida Constitution is amended to provide a 5 percent maximum growth rate on non-school assessed value for non-homestead, non-agricultural parcels, a reduction from the current 10 percent maximum.

Section 6 of Article VII of the Florida Constitution is amended to apply the first homestead exemption only to school assessed value, to remove the existing second homestead exemption, and to replace the second homestead exemption with the following:

- For individuals who maintained a permanent residence in Florida as of December 31, 2026, the second homestead exemption (applicable only to non-school taxes) becomes \$150,000 in 2027 and \$250,000 in 2028. Beginning in 2029, the \$250,000 is adjusted annually by CPI.
- For individuals who did not maintain a permanent residence in Florida as of December 31, 2026, the second homestead exemption (applicable only to non-school taxes) becomes \$50,000 in 2027. Beginning in 2028, the \$50,000 is adjusted annually by CPI. These individuals receive the adjusted \$50,000 exemption for four years, and in the fifth year, receive the larger adjusted \$250,000 exemption.

This adjusted second homestead exemption is excluded from the requirement that any amount of non-school assessed value exempted by an addition to the constitution after January 1, 2025, is to be adjusted annually by CPI.

The amendment to this section further requires the Legislature to prescribe a uniform procedure for counties and municipalities to increase the second homestead exemption amount such that all homesteads are fully exempt from county and municipal levies. No timeline or limit is provided. Counties and municipalities are also allowed, by a two-thirds vote of the governing body, to shorten the five-year requirement for individuals who did not maintain a permanent residence in Florida as of December 31, 2026, if the reduction in county or municipality revenue resulting from the higher exemption is "warranted for a critical local need." Special districts are permitted, by voter referendum, to adjust the second homestead exemption to be larger, up to all remaining homestead value.

Section 9 of Article VII of the Florida Constitution is amended to provide limited categories on which ad valorem revenue generated by counties and municipalities can be spent.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2025 Final NAL Real Property Tax Roll

2025 Millage and Taxes Levied Report, 2025 Final Data Book published by Property Tax Oversight

Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, January 8, 2026

Results of the National Economic Estimating Conference, December 12, 2025

5-year American Communities Survey Data, U.S. Census

Taxing Authority Code data from PTO and the 67 property appraisers

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Homestead Exemption Increases; Assessment Increase Limitation 10% to 5%

Bill Number(s): CS/HJR 1F

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The methodology grows out the just value of all non-agricultural parcels identified in the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference using the just value growth rates by county and category from that conference. In addition to all agricultural parcels, all parcels that are fully exempt for a reason other than the homestead exemption are excluded. If these parcels were not excluded, modeling their just and assessed value growth but using the exemptions provided in 2025 would allow for taxable value and thus an impact from parcels such as government buildings that will be fully exempt in the future and would not be impacted by the joint resolution.

For Homestead Parcels:

Based on the forecast of the Save Our Homes rate, calculable from the National Economic Estimating Conference results, each parcel's assessed value growth is determined as the lower of the rate that sets it to just value or the Save Our Homes cap. For each parcel, the taxable value is calculated as the assessed value each year minus the exemptions present in 2025, excluding the first and second homestead exemptions. Those amounts are recalculated according to statute and added back each year in the baseline forecast. For the joint resolution forecast, beginning in 2027, the first homestead exemption applies only to school assessed value and the second is replaced by the \$150,000 exemption amount. In 2028, this becomes \$250,000, and beginning in 2029 the \$250,000 is grown by the CPI forecast. For each parcel, taxable value is ensured not to drop below \$0. Below is a table of the resulting exemption amount. The column for non-residents as of December 31, 2026, is included for informational purposes and is not used in the model but will be accounted for later in the methodology:

Roll Year	Second Homestead Exemption: Current Law	Second Homestead Exemption: Joint Resolution (resident 12/31/26)	Second Homestead Exemption: Joint Resolution (non-resident 12/31/26)
2025	25,722	25,722	25,722
2026	26,411	26,411	26,411
2027	27,143	150,000	50,000
2028	27,805	250,000	51,220
2029	28,428	255,600	52,367
2030	29,028	260,993	53,472
2031	29,721	267,231	54,750

Note: Values in gray font and italics apply to the non-school assessed valuation greater than \$50,000, the remaining apply to the total non-school assessed valuation.

For Non-Homestead Parcels:

Based on the current statutory cap, for the baseline scenario, each parcel's non-school assessed value growth is determined as the lower of the rate that sets it to just value or 10 percent. For the joint resolution scenario, assessed value is the same for 2026, and beginning in 2027, each parcel's non-school assessed value growth is determined as the lower of the rate that sets it to just value or 5 percent. For each parcel, the retained differential from the prior year is adjusted and the taxable value under each scenario is calculated as the assessed value each year minus the exemptions present in 2025.

For all parcels, the taxable value under the joint resolution scenario minus the taxable value under the baseline scenario are identified by taxing authority code (field 94 of the NAL roll, see [the user guide](#)) and then multiplied by the respective non-school millage rates of the taxing authorities relevant to that taxing authority code (TAC) to produce the impact. The use of TACs allows the impact to be aggregated up to county, municipal, and special district specific impacts.

The methodology further considers the fact that a county level taxable value estimate is produced by the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference. This will not be equal to the sum of each year's estimated taxable value in the produced estimate due to net switch, new construction, and the dropping and adding of parcels. If the model were forced to use both the just value and taxable value forecasts, negative exemptions would be required from some parcels to meet those rates. As such, the baseline taxable value forecast is compared to the taxable value forecast from the estimating conference. The impact is adjusted proportionally to the adjustment needed for the taxable values to equal for the county. That is, if for 2029 the middle estimate produces a taxable value of 100 and the estimating conference anticipates 120, the impact would be increased by 20 percent. Likewise, had the conference anticipated 80, the impact would be decreased to 80 percent of its value.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Homestead Exemption Increases; Assessment Increase Limitation 10% to 5%

Bill Number(s): CS/HJR 1F

This methodology may undershoot the true impact on homestead parcels unless implementing language updates section 196.031, Florida Statutes, which allows the second homestead exemption to apply over contiguous vacant, agricultural, conservation, and historic properties.

Adjustment to Homestead Impact for Non-Residents as of December 31, 2026:

The model as described assumes that all homestead parcels would receive the higher exemption amount. Starting in 2027, new homesteads owned by individuals who were not permanent residents of Florida on December 31, 2026, would instead receive the lower amount. This is effectively starting in 2028. Any individual who has a permanent residence in this state as of December 31, 2026, is eligible to receive the larger exemption in 2027 or thereafter. Any individual who first claims a homestead on January 2, 2027, or at any time during calendar year 2027, will not receive a homestead exemption until the 2028 roll year, regardless of residency. Only an individual who becomes a Florida resident on January 1, 2027, and claims a homestead on January 1, 2027, would be eligible for the \$50,000 exemption in 2027. As such, it is assumed that no \$50,000 homestead exemptions exist in 2027. Modelling the smaller exemption requires a large number of assumptions, and instead, an offset is applied after the fact so that the assumptions can be adjusted in the workpapers.

The offset is determined by estimating the number of homesteads created by in-migrants to each TAC each year and in the following year, for each in-migrant homestead, considering the average benefit of the higher resident exemption and instead making it the average benefit of the lower non-resident exemption. For example, if in 2028 a TAC's average non-school assessed value of all homesteads is \$300,000, then the average resident benefit is \$250,000 and the average non-resident benefit is \$51,220. In that scenario, the aggregate non-school taxable value reduction in that TAC is offset for each in-migrant by a positive \$198,780.

There is no official forecast of in-migrants to Florida. According to the most recent 5-year American Communities Survey, 880,354 individuals in 2024 moved into Florida. This amount is distributed to each county by the county share of state population and grown out to 2031 using the county-specific population growth rate to estimate the number of in-migrants to each county each year. With an assumed average household size of 2.5 persons, the total in-migrant number should be reduced to 40 percent to represent households, rather than individuals. From there, it is assumed that half of the in-migrant households will eventually obtain a homestead. This is captured in the adjustable 20 percent value at the top of the workpapers. From there, some amount of in-migrants will obtain a homestead in the year they move to the state and some in the following years. As the impact considers a five-year forecast, the share that obtain a homestead each year for the five-year period after they move to the state is assumed to be 10 percent. This implies that half of the in-migrants who will ever own a homestead will obtain it within five years of moving into the state. Homesteads determined to be non-residents as of December 31, 2026, who move into the state and obtain a homestead in 2027 have an offset in 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 but would not in 2032 as they would be eligible for the larger exemption at that time. Similar fifth-year logic is applied for non-resident households in subsequent years. This county level count of in-migrants that obtain homesteads each year is broken down to municipality and unincorporated area using the latest population data. It is then broken down to the TAC level by share of homestead parcel counts within the municipal or unincorporated area.

Particularly in later years, in-migrants may be prior out-migrants returning to the state and may have in fact been a permanent resident of Florida on December 31, 2026. In that situation, they should begin at the higher resident exemption and not require the four years at the lower non-resident exemption. It is unclear, particularly as time goes on, how property appraisers will be able to determine among new homeowners who was and who was not a permanent resident of the state at one specific point in history. The Conference assumes that children living in Florida on December 31, 2026, may qualify as a permanent resident for the purposes of the larger exemption. Nobody born after December 31, 2026, including children born in Florida, will immediately qualify for the larger exemption.

The impact of the provisions of the joint resolution related to the Legislature prescribing uniform procedures by general law for counties and municipalities to increase the exemption amount to fully exempt all homesteads is dependent on future legislative action and is unknown.

The impact of the provisions of the joint resolution allowing counties and municipalities to vote to reduce the five-year non-resident lower exemption period and allowing special districts to hold a vote to increase the exemption is zero. The Conference does not account for potential changes in policy authorized by the joint resolution subject to either local government actions or referendums.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Homestead Exemption Increases; Assessment Increase Limitation 10% to 5%

Bill Number(s): CS/HJR 1F

Aside from the requirement for the Legislature to prescribe uniform procedures by general law for counties and municipalities to increase the exemption amount to fully exempt all homesteads, the resolution is self-executing and would first impact the 2027 roll. If it passes, the impact of the quantifiable pieces is shown in the table immediately below. If the amendment does not pass, the impact is zero.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			\$0	\$(11,834.7 M)		
2027-28			\$(4,929.5 M)	\$(11,834.7 M)		
2028-29			\$(8,714.5 M)	\$(11,834.7 M)		
2029-30			\$(9,647.9 M)	\$(11,834.7 M)		
2030-31			\$(10,710.2 M)	\$(11,834.7 M)		

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			0	(0/**)		
2027-28			(0/**)	(0/**)		
2028-29			(0/**)	(0/**)		
2029-30			(0/**)	(0/**)		
2030-31			(0/**)	(0/**)		

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (07/10/2026) The Conference adopted a zero/negative indeterminate impact since this is a joint resolution proposing an amendment to be submitted to the voters.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	0.0	0/(**)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)
2028-29	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/(**)
2030-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)

Note: If the constitutional amendment does not pass, the impact is zero. If approved, because the provisions of the amendment related to the new homestead exemption and non-homestead assessment increase limitation are self-executing, the Conference adopted the following impact (with the 6th year cash impact being the recurring impact):

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	(11,834.7)	0.0	(11,834.7)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	(4,929.5)	(11,834.7)	(4,929.5)	(11,834.7)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	(8,714.5)	(11,834.7)	(8,714.5)	(11,834.7)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	(9,647.9)	(11,834.7)	(9,647.9)	(11,834.7)
2030-31	0.0	0.0	(10,710.2)	(11,834.7)	(10,710.2)	(11,834.7)

Adopted Impact By County

FY 2026-27

County	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
Statewide Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	(11,834.7)	0.0	(11,834.7)
Alachua	0.0	0.0	0.0	(176.5)	0.0	(176.5)
Baker	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.6)	0.0	(7.6)
Bay	0.0	0.0	0.0	(44.2)	0.0	(44.2)
Bradford	0.0	0.0	0.0	(10.3)	0.0	(10.3)
Brevard	0.0	0.0	0.0	(272.4)	0.0	(272.4)
Broward	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1,193.2)	0.0	(1,193.2)
Calhoun	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.4)	0.0	(1.4)
Charlotte	0.0	0.0	0.0	(126.7)	0.0	(126.7)
Citrus	0.0	0.0	0.0	(67.4)	0.0	(67.4)
Clay	0.0	0.0	0.0	(79.4)	0.0	(79.4)
Collier	0.0	0.0	0.0	(203.3)	0.0	(203.3)
Columbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	(13.1)	0.0	(13.1)
Miami-Dade	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1,392.6)	0.0	(1,392.6)
DeSoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	(8.9)	0.0	(8.9)
Dixie	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.1)	0.0	(2.1)
Duval	0.0	0.0	0.0	(416.2)	0.0	(416.2)
Escambia	0.0	0.0	0.0	(82.1)	0.0	(82.1)
Flagler	0.0	0.0	0.0	(116.5)	0.0	(116.5)
Franklin	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.9)	0.0	(3.9)
Gadsden	0.0	0.0	0.0	(8.3)	0.0	(8.3)
Gilchrist	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.2)	0.0	(7.2)
Glades	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.1)	0.0	(4.1)
Gulf	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.7)	0.0	(7.7)
Hamilton	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.8)	0.0	(1.8)
Hardee	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.5)	0.0	(4.5)
Hendry	0.0	0.0	0.0	(16.7)	0.0	(16.7)
Hernando	0.0	0.0	0.0	(76.9)	0.0	(76.9)
Highlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	(27.2)	0.0	(27.2)
Hillsborough	0.0	0.0	0.0	(942.0)	0.0	(942.0)
Holmes	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.6)	0.0	(4.6)
Indian River	0.0	0.0	0.0	(91.4)	0.0	(91.4)
Jackson	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.7)	0.0	(4.7)
Jefferson	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	0.0	(3.3)
Lafayette	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	0.0	(1.3)
Lake	0.0	0.0	0.0	(240.8)	0.0	(240.8)
Lee	0.0	0.0	0.0	(453.3)	0.0	(453.3)
Leon	0.0	0.0	0.0	(100.9)	0.0	(100.9)
Levy	0.0	0.0	0.0	(13.1)	0.0	(13.1)
Liberty	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.0)	0.0	(1.0)
Madison	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.6)	0.0	(3.6)
Manatee	0.0	0.0	0.0	(212.3)	0.0	(212.3)
Marion	0.0	0.0	0.0	(170.9)	0.0	(170.9)
Martin	0.0	0.0	0.0	(111.0)	0.0	(111.0)
Monroe	0.0	0.0	0.0	(38.5)	0.0	(38.5)
Nassau	0.0	0.0	0.0	(77.0)	0.0	(77.0)
Okaloosa	0.0	0.0	0.0	(46.1)	0.0	(46.1)
Okeechobee	0.0	0.0	0.0	(12.1)	0.0	(12.1)
Orange	0.0	0.0	0.0	(781.1)	0.0	(781.1)
Osceola	0.0	0.0	0.0	(257.4)	0.0	(257.4)
Palm Beach	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1,070.1)	0.0	(1,070.1)
Pasco	0.0	0.0	0.0	(364.9)	0.0	(364.9)
Pinellas	0.0	0.0	0.0	(561.4)	0.0	(561.4)
Polk	0.0	0.0	0.0	(365.6)	0.0	(365.6)
Putnam	0.0	0.0	0.0	(15.6)	0.0	(15.6)
St_Johns	0.0	0.0	0.0	(214.7)	0.0	(214.7)
St_Lucie	0.0	0.0	0.0	(281.6)	0.0	(281.6)
Santa Rosa	0.0	0.0	0.0	(55.2)	0.0	(55.2)
Sarasota	0.0	0.0	0.0	(206.9)	0.0	(206.9)
Seminole	0.0	0.0	0.0	(230.1)	0.0	(230.1)
Sumter	0.0	0.0	0.0	(88.7)	0.0	(88.7)
Suwannee	0.0	0.0	0.0	(12.0)	0.0	(12.0)
Taylor	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	0.0	(3.3)
Union	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.5)	0.0	(1.5)
Volusia	0.0	0.0	0.0	(355.1)	0.0	(355.1)
Wakulla	0.0	0.0	0.0	(12.4)	0.0	(12.4)
Walton	0.0	0.0	0.0	(51.9)	0.0	(51.9)
Washington	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.3)	0.0	(5.3)

Adopted Impact By County

FY 2027-28

County	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
Statewide Total	0.0	0.0	(4,929.5)	(11,834.7)	(4,929.5)	(11,834.7)
Alachua	0.0	0.0	(77.0)	(176.5)	(77.0)	(176.5)
Baker	0.0	0.0	(4.4)	(7.6)	(4.4)	(7.6)
Bay	0.0	0.0	(27.1)	(44.2)	(27.1)	(44.2)
Bradford	0.0	0.0	(5.3)	(10.3)	(5.3)	(10.3)
Brevard	0.0	0.0	(126.9)	(272.4)	(126.9)	(272.4)
Broward	0.0	0.0	(535.7)	(1,193.2)	(535.7)	(1,193.2)
Calhoun	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.4)
Charlotte	0.0	0.0	(46.1)	(126.7)	(46.1)	(126.7)
Citrus	0.0	0.0	(38.3)	(67.4)	(38.3)	(67.4)
Clay	0.0	0.0	(42.9)	(79.4)	(42.9)	(79.4)
Collier	0.0	0.0	(72.8)	(203.3)	(72.8)	(203.3)
Columbia	0.0	0.0	(8.7)	(13.1)	(8.7)	(13.1)
Miami-Dade	0.0	0.0	(524.7)	(1,392.6)	(524.7)	(1,392.6)
DeSoto	0.0	0.0	(4.5)	(8.9)	(4.5)	(8.9)
Dixie	0.0	0.0	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)
Duval	0.0	0.0	(198.5)	(416.2)	(198.5)	(416.2)
Escambia	0.0	0.0	(45.3)	(82.1)	(45.3)	(82.1)
Flagler	0.0	0.0	(49.5)	(116.5)	(49.5)	(116.5)
Franklin	0.0	0.0	(2.1)	(3.9)	(2.1)	(3.9)
Gadsden	0.0	0.0	(6.0)	(8.3)	(6.0)	(8.3)
Gilchrist	0.0	0.0	(3.6)	(7.2)	(3.6)	(7.2)
Glades	0.0	0.0	(2.3)	(4.1)	(2.3)	(4.1)
Gulf	0.0	0.0	(2.6)	(7.7)	(2.6)	(7.7)
Hamilton	0.0	0.0	(1.4)	(1.8)	(1.4)	(1.8)
Hardee	0.0	0.0	(2.7)	(4.5)	(2.7)	(4.5)
Hendry	0.0	0.0	(7.7)	(16.7)	(7.7)	(16.7)
Hernando	0.0	0.0	(38.5)	(76.9)	(38.5)	(76.9)
Highlands	0.0	0.0	(15.4)	(27.2)	(15.4)	(27.2)
Hillsborough	0.0	0.0	(342.0)	(942.0)	(342.0)	(942.0)
Holmes	0.0	0.0	(3.2)	(4.6)	(3.2)	(4.6)
Indian River	0.0	0.0	(40.7)	(91.4)	(40.7)	(91.4)
Jackson	0.0	0.0	(4.1)	(4.7)	(4.1)	(4.7)
Jefferson	0.0	0.0	(2.2)	(3.3)	(2.2)	(3.3)
Lafayette	0.0	0.0	(1.0)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(1.3)
Lake	0.0	0.0	(98.9)	(240.8)	(98.9)	(240.8)
Lee	0.0	0.0	(178.0)	(453.3)	(178.0)	(453.3)
Leon	0.0	0.0	(56.8)	(100.9)	(56.8)	(100.9)
Levy	0.0	0.0	(8.0)	(13.1)	(8.0)	(13.1)
Liberty	0.0	0.0	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(1.0)
Madison	0.0	0.0	(2.2)	(3.6)	(2.2)	(3.6)
Manatee	0.0	0.0	(85.7)	(212.3)	(85.7)	(212.3)
Marion	0.0	0.0	(87.6)	(170.9)	(87.6)	(170.9)
Martin	0.0	0.0	(50.3)	(111.0)	(50.3)	(111.0)
Monroe	0.0	0.0	(13.7)	(38.5)	(13.7)	(38.5)
Nassau	0.0	0.0	(30.5)	(77.0)	(30.5)	(77.0)
Okaloosa	0.0	0.0	(26.5)	(46.1)	(26.5)	(46.1)
Okeechobee	0.0	0.0	(5.7)	(12.1)	(5.7)	(12.1)
Orange	0.0	0.0	(270.2)	(781.1)	(270.2)	(781.1)
Osceola	0.0	0.0	(87.3)	(257.4)	(87.3)	(257.4)
Palm Beach	0.0	0.0	(418.1)	(1,070.1)	(418.1)	(1,070.1)
Pasco	0.0	0.0	(158.2)	(364.9)	(158.2)	(364.9)
Pinellas	0.0	0.0	(269.3)	(561.4)	(269.3)	(561.4)
Polk	0.0	0.0	(138.7)	(365.6)	(138.7)	(365.6)
Putnam	0.0	0.0	(10.9)	(15.6)	(10.9)	(15.6)
St_Johns	0.0	0.0	(76.0)	(214.7)	(76.0)	(214.7)
St_Lucie	0.0	0.0	(127.7)	(281.6)	(127.7)	(281.6)
Santa Rosa	0.0	0.0	(26.7)	(55.2)	(26.7)	(55.2)
Sarasota	0.0	0.0	(85.1)	(206.9)	(85.1)	(206.9)
Seminole	0.0	0.0	(100.0)	(230.1)	(100.0)	(230.1)
Sumter	0.0	0.0	(35.6)	(88.7)	(35.6)	(88.7)
Suwannee	0.0	0.0	(6.8)	(12.0)	(6.8)	(12.0)
Taylor	0.0	0.0	(2.4)	(3.3)	(2.4)	(3.3)
Union	0.0	0.0	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.5)
Volusia	0.0	0.0	(160.7)	(355.1)	(160.7)	(355.1)
Wakulla	0.0	0.0	(6.4)	(12.4)	(6.4)	(12.4)
Walton	0.0	0.0	(14.0)	(51.9)	(14.0)	(51.9)
Washington	0.0	0.0	(3.2)	(5.3)	(3.2)	(5.3)

Adopted Impact By County

FY 2028-29

County	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
Statewide Total	0.0	0.0	(8,714.5)	(11,834.7)	(8,714.5)	(11,834.7)
Alachua	0.0	0.0	(130.0)	(176.5)	(130.0)	(176.5)
Baker	0.0	0.0	(6.7)	(7.6)	(6.7)	(7.6)
Bay	0.0	0.0	(43.7)	(44.2)	(43.7)	(44.2)
Bradford	0.0	0.0	(7.8)	(10.3)	(7.8)	(10.3)
Brevard	0.0	0.0	(214.5)	(272.4)	(214.5)	(272.4)
Broward	0.0	0.0	(968.5)	(1,193.2)	(968.5)	(1,193.2)
Calhoun	0.0	0.0	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.4)
Charlotte	0.0	0.0	(79.9)	(126.7)	(79.9)	(126.7)
Citrus	0.0	0.0	(58.1)	(67.4)	(58.1)	(67.4)
Clay	0.0	0.0	(70.2)	(79.4)	(70.2)	(79.4)
Collier	0.0	0.0	(140.0)	(203.3)	(140.0)	(203.3)
Columbia	0.0	0.0	(12.6)	(13.1)	(12.6)	(13.1)
Miami-Dade	0.0	0.0	(945.7)	(1,392.6)	(945.7)	(1,392.6)
DeSoto	0.0	0.0	(6.9)	(8.9)	(6.9)	(8.9)
Dixie	0.0	0.0	(2.4)	(2.1)	(2.4)	(2.1)
Duval	0.0	0.0	(331.3)	(416.2)	(331.3)	(416.2)
Escambia	0.0	0.0	(69.4)	(82.1)	(69.4)	(82.1)
Flagler	0.0	0.0	(88.3)	(116.5)	(88.3)	(116.5)
Franklin	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	(3.9)	(3.3)	(3.9)
Gadsden	0.0	0.0	(8.0)	(8.3)	(8.0)	(8.3)
Gilchrist	0.0	0.0	(5.4)	(7.2)	(5.4)	(7.2)
Glades	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	(4.1)	(3.3)	(4.1)
Gulf	0.0	0.0	(4.5)	(7.7)	(4.5)	(7.7)
Hamilton	0.0	0.0	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.8)
Hardee	0.0	0.0	(3.9)	(4.5)	(3.9)	(4.5)
Hendry	0.0	0.0	(12.3)	(16.7)	(12.3)	(16.7)
Hernando	0.0	0.0	(61.5)	(76.9)	(61.5)	(76.9)
Highlands	0.0	0.0	(22.5)	(27.2)	(22.5)	(27.2)
Hillsborough	0.0	0.0	(616.2)	(942.0)	(616.2)	(942.0)
Holmes	0.0	0.0	(4.4)	(4.6)	(4.4)	(4.6)
Indian River	0.0	0.0	(72.0)	(91.4)	(72.0)	(91.4)
Jackson	0.0	0.0	(5.3)	(4.7)	(5.3)	(4.7)
Jefferson	0.0	0.0	(3.2)	(3.3)	(3.2)	(3.3)
Lafayette	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)
Lake	0.0	0.0	(177.1)	(240.8)	(177.1)	(240.8)
Lee	0.0	0.0	(330.8)	(453.3)	(330.8)	(453.3)
Leon	0.0	0.0	(93.8)	(100.9)	(93.8)	(100.9)
Levy	0.0	0.0	(11.4)	(13.1)	(11.4)	(13.1)
Liberty	0.0	0.0	(0.9)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(1.0)
Madison	0.0	0.0	(3.0)	(3.6)	(3.0)	(3.6)
Manatee	0.0	0.0	(159.3)	(212.3)	(159.3)	(212.3)
Marion	0.0	0.0	(139.4)	(170.9)	(139.4)	(170.9)
Martin	0.0	0.0	(91.8)	(111.0)	(91.8)	(111.0)
Monroe	0.0	0.0	(26.5)	(38.5)	(26.5)	(38.5)
Nassau	0.0	0.0	(56.8)	(77.0)	(56.8)	(77.0)
Okaloosa	0.0	0.0	(43.3)	(46.1)	(43.3)	(46.1)
Okeechobee	0.0	0.0	(8.8)	(12.1)	(8.8)	(12.1)
Orange	0.0	0.0	(501.7)	(781.1)	(501.7)	(781.1)
Osceola	0.0	0.0	(164.2)	(257.4)	(164.2)	(257.4)
Palm Beach	0.0	0.0	(778.8)	(1,070.1)	(778.8)	(1,070.1)
Pasco	0.0	0.0	(276.1)	(364.9)	(276.1)	(364.9)
Pinellas	0.0	0.0	(456.9)	(561.4)	(456.9)	(561.4)
Polk	0.0	0.0	(239.0)	(365.6)	(239.0)	(365.6)
Putnam	0.0	0.0	(14.9)	(15.6)	(14.9)	(15.6)
St_Johns	0.0	0.0	(151.3)	(214.7)	(151.3)	(214.7)
St_Lucie	0.0	0.0	(204.6)	(281.6)	(204.6)	(281.6)
Santa Rosa	0.0	0.0	(45.0)	(55.2)	(45.0)	(55.2)
Sarasota	0.0	0.0	(156.1)	(206.9)	(156.1)	(206.9)
Seminole	0.0	0.0	(178.1)	(230.1)	(178.1)	(230.1)
Sumter	0.0	0.0	(67.9)	(88.7)	(67.9)	(88.7)
Suwannee	0.0	0.0	(9.4)	(12.0)	(9.4)	(12.0)
Taylor	0.0	0.0	(3.1)	(3.3)	(3.1)	(3.3)
Union	0.0	0.0	(1.7)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(1.5)
Volusia	0.0	0.0	(273.7)	(355.1)	(273.7)	(355.1)
Wakulla	0.0	0.0	(10.4)	(12.4)	(10.4)	(12.4)
Walton	0.0	0.0	(27.8)	(51.9)	(27.8)	(51.9)
Washington	0.0	0.0	(4.3)	(5.3)	(4.3)	(5.3)

Adopted Impact By County

FY 2029-30

County	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
Statewide Total	0.0	0.0	(9,647.9)	(11,834.7)	(9,647.9)	(11,834.7)
Alachua	0.0	0.0	(145.3)	(176.5)	(145.3)	(176.5)
Baker	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	(7.6)	(7.0)	(7.6)
Bay	0.0	0.0	(44.3)	(44.2)	(44.3)	(44.2)
Bradford	0.0	0.0	(8.6)	(10.3)	(8.6)	(10.3)
Brevard	0.0	0.0	(232.6)	(272.4)	(232.6)	(272.4)
Broward	0.0	0.0	(1,046.6)	(1,193.2)	(1,046.6)	(1,193.2)
Calhoun	0.0	0.0	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.4)
Charlotte	0.0	0.0	(91.7)	(126.7)	(91.7)	(126.7)
Citrus	0.0	0.0	(61.2)	(67.4)	(61.2)	(67.4)
Clay	0.0	0.0	(73.3)	(79.4)	(73.3)	(79.4)
Collier	0.0	0.0	(157.0)	(203.3)	(157.0)	(203.3)
Columbia	0.0	0.0	(12.8)	(13.1)	(12.8)	(13.1)
Miami-Dade	0.0	0.0	(1,072.7)	(1,392.6)	(1,072.7)	(1,392.6)
DeSoto	0.0	0.0	(7.5)	(8.9)	(7.5)	(8.9)
Dixie	0.0	0.0	(2.3)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(2.1)
Duval	0.0	0.0	(356.9)	(416.2)	(356.9)	(416.2)
Escambia	0.0	0.0	(72.8)	(82.1)	(72.8)	(82.1)
Flagler	0.0	0.0	(96.5)	(116.5)	(96.5)	(116.5)
Franklin	0.0	0.0	(3.5)	(3.9)	(3.5)	(3.9)
Gadsden	0.0	0.0	(8.2)	(8.3)	(8.2)	(8.3)
Gilchrist	0.0	0.0	(5.9)	(7.2)	(5.9)	(7.2)
Glades	0.0	0.0	(3.6)	(4.1)	(3.6)	(4.1)
Gulf	0.0	0.0	(5.4)	(7.7)	(5.4)	(7.7)
Hamilton	0.0	0.0	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.8)
Hardee	0.0	0.0	(4.1)	(4.5)	(4.1)	(4.5)
Hendry	0.0	0.0	(13.7)	(16.7)	(13.7)	(16.7)
Hernando	0.0	0.0	(66.5)	(76.9)	(66.5)	(76.9)
Highlands	0.0	0.0	(24.1)	(27.2)	(24.1)	(27.2)
Hillsborough	0.0	0.0	(709.2)	(942.0)	(709.2)	(942.0)
Holmes	0.0	0.0	(4.7)	(4.6)	(4.7)	(4.6)
Indian River	0.0	0.0	(78.2)	(91.4)	(78.2)	(91.4)
Jackson	0.0	0.0	(5.1)	(4.7)	(5.1)	(4.7)
Jefferson	0.0	0.0	(3.2)	(3.3)	(3.2)	(3.3)
Lafayette	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)
Lake	0.0	0.0	(196.3)	(240.8)	(196.3)	(240.8)
Lee	0.0	0.0	(368.9)	(453.3)	(368.9)	(453.3)
Leon	0.0	0.0	(96.5)	(100.9)	(96.5)	(100.9)
Levy	0.0	0.0	(12.0)	(13.1)	(12.0)	(13.1)
Liberty	0.0	0.0	(0.9)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(1.0)
Madison	0.0	0.0	(3.2)	(3.6)	(3.2)	(3.6)
Manatee	0.0	0.0	(175.2)	(212.3)	(175.2)	(212.3)
Marion	0.0	0.0	(149.6)	(170.9)	(149.6)	(170.9)
Martin	0.0	0.0	(98.4)	(111.0)	(98.4)	(111.0)
Monroe	0.0	0.0	(31.0)	(38.5)	(31.0)	(38.5)
Nassau	0.0	0.0	(63.1)	(77.0)	(63.1)	(77.0)
Okaloosa	0.0	0.0	(44.0)	(46.1)	(44.0)	(46.1)
Okeechobee	0.0	0.0	(9.9)	(12.1)	(9.9)	(12.1)
Orange	0.0	0.0	(586.9)	(781.1)	(586.9)	(781.1)
Osceola	0.0	0.0	(190.9)	(257.4)	(190.9)	(257.4)
Palm Beach	0.0	0.0	(871.9)	(1,070.1)	(871.9)	(1,070.1)
Pasco	0.0	0.0	(303.1)	(364.9)	(303.1)	(364.9)
Pinellas	0.0	0.0	(495.4)	(561.4)	(495.4)	(561.4)
Polk	0.0	0.0	(275.0)	(365.6)	(275.0)	(365.6)
Putnam	0.0	0.0	(15.2)	(15.6)	(15.2)	(15.6)
St_Johns	0.0	0.0	(170.0)	(214.7)	(170.0)	(214.7)
St_Lucie	0.0	0.0	(208.8)	(281.6)	(208.8)	(281.6)
Santa Rosa	0.0	0.0	(48.2)	(55.2)	(48.2)	(55.2)
Sarasota	0.0	0.0	(171.0)	(206.9)	(171.0)	(206.9)
Seminole	0.0	0.0	(193.9)	(230.1)	(193.9)	(230.1)
Sumter	0.0	0.0	(74.1)	(88.7)	(74.1)	(88.7)
Suwannee	0.0	0.0	(10.2)	(12.0)	(10.2)	(12.0)
Taylor	0.0	0.0	(3.2)	(3.3)	(3.2)	(3.3)
Union	0.0	0.0	(1.7)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(1.5)
Volusia	0.0	0.0	(299.3)	(355.1)	(299.3)	(355.1)
Wakulla	0.0	0.0	(11.1)	(12.4)	(11.1)	(12.4)
Walton	0.0	0.0	(34.7)	(51.9)	(34.7)	(51.9)
Washington	0.0	0.0	(4.6)	(5.3)	(4.6)	(5.3)

Adopted Impact By County

FY 2030-31

County	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
Statewide Total	0.0	0.0	(10,710.2)	(11,834.7)	(10,710.2)	(11,834.7)
Alachua	0.0	0.0	(160.6)	(176.5)	(160.6)	(176.5)
Baker	0.0	0.0	(7.3)	(7.6)	(7.3)	(7.6)
Bay	0.0	0.0	(44.4)	(44.2)	(44.4)	(44.2)
Bradford	0.0	0.0	(9.5)	(10.3)	(9.5)	(10.3)
Brevard	0.0	0.0	(252.2)	(272.4)	(252.2)	(272.4)
Broward	0.0	0.0	(1,121.6)	(1,193.2)	(1,121.6)	(1,193.2)
Calhoun	0.0	0.0	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.4)
Charlotte	0.0	0.0	(108.2)	(126.7)	(108.2)	(126.7)
Citrus	0.0	0.0	(64.4)	(67.4)	(64.4)	(67.4)
Clay	0.0	0.0	(76.5)	(79.4)	(76.5)	(79.4)
Collier	0.0	0.0	(178.6)	(203.3)	(178.6)	(203.3)
Columbia	0.0	0.0	(13.0)	(13.1)	(13.0)	(13.1)
Miami-Dade	0.0	0.0	(1,225.8)	(1,392.6)	(1,225.8)	(1,392.6)
DeSoto	0.0	0.0	(8.2)	(8.9)	(8.2)	(8.9)
Dixie	0.0	0.0	(2.2)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.1)
Duval	0.0	0.0	(386.1)	(416.2)	(386.1)	(416.2)
Escambia	0.0	0.0	(77.3)	(82.1)	(77.3)	(82.1)
Flagler	0.0	0.0	(106.0)	(116.5)	(106.0)	(116.5)
Franklin	0.0	0.0	(3.7)	(3.9)	(3.7)	(3.9)
Gadsden	0.0	0.0	(8.3)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(8.3)
Gilchrist	0.0	0.0	(6.5)	(7.2)	(6.5)	(7.2)
Glades	0.0	0.0	(3.8)	(4.1)	(3.8)	(4.1)
Gulf	0.0	0.0	(6.5)	(7.7)	(6.5)	(7.7)
Hamilton	0.0	0.0	(1.9)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(1.8)
Hardee	0.0	0.0	(4.3)	(4.5)	(4.3)	(4.5)
Hendry	0.0	0.0	(15.1)	(16.7)	(15.1)	(16.7)
Hernando	0.0	0.0	(71.6)	(76.9)	(71.6)	(76.9)
Highlands	0.0	0.0	(25.7)	(27.2)	(25.7)	(27.2)
Hillsborough	0.0	0.0	(820.7)	(942.0)	(820.7)	(942.0)
Holmes	0.0	0.0	(4.7)	(4.6)	(4.7)	(4.6)
Indian River	0.0	0.0	(84.6)	(91.4)	(84.6)	(91.4)
Jackson	0.0	0.0	(4.9)	(4.7)	(4.9)	(4.7)
Jefferson	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)
Lafayette	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)
Lake	0.0	0.0	(217.8)	(240.8)	(217.8)	(240.8)
Lee	0.0	0.0	(409.5)	(453.3)	(409.5)	(453.3)
Leon	0.0	0.0	(99.0)	(100.9)	(99.0)	(100.9)
Levy	0.0	0.0	(12.6)	(13.1)	(12.6)	(13.1)
Liberty	0.0	0.0	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)
Madison	0.0	0.0	(3.4)	(3.6)	(3.4)	(3.6)
Manatee	0.0	0.0	(193.0)	(212.3)	(193.0)	(212.3)
Marion	0.0	0.0	(160.1)	(170.9)	(160.1)	(170.9)
Martin	0.0	0.0	(104.8)	(111.0)	(104.8)	(111.0)
Monroe	0.0	0.0	(35.0)	(38.5)	(35.0)	(38.5)
Nassau	0.0	0.0	(69.8)	(77.0)	(69.8)	(77.0)
Okaloosa	0.0	0.0	(45.0)	(46.1)	(45.0)	(46.1)
Okeechobee	0.0	0.0	(10.9)	(12.1)	(10.9)	(12.1)
Orange	0.0	0.0	(685.2)	(781.1)	(685.2)	(781.1)
Osceola	0.0	0.0	(222.4)	(257.4)	(222.4)	(257.4)
Palm Beach	0.0	0.0	(969.5)	(1,070.1)	(969.5)	(1,070.1)
Pasco	0.0	0.0	(333.1)	(364.9)	(333.1)	(364.9)
Pinellas	0.0	0.0	(536.1)	(561.4)	(536.1)	(561.4)
Polk	0.0	0.0	(318.1)	(365.6)	(318.1)	(365.6)
Putnam	0.0	0.0	(15.5)	(15.6)	(15.5)	(15.6)
St_Johns	0.0	0.0	(191.4)	(214.7)	(191.4)	(214.7)
St_Lucie	0.0	0.0	(232.5)	(281.6)	(232.5)	(281.6)
Santa Rosa	0.0	0.0	(51.6)	(55.2)	(51.6)	(55.2)
Sarasota	0.0	0.0	(188.0)	(206.9)	(188.0)	(206.9)
Seminole	0.0	0.0	(211.6)	(230.1)	(211.6)	(230.1)
Sumter	0.0	0.0	(81.1)	(88.7)	(81.1)	(88.7)
Suwannee	0.0	0.0	(11.0)	(12.0)	(11.0)	(12.0)
Taylor	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)
Union	0.0	0.0	(1.6)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(1.5)
Volusia	0.0	0.0	(326.7)	(355.1)	(326.7)	(355.1)
Wakulla	0.0	0.0	(11.9)	(12.4)	(11.9)	(12.4)
Walton	0.0	0.0	(42.7)	(51.9)	(42.7)	(51.9)
Washington	0.0	0.0	(4.9)	(5.3)	(4.9)	(5.3)

Statewide Impact By Government Type						
Government Type	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32
Board of County Commissioners	-	(3,202,018,153)	(5,663,206,034)	(6,266,671,763)	(6,954,515,623)	(7,682,528,033)
Independent Special District	-	(432,803,391)	(775,209,713)	(855,990,534)	(949,408,896)	(1,051,185,290)
Municipality	-	(1,294,722,333)	(2,276,076,774)	(2,525,200,452)	(2,806,233,229)	(3,101,018,335)
Total	-	(4,929,543,878)	(8,714,492,521)	(9,647,862,749)	(10,710,157,749)	(11,834,731,658)

Note: Board of County Commissioners includes all county-dependent special districts, and Municipality includes all municipal-dependent special districts.

Impact By Government Type Within Each County								
County	Government Type	Government Name	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32
Alachua	Board of County Commissioners	Alachua County	-	(50,680,760)	(86,562,980)	(96,391,796)	(106,294,886)	(116,501,174)
Alachua	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Alachua	-	(8,650,685)	(14,680,752)	(16,375,730)	(18,083,363)	(19,844,429)
Alachua	Municipality	Alachua	-	(1,910,385)	(3,231,370)	(3,554,188)	(3,880,479)	(4,219,326)
Alachua	Municipality	Archer	-	(108,256)	(145,873)	(164,702)	(183,477)	(203,039)
Alachua	Municipality	Gainesville	-	(12,356,157)	(19,818,759)	(22,668,596)	(25,533,890)	(28,498,337)
Alachua	Municipality	Hawthorne	-	(142,954)	(187,451)	(212,737)	(238,450)	(265,885)
Alachua	Municipality	High Springs	-	(1,448,634)	(2,443,157)	(2,679,404)	(2,919,313)	(3,166,936)
Alachua	Municipality	La Crosse	-	(33,670)	(47,439)	(53,139)	(59,075)	(65,439)
Alachua	Municipality	Micanopy	-	(78,497)	(115,382)	(130,129)	(145,229)	(161,380)
Alachua	Municipality	Newberry	-	(1,534,714)	(2,678,461)	(2,938,994)	(3,202,926)	(3,475,608)
Alachua	Municipality	Waldo	-	(55,918)	(71,833)	(82,950)	(94,298)	(106,686)
Baker	Board of County Commissioners	Baker County	-	(3,445,551)	(5,278,695)	(5,535,591)	(5,773,857)	(5,987,700)
Baker	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Baker	-	(489,417)	(749,707)	(786,195)	(820,039)	(850,415)
Baker	Municipality	Glen St. Mary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baker	Municipality	Maccleddy	-	(438,100)	(668,320)	(698,491)	(726,221)	(750,781)
Bay	Board of County Commissioners	Bay County	-	(21,456,254)	(34,951,396)	(35,415,219)	(35,568,776)	(35,443,810)
Bay	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Bay	-	(201,530)	(341,089)	(352,081)	(359,990)	(365,412)
Bay	Municipality	Callaway	-	(598,387)	(861,816)	(860,137)	(850,339)	(832,808)
Bay	Municipality	Lynn Haven	-	(1,596,668)	(2,570,421)	(2,549,825)	(2,508,064)	(2,447,909)
Bay	Municipality	Mexico Beach	-	(272,952)	(499,972)	(596,563)	(694,956)	(794,765)
Bay	Municipality	Panama City	-	(2,426,616)	(3,743,903)	(3,749,738)	(3,709,591)	(3,618,649)
Bay	Municipality	Panama City Beach	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bay	Municipality	Parker	-	(164,874)	(236,612)	(236,159)	(233,697)	(229,229)
Bay	Municipality	Springfield	-	(383,959)	(504,531)	(504,166)	(498,976)	(490,007)
Bradford	Board of County Commissioners	Bradford County	-	(4,824,966)	(7,101,147)	(7,877,609)	(8,659,280)	(9,415,556)
Bradford	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Bradford	-	(130,252)	(191,286)	(212,281)	(233,426)	(253,889)
Bradford	Municipality	Brooker	-	(1,539)	(2,065)	(2,285)	(2,509)	(2,725)
Bradford	Municipality	Hampton	-	(10,905)	(14,375)	(16,281)	(18,281)	(20,246)
Bradford	Municipality	Lawtey	-	(18,701)	(25,762)	(28,714)	(31,719)	(34,680)
Bradford	Municipality	Starke	-	(322,952)	(442,628)	(492,574)	(541,963)	(588,495)
Brevard	Board of County Commissioners	Brevard County	-	(67,618,643)	(116,298,603)	(125,825,318)	(136,150,856)	(146,785,511)
Brevard	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Brevard	-	(4,373,522)	(7,510,075)	(8,134,642)	(8,812,162)	(9,509,826)
Brevard	Municipality	Cape Canaveral	-	(728,484)	(1,268,056)	(1,394,149)	(1,531,672)	(1,674,080)
Brevard	Municipality	Cocoa	-	(1,941,622)	(3,136,037)	(3,499,028)	(3,899,275)	(4,313,636)
Brevard	Municipality	Cocoa Beach	-	(2,295,718)	(4,211,997)	(4,604,395)	(5,026,927)	(5,470,037)
Brevard	Municipality	Grant-Valkaria	-	(263,069)	(506,783)	(542,356)	(580,832)	(620,614)
Brevard	Municipality	Indianalantic	-	(751,066)	(1,450,251)	(1,562,274)	(1,685,717)	(1,813,520)
Brevard	Municipality	Indian Harbour Beach	-	(1,450,795)	(2,588,237)	(2,784,278)	(2,997,832)	(3,219,206)
Brevard	Municipality	Malabar	-	(444,009)	(814,654)	(878,076)	(947,198)	(1,018,944)
Brevard	Municipality	Melbourne	-	(10,982,892)	(17,831,639)	(19,744,296)	(21,842,203)	(23,991,487)
Brevard	Municipality	Melbourne Beach	-	(526,236)	(1,025,788)	(1,097,770)	(1,174,597)	(1,252,516)
Brevard	Municipality	Melbourne Village	-	(142,803)	(237,726)	(256,672)	(277,496)	(299,423)
Brevard	Municipality	Palm Bay	-	(22,062,426)	(35,662,518)	(38,426,577)	(41,401,883)	(44,464,412)
Brevard	Municipality	Palm Shores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brevard	Municipality	Rockledge	-	(3,603,498)	(5,963,004)	(6,455,156)	(6,984,376)	(7,529,412)
Brevard	Municipality	Satellite Beach	-	(2,756,436)	(5,040,718)	(5,391,775)	(5,770,638)	(6,162,554)
Brevard	Municipality	Titusville	-	(5,793,009)	(8,970,971)	(9,812,251)	(10,726,336)	(11,666,312)
Brevard	Municipality	West Melbourne	-	(1,124,158)	(1,993,411)	(2,185,496)	(2,397,062)	(2,615,966)
Broward	Board of County Commissioners	Broward County	-	(227,731,035)	(413,199,375)	(446,525,279)	(478,509,300)	(509,101,118)
Broward	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Broward	-	(65,284,792)	(118,479,027)	(128,152,423)	(137,423,624)	(146,275,273)
Broward	Municipality	Coconut Creek	-	(8,130,298)	(14,326,830)	(15,318,953)	(16,267,637)	(17,172,387)
Broward	Municipality	Cooper City	-	(5,588,472)	(10,968,725)	(11,708,750)	(12,445,156)	(13,182,198)
Broward	Municipality	Coral Springs	-	(16,011,483)	(31,198,321)	(33,319,840)	(35,394,304)	(37,403,307)
Broward	Municipality	Dania Beach	-	(3,481,239)	(5,916,758)	(6,579,676)	(7,176,898)	(7,718,801)
Broward	Municipality	Davie	-	(12,195,527)	(23,068,223)	(24,859,167)	(26,517,843)	(28,107,004)
Broward	Municipality	Deerfield Beach	-	(9,272,144)	(15,855,555)	(17,310,966)	(18,636,707)	(19,861,219)
Broward	Municipality	Fort Lauderdale	-	(18,069,311)	(33,648,438)	(36,960,166)	(40,109,512)	(42,977,088)
Broward	Municipality	Hallandale Beach	-	(6,003,725)	(9,958,791)	(10,740,356)	(11,449,627)	(12,140,165)
Broward	Municipality	Hillsboro Beach	-	(340,113)	(663,606)	(726,091)	(776,052)	(826,191)

Impact By Government Type Within Each County								
County	Government Type	Government Name	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32
Broward	Municipality	Hollywood	-	(23,852,782)	(42,350,449)	(45,969,781)	(49,367,068)	(52,593,743)
Broward	Municipality	Lauderdale Lakes	-	(3,414,979)	(5,245,425)	(5,815,413)	(6,318,479)	(6,769,313)
Broward	Municipality	Lauderdale-By-The-Sea	-	(996,510)	(1,941,300)	(2,098,104)	(2,246,282)	(2,395,019)
Broward	Municipality	Lauderhill	-	(7,911,192)	(12,813,224)	(13,941,650)	(15,007,035)	(16,036,074)
Broward	Municipality	Lazy Lake	-	(4,831)	(9,452)	(10,067)	(10,696)	(11,321)
Broward	Municipality	Lighthouse Point	-	(1,691,744)	(3,296,006)	(3,568,702)	(3,826,706)	(4,081,801)
Broward	Municipality	Margate	-	(8,687,018)	(14,498,633)	(15,609,690)	(16,708,393)	(17,790,494)
Broward	Municipality	Miramar	-	(19,739,519)	(36,571,014)	(39,064,477)	(41,485,190)	(43,826,055)
Broward	Municipality	North Lauderdale	-	(4,245,809)	(6,837,827)	(7,417,571)	(7,984,810)	(8,524,711)
Broward	Municipality	Oakland Park	-	(5,596,445)	(9,538,795)	(10,440,562)	(11,291,526)	(12,098,951)
Broward	Municipality	Parkland	-	(4,597,068)	(9,531,290)	(10,156,533)	(10,796,092)	(11,437,383)
Broward	Municipality	Pembroke Park	-	(307,323)	(521,196)	(670,755)	(786,919)	(871,597)
Broward	Municipality	Pembroke Pines	-	(22,959,807)	(42,270,855)	(45,064,391)	(47,839,985)	(50,579,696)
Broward	Municipality	Plantation	-	(12,727,081)	(23,853,849)	(25,530,380)	(27,175,695)	(28,753,793)
Broward	Municipality	Pompano Beach	-	(12,676,353)	(22,156,342)	(24,483,615)	(26,640,294)	(28,650,627)
Broward	Municipality	Sea Ranch Lakes	-	(117,056)	(244,087)	(267,012)	(289,359)	(312,504)
Broward	Municipality	Southwest Ranches	-	(952,505)	(1,962,828)	(2,150,823)	(2,333,689)	(2,513,921)
Broward	Municipality	Sunrise	-	(11,946,532)	(20,322,395)	(22,169,011)	(24,025,503)	(25,799,897)
Broward	Municipality	Tamarac	-	(11,833,047)	(19,538,854)	(20,990,444)	(22,441,864)	(23,880,664)
Broward	Municipality	West Park	-	(1,888,803)	(3,200,004)	(3,539,038)	(3,867,878)	(4,187,930)
Broward	Municipality	Weston	-	(5,352,064)	(10,633,361)	(11,289,796)	(11,944,782)	(12,603,488)
Broward	Municipality	Wilton Manors	-	(2,095,555)	(3,892,002)	(4,179,260)	(4,462,347)	(4,738,815)
Calhoun	Board of County Commissioners	Calhoun County	-	(1,223,542)	(1,525,282)	(1,479,851)	(1,418,439)	(1,347,463)
Calhoun	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Calhoun	-	(2,558)	(3,189)	(3,094)	(2,966)	(2,817)
Calhoun	Municipality	Altha	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calhoun	Municipality	Blountstown	-	(27,280)	(32,701)	(31,752)	(30,375)	(28,714)
Charlotte	Board of County Commissioners	Charlotte County	-	(42,487,545)	(73,237,228)	(84,023,480)	(99,166,059)	(116,087,156)
Charlotte	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Charlotte	-	(1,181,077)	(2,054,101)	(2,376,853)	(2,837,447)	(3,356,405)
Charlotte	Municipality	Punta Gorda	-	(2,403,086)	(4,649,673)	(5,307,928)	(6,241,246)	(7,285,379)
Citrus	Board of County Commissioners	Citrus County	-	(34,751,305)	(52,816,983)	(55,635,314)	(58,538,181)	(61,347,692)
Citrus	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Citrus	-	(2,281,533)	(3,482,935)	(3,668,817)	(3,859,811)	(4,044,378)
Citrus	Municipality	Crystal River	-	(376,079)	(644,298)	(685,096)	(721,184)	(751,350)
Citrus	Municipality	Inverness	-	(874,639)	(1,115,101)	(1,177,158)	(1,238,107)	(1,295,494)
Clay	Board of County Commissioners	Clay County	-	(39,986,893)	(65,516,127)	(68,358,386)	(71,265,634)	(74,038,875)
Clay	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Clay	-	(836,128)	(1,369,510)	(1,429,159)	(1,490,106)	(1,548,229)
Clay	Municipality	Green Cove Springs	-	(969,453)	(1,670,546)	(1,749,147)	(1,829,131)	(1,905,683)
Clay	Municipality	Keystone Heights	-	(104,375)	(146,253)	(154,415)	(161,936)	(169,448)
Clay	Municipality	Orange Park	-	(996,991)	(1,522,142)	(1,607,245)	(1,688,626)	(1,765,182)
Clay	Municipality	Penney Farms	-	(10,572)	(14,963)	(16,190)	(17,190)	(18,062)
Collier	Board of County Commissioners	Collier County	-	(47,729,782)	(91,892,091)	(103,247,523)	(117,685,969)	(134,209,317)
Collier	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Collier	-	(22,555,910)	(43,094,165)	(47,898,386)	(53,804,177)	(60,440,443)
Collier	Municipality	Everglades	-	(76,386)	(133,525)	(153,613)	(180,814)	(212,558)
Collier	Municipality	Marco Island	-	(1,074,700)	(2,133,972)	(2,440,976)	(2,875,263)	(3,396,619)
Collier	Municipality	Naples	-	(1,360,555)	(2,700,804)	(3,252,087)	(4,040,722)	(4,995,669)
Columbia	Board of County Commissioners	Columbia County	-	(7,969,493)	(11,509,511)	(11,746,906)	(11,900,558)	(11,973,513)
Columbia	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Columbia	-	(286,861)	(414,283)	(422,828)	(428,359)	(430,985)
Columbia	Municipality	Fort White	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	Municipality	Lake City	-	(484,368)	(654,871)	(662,403)	(665,180)	(662,066)
Miami-Dade	Board of County Commissioners	Miami-Dade County	-	(357,341,735)	(643,469,449)	(722,503,755)	(816,911,842)	(919,041,091)
Miami-Dade	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Miami-Dade	-	(33,019,037)	(59,670,640)	(67,573,338)	(77,140,085)	(87,580,313)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Aventura	-	(1,641,116)	(3,019,741)	(3,323,155)	(3,756,931)	(4,266,486)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Bal Harbour	-	(350,528)	(641,170)	(808,814)	(1,060,163)	(1,372,529)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Bay Harbor Islands	-	(433,076)	(797,564)	(914,709)	(1,070,300)	(1,246,859)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Biscayne Park	-	(730,932)	(1,375,801)	(1,490,884)	(1,620,280)	(1,755,742)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Coral Gables	-	(7,427,368)	(15,024,357)	(17,252,535)	(19,929,385)	(22,877,218)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Cutler Bay	-	(2,850,505)	(5,004,592)	(5,373,360)	(5,787,991)	(6,212,291)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Doral	-	(2,974,095)	(5,877,190)	(7,059,070)	(8,471,404)	(9,996,479)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	El Portal	-	(449,303)	(800,223)	(877,138)	(967,898)	(1,063,724)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Florida City	-	(1,064,161)	(1,989,813)	(2,241,504)	(2,522,433)	(2,810,794)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Golden Beach	-	(510,899)	(1,017,295)	(1,306,394)	(1,671,794)	(2,104,419)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Hialeah	-	(17,807,844)	(29,912,594)	(34,246,821)	(39,200,173)	(44,462,847)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Hialeah Gardens	-	(1,546,087)	(2,446,265)	(2,825,703)	(3,248,012)	(3,685,361)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Homestead	-	(6,580,569)	(11,575,821)	(12,685,896)	(13,933,722)	(15,230,511)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Indian Creek	-	(189,589)	(336,621)	(487,016)	(672,443)	(884,234)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Key Biscayne	-	(1,051,068)	(2,039,220)	(2,245,804)	(2,620,439)	(3,105,327)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Medley	-	(876,336)	(1,821,016)	(2,915,792)	(4,171,815)	(5,551,422)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Miami	-	(38,994,819)	(72,292,916)	(86,676,288)	(104,564,675)	(124,419,125)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Miami Beach	-	(11,924,383)	(22,548,321)	(27,250,163)	(33,813,641)	(41,474,172)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Miami Gardens	-	(12,539,262)	(20,018,407)	(22,412,775)	(25,119,203)	(27,978,796)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Miami Lakes	-	(1,555,251)	(3,017,583)	(3,318,822)	(3,659,498)	(4,020,992)

Impact By Government Type Within Each County								
County	Government Type	Government Name	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Miami Shores	-	(2,317,579)	(4,453,036)	(4,817,211)	(5,228,799)	(5,658,983)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Miami Springs	-	(2,155,857)	(4,141,722)	(4,520,922)	(4,950,926)	(5,402,133)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	North Bay Village	-	(957,085)	(1,769,393)	(2,040,588)	(2,381,508)	(2,768,208)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	North Miami	-	(5,108,320)	(8,345,824)	(9,536,791)	(10,893,521)	(12,318,763)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	North Miami Beach	-	(3,518,207)	(5,719,744)	(6,534,528)	(7,500,062)	(8,540,479)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Opa-Locka	-	(1,390,674)	(2,442,676)	(3,218,657)	(4,102,739)	(5,081,148)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Palmetto Bay	-	(1,528,921)	(3,089,227)	(3,344,671)	(3,637,260)	(3,942,683)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Pinecrest	-	(1,304,660)	(2,664,941)	(2,956,949)	(3,305,481)	(3,684,275)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	South Miami	-	(1,071,647)	(2,083,874)	(2,358,809)	(2,674,216)	(3,006,278)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Sunny Isles Beach	-	(918,132)	(1,659,883)	(1,885,614)	(2,314,896)	(2,885,580)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Surfside	-	(803,652)	(1,611,288)	(2,002,592)	(2,492,005)	(3,059,190)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Sweetwater	-	(868,559)	(1,497,513)	(1,964,142)	(2,503,914)	(3,039,627)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	Virginia Gardens	-	(211,082)	(360,461)	(406,951)	(454,768)	(504,298)
Miami-Dade	Municipality	West Miami	-	(654,400)	(1,167,246)	(1,289,801)	(1,433,957)	(1,583,962)
DeSoto	Board of County Commissioners	DeSoto County	-	(3,964,374)	(6,135,133)	(6,684,689)	(7,263,246)	(7,848,524)
DeSoto	Independent Special District	All ISDs in DeSoto	-	(77,484)	(119,246)	(129,885)	(141,089)	(152,419)
DeSoto	Municipality	Arcadia	-	(500,293)	(678,406)	(733,040)	(791,003)	(849,115)
Dixie	Board of County Commissioners	Dixie County	-	(1,967,419)	(2,259,463)	(2,193,050)	(2,101,650)	(1,979,427)
Dixie	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Dixie	-	(40,420)	(46,419)	(45,055)	(43,177)	(40,666)
Dixie	Municipality	Cross City	-	(49,895)	(52,399)	(50,698)	(48,444)	(45,788)
Dixie	Municipality	Horseshoe Beach	-	(8,990)	(11,554)	(10,959)	(10,393)	(9,739)
Duval	Board of County Commissioners	Duval County	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duval	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Duval	-	(3,572,756)	(5,961,473)	(6,422,035)	(6,945,538)	(7,486,046)
Duval	Municipality	Atlantic Beach	-	(4,033,558)	(7,535,087)	(8,234,538)	(9,078,638)	(10,014,293)
Duval	Municipality	Baldwin	-	(242,306)	(323,094)	(354,637)	(389,987)	(427,938)
Duval	Municipality	Jacksonville	-	(180,301,425)	(297,853,870)	(320,488,605)	(346,036,895)	(372,215,244)
Duval	Municipality	Jacksonville Beach	-	(8,060,179)	(15,214,516)	(16,659,365)	(18,431,894)	(20,399,491)
Duval	Municipality	Neptune Beach	-	(2,305,478)	(4,407,114)	(4,780,882)	(5,216,597)	(5,671,382)
Escambia	Board of County Commissioners	Escambia County	-	(38,792,587)	(59,133,659)	(62,057,363)	(65,884,123)	(70,023,424)
Escambia	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Escambia	-	(2,073,496)	(3,164,221)	(3,321,032)	(3,526,303)	(3,748,286)
Escambia	Municipality	Century	-	(7,929)	(9,623)	(10,107)	(10,810)	(11,620)
Escambia	Municipality	Pensacola	-	(4,459,322)	(7,063,875)	(7,411,342)	(7,843,002)	(8,296,649)
Flagler	Board of County Commissioners	Flagler County	-	(33,102,907)	(59,357,700)	(64,903,245)	(71,352,989)	(78,439,761)
Flagler	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Flagler	-	(2,192,693)	(3,939,060)	(4,306,733)	(4,734,569)	(5,204,777)
Flagler	Municipality	Beverly Beach	-	(20,602)	(34,987)	(38,496)	(42,824)	(47,748)
Flagler	Municipality	Bunnell	-	(609,449)	(1,090,934)	(1,195,991)	(1,314,675)	(1,440,065)
Flagler	Municipality	Flagler Beach	-	(1,118,322)	(2,134,710)	(2,354,180)	(2,614,867)	(2,904,900)
Flagler	Municipality	Marineland	-	(549)	(1,184)	(1,563)	(1,638)	(1,713)
Flagler	Municipality	Palm Coast	-	(12,409,797)	(21,723,813)	(23,685,858)	(25,947,592)	(28,411,975)
Franklin	Board of County Commissioners	Franklin County	-	(1,403,311)	(2,287,245)	(2,457,625)	(2,611,229)	(2,746,909)
Franklin	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Franklin	-	(137,254)	(210,658)	(217,518)	(223,981)	(229,648)
Franklin	Municipality	Apalachicola	-	(381,243)	(585,861)	(616,542)	(640,855)	(659,853)
Franklin	Municipality	Carrabelle	-	(167,061)	(244,069)	(257,897)	(270,804)	(282,413)
Gadsden	Board of County Commissioners	Gadsden County	-	(5,002,589)	(6,778,027)	(6,879,946)	(6,939,960)	(6,966,931)
Gadsden	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Gadsden	-	(11,506)	(15,589)	(15,824)	(15,962)	(16,024)
Gadsden	Municipality	Chattahoochee	-	(37,297)	(41,714)	(43,538)	(45,163)	(46,654)
Gadsden	Municipality	Greensboro	-	(13,672)	(16,097)	(16,928)	(17,584)	(18,082)
Gadsden	Municipality	Gretna	-	(39,306)	(46,772)	(48,238)	(49,367)	(50,373)
Gadsden	Municipality	Havana	-	(98,364)	(144,260)	(146,149)	(147,203)	(147,174)
Gadsden	Municipality	Midway	-	(350,831)	(462,017)	(467,004)	(469,529)	(470,942)
Gadsden	Municipality	Quincy	-	(448,543)	(544,772)	(562,390)	(574,691)	(584,426)
Gilchrist	Board of County Commissioners	Gilchrist County	-	(3,355,489)	(5,003,862)	(5,518,226)	(6,080,684)	(6,672,541)
Gilchrist	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Gilchrist	-	(100,351)	(149,649)	(165,032)	(181,853)	(199,553)
Gilchrist	Municipality	Bell	-	(20,334)	(29,307)	(32,902)	(36,972)	(41,427)
Gilchrist	Municipality	Fanning Springs	-	(44,198)	(74,113)	(81,418)	(89,362)	(97,687)
Gilchrist	Municipality	Trenton	-	(89,107)	(127,134)	(141,025)	(156,401)	(172,691)
Glades	Board of County Commissioners	Glades County	-	(2,083,626)	(3,023,031)	(3,251,652)	(3,488,496)	(3,728,097)
Glades	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Glades	-	(138,175)	(229,823)	(245,787)	(262,764)	(279,794)
Glades	Municipality	Moore Haven	-	(66,152)	(78,197)	(84,614)	(91,175)	(97,752)
Gulf	Board of County Commissioners	Gulf County	-	(2,107,940)	(3,718,830)	(4,514,134)	(5,447,048)	(6,516,724)
Gulf	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Gulf	-	(7,356)	(12,958)	(15,699)	(18,911)	(22,593)
Gulf	Municipality	Port St. Joe	-	(339,847)	(594,250)	(670,431)	(756,805)	(851,964)
Gulf	Municipality	Wewahatchka	-	(152,345)	(207,646)	(228,277)	(250,391)	(273,849)
Hamilton	Board of County Commissioners	Hamilton County	-	(1,206,660)	(1,586,270)	(1,621,706)	(1,636,012)	(1,628,236)
Hamilton	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Hamilton	-	(39,466)	(51,882)	(53,041)	(53,509)	(53,254)
Hamilton	Municipality	Jasper	-	(92,475)	(108,216)	(108,953)	(108,088)	(105,506)
Hamilton	Municipality	Jennings	-	(18,009)	(19,561)	(19,775)	(19,835)	(19,721)
Hamilton	Municipality	White Springs	-	(34,471)	(42,075)	(42,128)	(41,815)	(41,257)
Hardee	Board of County Commissioners	Hardee County	-	(2,220,699)	(3,223,996)	(3,467,072)	(3,654,430)	(3,795,164)
Hardee	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Hardee	-	(51,340)	(74,535)	(80,154)	(84,486)	(87,739)

Impact By Government Type Within Each County								
County	Government Type	Government Name	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32
Hardee	Municipality	Bowling Green	-	(128,443)	(154,198)	(156,550)	(157,080)	(154,625)
Hardee	Municipality	Wauchula	-	(224,236)	(310,150)	(323,781)	(325,287)	(318,135)
Hardee	Municipality	Zolfo Springs	-	(92,232)	(113,045)	(118,507)	(122,407)	(123,420)
Hendry	Board of County Commissioners	Hendry County	-	(4,533,427)	(7,343,345)	(8,159,163)	(9,045,328)	(9,986,097)
Hendry	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Hendry	-	(2,261,384)	(3,622,604)	(4,032,745)	(4,477,857)	(4,949,922)
Hendry	Municipality	Clewiston	-	(662,268)	(986,478)	(1,079,341)	(1,174,691)	(1,271,649)
Hendry	Municipality	Labelle	-	(230,915)	(350,029)	(392,192)	(434,388)	(477,065)
Hernando	Board of County Commissioners	Hernando County	-	(36,869,160)	(58,933,423)	(63,638,898)	(68,568,770)	(73,630,707)
Hernando	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Hernando	-	(862,439)	(1,378,564)	(1,488,634)	(1,603,953)	(1,722,361)
Hernando	Municipality	Brooksville	-	(757,453)	(1,228,913)	(1,325,861)	(1,420,757)	(1,512,464)
Highlands	Board of County Commissioners	Highlands County	-	(13,732,746)	(20,099,547)	(21,479,051)	(22,884,608)	(24,274,201)
Highlands	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Highlands	-	(339,798)	(497,498)	(531,651)	(566,447)	(600,840)
Highlands	Municipality	Avon Park	-	(426,448)	(572,115)	(618,264)	(663,846)	(705,627)
Highlands	Municipality	Lake Placid	-	(105,434)	(178,809)	(193,765)	(206,182)	(217,235)
Highlands	Municipality	Sebring	-	(809,146)	(1,198,820)	(1,286,016)	(1,370,283)	(1,450,137)
Hillsborough	Board of County Commissioners	Hillsborough County	-	(260,855,305)	(467,666,119)	(534,631,847)	(614,818,918)	(701,924,109)
Hillsborough	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Hillsborough	-	(33,412,195)	(60,165,899)	(69,130,879)	(79,882,290)	(91,577,033)
Hillsborough	Municipality	Plant City	-	(4,158,269)	(7,178,103)	(8,478,861)	(10,039,916)	(11,745,745)
Hillsborough	Municipality	Tampa	-	(40,510,382)	(76,071,202)	(90,902,634)	(108,856,684)	(128,539,251)
Hillsborough	Municipality	Temple Terrace	-	(3,015,368)	(5,154,938)	(6,031,583)	(7,080,759)	(8,225,139)
Holmes	Board of County Commissioners	Holmes County	-	(3,038,253)	(4,202,114)	(4,432,735)	(4,479,947)	(4,395,832)
Holmes	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Holmes	-	(6,626)	(9,164)	(9,667)	(9,770)	(9,587)
Holmes	Municipality	Bonifay	-	(135,108)	(184,236)	(195,054)	(195,774)	(190,643)
Holmes	Municipality	Esto	-	(10,144)	(13,467)	(14,218)	(14,334)	(14,059)
Holmes	Municipality	Noma	-	(2,053)	(2,524)	(2,691)	(2,725)	(2,669)
Holmes	Municipality	Ponce De Leon	-	(15,376)	(20,694)	(21,848)	(22,073)	(21,641)
Holmes	Municipality	Westville	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian River	Board of County Commissioners	Indian River County	-	(30,438,000)	(53,993,633)	(58,560,494)	(63,312,461)	(68,358,927)
Indian River	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Indian River	-	(5,698,985)	(10,127,740)	(11,008,065)	(11,923,696)	(12,897,207)
Indian River	Municipality	Fellsmere	-	(169,161)	(229,824)	(252,083)	(274,826)	(298,292)
Indian River	Municipality	Indian River Shores	-	(348,717)	(706,386)	(818,406)	(933,799)	(1,058,227)
Indian River	Municipality	Orchid	-	(23,173)	(47,628)	(53,931)	(60,175)	(66,972)
Indian River	Municipality	Sebastian	-	(2,779,077)	(4,642,542)	(5,006,620)	(5,394,566)	(5,801,166)
Indian River	Municipality	Vero Beach	-	(1,235,698)	(2,259,085)	(2,471,433)	(2,679,320)	(2,905,851)
Jackson	Board of County Commissioners	Jackson County	-	(3,771,949)	(4,868,532)	(4,743,837)	(4,573,582)	(4,364,292)
Jackson	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Jackson	-	(9,827)	(12,685)	(12,360)	(11,916)	(11,371)
Jackson	Municipality	Alford	-	(5,439)	(6,028)	(5,880)	(5,669)	(5,428)
Jackson	Municipality	Bascom	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	Municipality	Campbellton	-	(3,926)	(4,611)	(4,490)	(4,332)	(4,136)
Jackson	Municipality	Cottdondale	-	(22,979)	(24,518)	(23,920)	(23,041)	(21,921)
Jackson	Municipality	Graceville	-	(62,762)	(75,540)	(73,315)	(69,850)	(65,655)
Jackson	Municipality	Grand Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	Municipality	Greenwood	-	(4,647)	(5,279)	(5,152)	(4,961)	(4,724)
Jackson	Municipality	Jacob City	-	(5,392)	(5,669)	(5,454)	(5,229)	(5,003)
Jackson	Municipality	Malone	-	(7,642)	(8,744)	(8,458)	(8,100)	(7,692)
Jackson	Municipality	Marianna	-	(161,888)	(196,067)	(190,589)	(182,661)	(172,713)
Jackson	Municipality	Sneads	-	(51,001)	(57,635)	(56,362)	(54,544)	(52,231)
Jefferson	Board of County Commissioners	Jefferson County	-	(1,876,988)	(2,764,102)	(2,824,484)	(2,862,452)	(2,881,079)
Jefferson	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Jefferson	-	(17,840)	(25,206)	(25,894)	(26,376)	(26,699)
Jefferson	Municipality	Monticello	-	(259,533)	(361,169)	(367,576)	(370,499)	(370,981)
Lafayette	Board of County Commissioners	Lafayette County	-	(924,558)	(1,215,133)	(1,214,853)	(1,201,438)	(1,177,646)
Lafayette	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Lafayette	-	(25,999)	(34,170)	(34,162)	(33,784)	(33,115)
Lafayette	Municipality	Mayo	-	(43,115)	(48,315)	(48,330)	(47,770)	(46,835)
Lake	Board of County Commissioners	Lake County	-	(64,902,391)	(116,013,522)	(128,587,530)	(142,554,112)	(157,622,866)
Lake	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Lake	-	(5,021,438)	(8,847,471)	(9,785,221)	(10,824,852)	(11,945,298)
Lake	Municipality	Astatula	-	(294,460)	(461,978)	(512,205)	(568,278)	(629,159)
Lake	Municipality	Clermont	-	(5,848,372)	(10,945,649)	(12,166,355)	(13,514,302)	(14,960,211)
Lake	Municipality	Eustis	-	(3,242,179)	(5,373,772)	(5,983,882)	(6,656,055)	(7,375,641)
Lake	Municipality	Fruitland Park	-	(1,110,612)	(2,123,239)	(2,333,574)	(2,568,976)	(2,824,101)
Lake	Municipality	Groveland	-	(3,795,118)	(7,211,872)	(7,945,408)	(8,760,290)	(9,631,919)
Lake	Municipality	Howey-in-the-Hills	-	(507,321)	(936,752)	(1,031,450)	(1,136,382)	(1,249,929)
Lake	Municipality	Lady Lake	-	(1,395,615)	(2,240,681)	(2,546,686)	(2,884,114)	(3,246,877)
Lake	Municipality	Leesburg	-	(2,590,944)	(4,770,431)	(5,333,311)	(5,959,251)	(6,636,287)
Lake	Municipality	Mascotte	-	(757,703)	(1,347,986)	(1,480,469)	(1,629,486)	(1,790,512)
Lake	Municipality	Minneola	-	(2,670,993)	(4,938,872)	(5,444,154)	(6,006,583)	(6,612,897)
Lake	Municipality	Montverde	-	(169,998)	(322,536)	(356,244)	(393,828)	(434,756)
Lake	Municipality	Mount Dora	-	(2,892,771)	(5,453,503)	(6,052,871)	(6,714,360)	(7,427,992)
Lake	Municipality	Tavares	-	(3,148,224)	(5,246,519)	(5,855,605)	(6,539,130)	(7,282,917)
Lake	Municipality	Umatilla	-	(507,076)	(824,715)	(927,573)	(1,043,459)	(1,169,742)
Lee	Board of County Commissioners	Lee County	-	(99,913,740)	(184,864,166)	(206,209,288)	(228,854,370)	(253,353,519)

Impact By Government Type Within Each County								
County	Government Type	Government Name	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32
Lee	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Lee	-	(33,077,543)	(61,958,821)	(69,499,568)	(77,526,670)	(86,235,952)
Lee	Municipality	Bonita Springs	-	(1,578,835)	(3,139,219)	(3,536,680)	(3,948,747)	(4,391,822)
Lee	Municipality	Cape Coral	-	(31,080,880)	(56,892,353)	(62,069,326)	(67,486,823)	(73,307,701)
Lee	Municipality	Estero	-	(987,565)	(1,963,927)	(2,178,557)	(2,399,825)	(2,634,836)
Lee	Municipality	Fort Myers	-	(10,450,564)	(19,943,522)	(23,067,182)	(26,525,832)	(30,267,231)
Lee	Municipality	Fort Myers Beach	-	(237,912)	(506,308)	(605,493)	(713,080)	(837,878)
Lee	Municipality	Sanibel	-	(713,705)	(1,549,933)	(1,764,934)	(1,996,886)	(2,266,645)
Leon	Board of County Commissioners	Leon County	-	(45,419,751)	(75,116,984)	(77,355,503)	(79,398,459)	(81,057,944)
Leon	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Leon	-	(99,892)	(165,205)	(170,128)	(174,621)	(178,270)
Leon	Municipality	Tallahassee	-	(11,303,012)	(18,473,929)	(18,982,230)	(19,405,916)	(19,697,467)
Levy	Board of County Commissioners	Levy County	-	(6,899,775)	(9,870,858)	(10,394,311)	(10,866,990)	(11,278,388)
Levy	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Levy	-	(231,740)	(347,237)	(364,705)	(380,782)	(394,960)
Levy	Municipality	Bronson	-	(80,671)	(108,398)	(115,175)	(121,123)	(125,864)
Levy	Municipality	Cedar Key	-	(128,692)	(223,193)	(231,838)	(240,238)	(247,768)
Levy	Municipality	Chiefland	-	(149,378)	(194,112)	(205,499)	(214,345)	(221,688)
Levy	Municipality	Fanning Springs	-	(29,090)	(38,529)	(40,827)	(42,865)	(44,550)
Levy	Municipality	Inglis	-	(101,123)	(137,222)	(144,525)	(150,956)	(156,732)
Levy	Municipality	Otter Creek	-	(7,648)	(8,693)	(9,759)	(10,573)	(11,197)
Levy	Municipality	Williston	-	(292,669)	(427,200)	(447,150)	(464,007)	(477,053)
Levy	Municipality	Yankeetown	-	(55,706)	(86,970)	(91,292)	(95,009)	(98,400)
Liberty	Board of County Commissioners	Liberty County	-	(618,941)	(807,326)	(846,432)	(889,424)	(932,412)
Liberty	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Liberty	-	(1,389)	(1,812)	(1,900)	(1,996)	(2,092)
Liberty	Municipality	Bristol	-	(63,700)	(78,392)	(82,191)	(86,300)	(90,383)
Madison	Board of County Commissioners	Madison County	-	(1,938,467)	(2,638,699)	(2,827,057)	(3,021,312)	(3,212,745)
Madison	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Madison	-	(62,817)	(85,508)	(91,612)	(97,906)	(104,110)
Madison	Municipality	Greenville	-	(26,312)	(30,026)	(32,071)	(34,393)	(36,936)
Madison	Municipality	Lee	-	(43,728)	(54,609)	(58,432)	(62,350)	(66,330)
Madison	Municipality	Madison	-	(148,167)	(186,704)	(197,219)	(207,936)	(218,413)
Manatee	Board of County Commissioners	Manatee County	-	(67,987,280)	(127,565,993)	(140,123,616)	(154,136,811)	(169,277,060)
Manatee	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Manatee	-	(10,389,545)	(19,484,136)	(21,462,461)	(23,671,197)	(26,051,926)
Manatee	Municipality	Anna Maria	-	(96,645)	(137,906)	(148,544)	(164,778)	(189,908)
Manatee	Municipality	Bradenton	-	(5,235,892)	(8,644,754)	(9,668,367)	(10,814,119)	(12,040,687)
Manatee	Municipality	Bradenton Beach	-	(64,953)	(113,271)	(128,461)	(146,899)	(170,210)
Manatee	Municipality	Holmes Beach	-	(247,178)	(459,393)	(498,915)	(547,810)	(610,818)
Manatee	Municipality	Longboat Key	-	(238,187)	(446,681)	(488,848)	(539,355)	(599,580)
Manatee	Municipality	Palmetto	-	(1,398,488)	(2,443,075)	(2,720,746)	(3,028,455)	(3,356,457)
Marion	Board of County Commissioners	Marion County	-	(78,333,305)	(124,377,558)	(133,282,220)	(142,563,913)	(152,193,484)
Marion	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Marion	-	(1,699,661)	(2,706,703)	(2,905,480)	(3,109,252)	(3,319,387)
Marion	Municipality	Bellevue	-	(491,065)	(776,946)	(840,991)	(902,740)	(965,848)
Marion	Municipality	Dunnellon	-	(165,568)	(261,692)	(292,501)	(324,145)	(358,181)
Marion	Municipality	Mcintosh	-	(19,425)	(28,463)	(30,504)	(32,670)	(34,885)
Marion	Municipality	Ocala	-	(6,937,734)	(11,245,325)	(12,273,730)	(13,161,138)	(14,017,071)
Marion	Municipality	Reddick	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martin	Board of County Commissioners	Martin County	-	(44,814,595)	(82,134,897)	(87,918,388)	(93,578,727)	(99,185,698)
Martin	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Martin	-	(2,893,837)	(5,293,924)	(5,671,723)	(6,038,386)	(6,399,182)
Martin	Municipality	Indiantown	-	(67,178)	(97,482)	(107,498)	(118,227)	(129,626)
Martin	Municipality	Jupiter Island	-	(294,283)	(581,615)	(743,813)	(851,694)	(914,922)
Martin	Municipality	Ocean Breeze	-	(8,644)	(17,901)	(19,911)	(22,111)	(24,516)
Martin	Municipality	Sewall'S Point	-	(273,599)	(556,161)	(589,287)	(624,389)	(660,699)
Martin	Municipality	Stuart	-	(1,910,613)	(3,150,605)	(3,354,864)	(3,537,055)	(3,709,254)
Monroe	Board of County Commissioners	Monroe County	-	(9,014,008)	(17,533,921)	(20,492,773)	(23,128,927)	(25,504,125)
Monroe	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Monroe	-	(2,058,998)	(3,988,379)	(4,672,294)	(5,277,482)	(5,818,208)
Monroe	Municipality	Islamorada, Village of Islands	-	(856,359)	(1,682,510)	(2,014,994)	(2,291,061)	(2,522,818)
Monroe	Municipality	Key Colony Beach	-	(126,221)	(233,502)	(252,426)	(268,359)	(284,569)
Monroe	Municipality	Key West	-	(1,056,831)	(2,063,555)	(2,378,485)	(2,664,583)	(2,929,358)
Monroe	Municipality	Layton	-	(22,050)	(41,525)	(46,035)	(50,321)	(53,063)
Monroe	Municipality	Marathon	-	(519,623)	(1,002,285)	(1,164,953)	(1,303,387)	(1,423,552)
Nassau	Board of County Commissioners	Nassau County	-	(27,012,160)	(50,212,052)	(55,610,265)	(61,419,914)	(67,645,052)
Nassau	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Nassau	-	(754,622)	(1,417,064)	(1,576,298)	(1,748,293)	(1,933,366)
Nassau	Municipality	Callahan	-	(60,239)	(97,536)	(113,458)	(130,933)	(149,723)
Nassau	Municipality	Fernandina Beach	-	(2,443,745)	(4,811,988)	(5,455,011)	(6,160,439)	(6,928,934)
Nassau	Municipality	Hilliard	-	(180,441)	(272,554)	(303,198)	(336,213)	(371,601)
Okaloosa	Board of County Commissioners	Okaloosa County	-	(19,088,462)	(31,486,449)	(32,009,821)	(32,775,179)	(33,659,830)
Okaloosa	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Okaloosa	-	(81,099)	(132,754)	(134,903)	(137,999)	(141,512)
Okaloosa	Municipality	Cinco Bayou	-	(25,405)	(41,687)	(42,519)	(43,771)	(44,950)
Okaloosa	Municipality	Crestview	-	(2,674,178)	(4,039,964)	(4,074,092)	(4,111,685)	(4,134,389)
Okaloosa	Municipality	Destin	-	(625,819)	(1,104,747)	(1,163,484)	(1,273,438)	(1,431,290)
Okaloosa	Municipality	Fort Walton Beach	-	(1,565,587)	(2,387,096)	(2,420,583)	(2,452,769)	(2,478,071)
Okaloosa	Municipality	Laurel Hill	-	(24,151)	(32,282)	(32,772)	(33,485)	(34,265)
Okaloosa	Municipality	Mary Esther	-	(393,178)	(594,592)	(600,478)	(608,325)	(615,089)

Impact By Government Type Within Each County								
County	Government Type	Government Name	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32
Okaloosa	Municipality	Niceville	-	(1,529,482)	(2,571,015)	(2,596,380)	(2,625,364)	(2,646,372)
Okaloosa	Municipality	Shalimar	-	(44,729)	(82,337)	(83,365)	(84,627)	(85,747)
Okaloosa	Municipality	Valparaiso	-	(497,826)	(802,865)	(812,697)	(823,452)	(829,837)
Okeechobee	Board of County Commissioners	Okeechobee County	-	(4,891,706)	(7,561,785)	(8,431,540)	(9,343,926)	(10,298,125)
Okeechobee	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Okeechobee	-	(331,071)	(511,571)	(570,332)	(631,947)	(696,365)
Okeechobee	Municipality	Okeechobee	-	(500,310)	(764,772)	(867,536)	(965,164)	(1,061,311)
Orange	Board of County Commissioners	Orange County	-	(197,311,306)	(364,334,188)	(425,959,884)	(496,797,305)	(565,922,580)
Orange	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Orange	-	(14,634,145)	(27,042,519)	(31,365,812)	(36,379,526)	(41,246,126)
Orange	Municipality	Apopka	-	(6,159,132)	(11,334,939)	(12,605,249)	(14,087,724)	(15,441,994)
Orange	Municipality	Bay Lake	-	(706,418)	(1,566,230)	(2,619,645)	(3,716,995)	(4,880,791)
Orange	Municipality	Belle Isle	-	(1,080,364)	(2,065,160)	(2,234,802)	(2,430,249)	(2,591,866)
Orange	Municipality	Eatonville	-	(151,899)	(253,876)	(349,134)	(460,487)	(577,910)
Orange	Municipality	Edgewood	-	(453,855)	(857,156)	(960,325)	(1,079,048)	(1,189,255)
Orange	Municipality	Lake Buena Vista	-	(284,143)	(630,423)	(1,057,193)	(1,509,735)	(1,974,759)
Orange	Municipality	Maitland	-	(2,069,114)	(4,084,998)	(4,724,931)	(5,464,981)	(6,181,609)
Orange	Municipality	Oakland	-	(979,316)	(1,964,773)	(2,153,685)	(2,374,440)	(2,570,189)
Orange	Municipality	Ocoee	-	(5,436,534)	(10,005,491)	(11,084,669)	(12,318,174)	(13,422,070)
Orange	Municipality	Orlando	-	(31,710,852)	(59,548,285)	(71,673,999)	(85,893,431)	(100,130,622)
Orange	Municipality	Wintermere	-	(382,628)	(797,248)	(865,354)	(952,706)	(1,032,710)
Orange	Municipality	Winter Garden	-	(5,408,563)	(10,400,348)	(11,512,735)	(12,789,080)	(13,931,664)
Orange	Municipality	Winter Park	-	(3,424,132)	(6,776,585)	(7,740,170)	(8,906,556)	(10,050,871)
Osceola	Board of County Commissioners	Osceola County	-	(71,118,755)	(134,244,351)	(156,518,660)	(182,798,651)	(212,049,403)
Osceola	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Osceola	-	(2,030,913)	(3,833,225)	(4,464,539)	(5,209,145)	(6,037,788)
Osceola	Municipality	Kissimmee	-	(4,999,097)	(8,701,840)	(10,245,047)	(12,011,134)	(13,945,834)
Osceola	Municipality	St. Cloud	-	(9,171,431)	(17,372,863)	(19,703,049)	(22,389,038)	(25,345,818)
Palm Beach	Board of County Commissioners	Palm Beach County	-	(258,286,785)	(480,977,964)	(534,211,434)	(589,896,474)	(647,154,344)
Palm Beach	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Palm Beach	-	(56,678,962)	(106,259,888)	(119,063,145)	(132,496,739)	(146,358,287)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Atlantis	-	(566,614)	(1,115,465)	(1,246,160)	(1,387,879)	(1,537,871)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Belle Glade	-	(618,040)	(904,902)	(1,031,639)	(1,166,090)	(1,302,386)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Boca Raton	-	(10,301,994)	(20,454,673)	(23,381,277)	(26,533,752)	(29,851,796)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Boynton Beach	-	(12,366,607)	(21,248,468)	(23,805,907)	(26,539,291)	(29,382,969)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Briny Breezes	-	(48,848)	(75,864)	(83,166)	(90,030)	(96,840)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Cloud Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palm Beach	Municipality	Delray Beach	-	(10,175,755)	(18,702,938)	(21,518,098)	(24,448,485)	(27,458,871)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Glen Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palm Beach	Municipality	Golf	-	(109,638)	(233,532)	(291,816)	(358,103)	(431,366)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Greenacres	-	(4,631,306)	(7,703,477)	(8,449,778)	(9,223,413)	(10,017,030)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Gulf Stream	-	(217,530)	(441,517)	(513,739)	(577,024)	(629,517)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Haverhill	-	(196,711)	(333,569)	(360,332)	(387,480)	(414,970)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Highland Beach	-	(798,061)	(1,621,782)	(1,810,185)	(1,993,597)	(2,164,065)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Hypoluxo	-	(271,139)	(482,207)	(522,506)	(565,604)	(610,400)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Juno Beach	-	(275,365)	(552,793)	(620,443)	(688,639)	(759,884)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Jupiter	-	(4,628,743)	(9,008,435)	(9,976,547)	(10,986,528)	(12,031,403)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Jupiter Inlet Colony	-	(126,678)	(264,578)	(312,026)	(362,584)	(416,206)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Lake Clarke Shores	-	(721,919)	(1,368,278)	(1,471,736)	(1,580,318)	(1,691,985)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Lake Park	-	(734,912)	(1,210,760)	(1,441,863)	(1,693,363)	(1,957,512)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Lake Worth Beach	-	(2,941,863)	(5,108,936)	(5,808,156)	(6,519,771)	(7,236,114)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Lantana	-	(766,453)	(1,324,683)	(1,521,960)	(1,728,222)	(1,938,613)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Loxahatchee Groves	-	(262,453)	(495,608)	(541,588)	(589,182)	(638,021)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Manalapan	-	(119,347)	(248,729)	(339,874)	(422,120)	(507,064)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Mangonia Park	-	(308,187)	(611,882)	(798,196)	(1,001,296)	(1,219,802)
Palm Beach	Municipality	North Palm Beach	-	(3,331,708)	(6,187,802)	(6,803,790)	(7,446,026)	(8,110,676)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Ocean Ridge	-	(472,633)	(941,271)	(1,080,050)	(1,215,854)	(1,356,101)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Pahokee	-	(190,872)	(243,116)	(269,506)	(296,657)	(323,528)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Palm Beach	-	(2,553,271)	(5,254,640)	(7,103,560)	(8,983,066)	(10,928,176)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Palm Beach Gardens	-	(10,603,483)	(20,875,548)	(23,395,482)	(26,094,171)	(28,879,946)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Palm Beach Shores	-	(371,552)	(718,572)	(850,389)	(986,518)	(1,128,129)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Palm Springs	-	(1,169,276)	(1,937,447)	(2,218,931)	(2,513,197)	(2,812,882)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Riviera Beach	-	(5,958,625)	(10,768,378)	(12,528,273)	(14,383,621)	(16,285,996)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Royal Palm Beach	-	(1,933,797)	(3,529,751)	(3,858,452)	(4,207,354)	(4,567,125)
Palm Beach	Municipality	South Bay	-	(116,520)	(159,392)	(187,669)	(217,585)	(247,423)
Palm Beach	Municipality	South Palm Beach	-	(239,286)	(423,536)	(463,801)	(500,256)	(536,662)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Tequesta	-	(1,432,451)	(2,750,439)	(3,019,877)	(3,306,305)	(3,600,093)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Wellington	-	(3,848,544)	(7,653,380)	(8,361,347)	(9,102,432)	(9,863,136)
Palm Beach	Municipality	West Palm Beach	-	(18,578,622)	(34,191,644)	(40,026,867)	(46,166,670)	(52,527,548)
Palm Beach	Municipality	Westlake	-	(1,171,548)	(2,447,225)	(2,654,973)	(2,877,216)	(3,108,960)
Pasco	Board of County Commissioners	Pasco County	-	(145,840,429)	(255,217,589)	(280,011,808)	(307,534,886)	(336,704,997)
Pasco	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Pasco	-	(5,979,283)	(10,456,907)	(11,474,759)	(12,604,555)	(13,802,069)
Pasco	Municipality	Dade City	-	(1,175,183)	(2,045,304)	(2,271,788)	(2,525,617)	(2,798,845)
Pasco	Municipality	New Port Richey	-	(1,980,990)	(3,011,280)	(3,414,254)	(3,856,144)	(4,332,611)

Impact By Government Type Within Each County								
County	Government Type	Government Name	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32
Pasco	Municipality	Port Richey	-	(426,509)	(726,404)	(824,162)	(933,184)	(1,048,444)
Pasco	Municipality	San Antonio	-	(180,584)	(316,833)	(344,981)	(376,064)	(409,017)
Pasco	Municipality	St. Leo	-	(2,550)	(4,153)	(3,926)	(3,378)	(2,458)
Pasco	Municipality	Zephyrhills	-	(2,602,523)	(4,303,218)	(4,767,305)	(5,275,520)	(5,818,550)
Pinellas	Board of County Commissioners	Pinellas County	-	(153,000,692)	(260,158,537)	(281,703,729)	(304,400,119)	(318,329,042)
Pinellas	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Pinellas	-	(36,290,008)	(60,884,880)	(65,798,881)	(70,963,851)	(74,118,841)
Pinellas	Municipality	Belleair	-	(1,242,209)	(2,405,684)	(2,598,016)	(2,791,473)	(2,892,945)
Pinellas	Municipality	Belleair Beach	-	(138,049)	(278,017)	(299,390)	(321,342)	(331,680)
Pinellas	Municipality	Belleair Bluffs	-	(360,468)	(602,230)	(651,052)	(703,145)	(735,444)
Pinellas	Municipality	Belleair Shore	-	(2,503)	(4,828)	(5,302)	(5,938)	(6,161)
Pinellas	Municipality	Clearwater	-	(13,319,326)	(22,702,083)	(24,725,340)	(26,900,431)	(28,269,239)
Pinellas	Municipality	Dunedin	-	(3,993,579)	(6,835,504)	(7,374,553)	(7,940,430)	(8,268,225)
Pinellas	Municipality	Gulfport	-	(1,346,877)	(2,302,550)	(2,479,585)	(2,660,163)	(2,758,134)
Pinellas	Municipality	Indian Rocks Beach	-	(238,655)	(461,162)	(507,948)	(556,278)	(573,054)
Pinellas	Municipality	Indian Shores	-	(122,593)	(237,420)	(268,214)	(300,929)	(313,950)
Pinellas	Municipality	Kenneth City	-	(498,449)	(719,641)	(780,284)	(843,874)	(884,857)
Pinellas	Municipality	Largo	-	(6,954,939)	(10,886,289)	(11,929,572)	(13,057,146)	(13,826,026)
Pinellas	Municipality	Madeira Beach	-	(330,118)	(650,429)	(707,836)	(770,510)	(812,465)
Pinellas	Municipality	North Redington Beach	-	(62,152)	(127,433)	(137,936)	(149,355)	(156,368)
Pinellas	Municipality	Oldsmar	-	(1,412,366)	(2,440,642)	(2,653,495)	(2,878,943)	(3,028,270)
Pinellas	Municipality	Pinellas Park	-	(5,603,442)	(8,581,770)	(9,492,081)	(10,483,703)	(11,229,550)
Pinellas	Municipality	Redington Beach	-	(97,950)	(190,171)	(202,647)	(216,229)	(222,637)
Pinellas	Municipality	Redington Shores	-	(153,564)	(307,389)	(334,624)	(361,449)	(373,261)
Pinellas	Municipality	Safety Harbor	-	(2,025,744)	(3,616,003)	(3,880,502)	(4,155,827)	(4,318,267)
Pinellas	Municipality	Seminole	-	(1,225,591)	(2,050,282)	(2,212,504)	(2,387,586)	(2,504,994)
Pinellas	Municipality	South Pasadena	-	(739,277)	(1,232,507)	(1,328,627)	(1,431,886)	(1,500,918)
Pinellas	Municipality	St. Pete Beach	-	(1,047,753)	(2,040,742)	(2,276,399)	(2,526,048)	(2,662,550)
Pinellas	Municipality	St. Petersburg	-	(34,676,173)	(59,397,643)	(64,688,797)	(70,273,219)	(73,846,353)
Pinellas	Municipality	Tarpon Springs	-	(3,535,706)	(6,053,096)	(6,507,762)	(6,983,647)	(7,262,315)
Pinellas	Municipality	Treasure Island	-	(887,151)	(1,708,094)	(1,865,027)	(2,032,831)	(2,135,824)
Polk	Board of County Commissioners	Polk County	-	(99,223,357)	(170,017,967)	(195,398,808)	(225,968,774)	(259,628,635)
Polk	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Polk	-	(3,962,338)	(6,803,941)	(7,865,741)	(9,136,474)	(10,534,052)
Polk	Municipality	Auburndale	-	(1,962,142)	(3,534,329)	(4,040,616)	(4,641,962)	(5,295,968)
Polk	Municipality	Bartow	-	(2,077,453)	(3,427,811)	(3,903,125)	(4,466,555)	(5,082,942)
Polk	Municipality	Davenport	-	(2,652,676)	(5,064,581)	(5,679,042)	(6,436,713)	(7,275,868)
Polk	Municipality	Dundee	-	(790,827)	(1,306,821)	(1,494,003)	(1,719,707)	(1,965,414)
Polk	Municipality	Eagle Lake	-	(797,189)	(1,448,352)	(1,640,613)	(1,880,349)	(2,146,706)
Polk	Municipality	Fort Meade	-	(496,171)	(695,962)	(797,195)	(917,995)	(1,050,014)
Polk	Municipality	Frostproof	-	(277,246)	(437,773)	(515,778)	(606,006)	(705,254)
Polk	Municipality	Haines City	-	(5,583,978)	(10,596,221)	(12,096,674)	(13,943,509)	(15,986,471)
Polk	Municipality	Highland Park	-	(55,667)	(96,304)	(107,801)	(121,750)	(137,130)
Polk	Municipality	Hillcrest Heights	-	(3,758)	(5,752)	(6,535)	(7,506)	(8,587)
Polk	Municipality	Lake Alfred	-	(1,039,245)	(1,807,572)	(2,051,830)	(2,350,885)	(2,681,389)
Polk	Municipality	Lake Hamilton	-	(389,255)	(670,150)	(790,303)	(941,838)	(1,112,522)
Polk	Municipality	Lake Wales	-	(2,246,515)	(3,672,050)	(4,242,854)	(4,917,176)	(5,655,587)
Polk	Municipality	Lakeland	-	(9,507,104)	(16,133,388)	(19,072,336)	(22,465,994)	(26,155,190)
Polk	Municipality	Mulberry	-	(311,640)	(546,011)	(657,149)	(785,202)	(924,850)
Polk	Municipality	Polk City	-	(325,000)	(576,796)	(655,033)	(749,123)	(852,465)
Polk	Municipality	Winter Haven	-	(6,991,481)	(12,169,649)	(13,938,510)	(16,048,384)	(18,362,556)
Putnam	Board of County Commissioners	Putnam County	-	(9,757,235)	(13,444,831)	(13,730,399)	(13,944,820)	(14,056,747)
Putnam	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Putnam	-	(180,281)	(248,243)	(253,518)	(257,452)	(259,490)
Putnam	Municipality	Crescent City	-	(149,837)	(204,487)	(211,663)	(218,091)	(222,107)
Putnam	Municipality	Interlachen	-	(100,646)	(124,680)	(129,447)	(133,401)	(136,642)
Putnam	Municipality	Palatka	-	(504,047)	(645,196)	(658,196)	(658,938)	(654,079)
Putnam	Municipality	Pomona Park	-	(63,549)	(85,769)	(87,818)	(89,690)	(91,072)
Putnam	Municipality	Welaka	-	(99,353)	(150,780)	(153,622)	(155,104)	(155,832)
St. Johns	Board of County Commissioners	St. Johns County	-	(68,265,055)	(136,081,441)	(152,492,701)	(171,151,761)	(191,611,200)
St. Johns	Independent Special District	All ISDs in St. Johns	-	(3,850,618)	(7,666,697)	(8,610,700)	(9,685,407)	(10,865,275)
St. Johns	Municipality	St. Augustine	-	(3,188,098)	(6,130,403)	(7,290,845)	(8,614,738)	(10,084,140)
St. Johns	Municipality	St. Augustine Beach	-	(700,517)	(1,437,883)	(1,651,362)	(1,902,400)	(2,185,047)
St. Lucie	Board of County Commissioners	St. Lucie County	-	(65,777,145)	(105,187,452)	(107,356,189)	(119,713,887)	(145,262,558)
St. Lucie	Independent Special District	All ISDs in St. Lucie	-	(29,796,855)	(47,701,408)	(48,680,908)	(54,231,007)	(65,727,337)
St. Lucie	Municipality	Fort Pierce	-	(3,979,623)	(6,096,634)	(6,593,658)	(7,805,090)	(9,835,191)
St. Lucie	Municipality	Port St. Lucie	-	(28,080,748)	(45,526,039)	(46,118,871)	(50,677,985)	(60,658,040)
St. Lucie	Municipality	St. Lucie Village	-	(33,237)	(54,927)	(57,627)	(66,009)	(81,450)
Santa Rosa	Board of County Commissioners	Santa Rosa County	-	(25,660,621)	(43,328,428)	(46,372,166)	(49,634,517)	(53,011,287)
Santa Rosa	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Santa Rosa	-	(91,561)	(154,523)	(165,440)	(177,129)	(189,218)
Santa Rosa	Municipality	Gulf Breeze	-	(366,665)	(682,291)	(739,404)	(799,837)	(861,204)
Santa Rosa	Municipality	Jay	-	(27,908)	(40,026)	(48,557)	(57,156)	(66,496)
Santa Rosa	Municipality	Milton	-	(586,649)	(813,090)	(886,940)	(960,435)	(1,033,024)

Impact By Government Type Within Each County								
County	Government Type	Government Name	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32
Sarasota	Board of County Commissioners	Sarasota County	-	(51,358,267)	(94,441,492)	(103,411,958)	(113,584,141)	(124,907,310)
Sarasota	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Sarasota	-	(16,490,144)	(30,308,150)	(33,166,106)	(36,404,302)	(40,007,748)
Sarasota	Municipality	Longboat Key	-	(466,697)	(929,681)	(1,035,100)	(1,159,018)	(1,317,555)
Sarasota	Municipality	North Port	-	(9,179,656)	(16,200,261)	(17,494,013)	(18,921,563)	(20,460,453)
Sarasota	Municipality	Sarasota	-	(3,821,798)	(7,049,961)	(8,050,239)	(9,232,603)	(10,596,947)
Sarasota	Municipality	Venice	-	(3,758,208)	(7,187,986)	(7,889,023)	(8,685,443)	(9,574,982)
Seminole	Board of County Commissioners	Seminole County	-	(75,105,716)	(134,559,138)	(146,044,004)	(158,854,794)	(172,294,392)
Seminole	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Seminole	-	(1,803,503)	(3,230,151)	(3,510,296)	(3,822,446)	(4,149,819)
Seminole	Municipality	Altamonte Springs	-	(2,671,910)	(4,344,830)	(4,900,295)	(5,504,818)	(6,133,905)
Seminole	Municipality	Casselberry	-	(2,163,373)	(3,534,218)	(3,923,847)	(4,355,458)	(4,807,148)
Seminole	Municipality	Lake Mary	-	(1,615,176)	(3,120,626)	(3,452,327)	(3,819,743)	(4,206,922)
Seminole	Municipality	Longwood	-	(1,935,131)	(3,281,909)	(3,659,398)	(4,071,261)	(4,495,417)
Seminole	Municipality	Oviedo	-	(5,592,347)	(10,432,775)	(11,212,414)	(12,077,940)	(12,978,284)
Seminole	Municipality	Sanford	-	(6,635,567)	(11,088,661)	(12,425,125)	(13,901,457)	(15,456,706)
Seminole	Municipality	Winter Springs	-	(2,464,590)	(4,489,791)	(4,807,135)	(5,161,251)	(5,530,947)
Sumter	Board of County Commissioners	Sumter County	-	(29,768,065)	(56,531,373)	(61,657,525)	(67,383,677)	(73,604,460)
Sumter	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Sumter	-	(1,082,729)	(2,063,567)	(2,249,381)	(2,457,162)	(2,682,959)
Sumter	Municipality	Bushnell	-	(148,267)	(224,282)	(261,946)	(301,576)	(343,486)
Sumter	Municipality	Center Hill	-	(32,676)	(44,758)	(53,956)	(64,226)	(75,667)
Sumter	Municipality	Coleman	-	(27,813)	(37,380)	(43,336)	(50,012)	(57,428)
Sumter	Municipality	Webster	-	(98,498)	(131,069)	(150,270)	(170,942)	(193,475)
Sumter	Municipality	Wildwood	-	(4,404,055)	(8,858,280)	(9,720,590)	(10,688,649)	(11,742,080)
Suwannee	Board of County Commissioners	Suwannee County	-	(6,098,514)	(8,462,354)	(9,180,220)	(9,892,945)	(10,762,288)
Suwannee	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Suwannee	-	(194,875)	(270,411)	(293,350)	(316,125)	(343,904)
Suwannee	Municipality	Branford	-	(49,511)	(61,322)	(66,119)	(70,947)	(78,335)
Suwannee	Municipality	Live Oak	-	(488,671)	(610,475)	(658,566)	(705,132)	(770,792)
Taylor	Board of County Commissioners	Taylor County	-	(1,990,310)	(2,584,556)	(2,669,891)	(2,729,705)	(2,730,513)
Taylor	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Taylor	-	(68,562)	(88,922)	(91,794)	(93,807)	(93,796)
Taylor	Municipality	Perry	-	(353,573)	(443,293)	(448,868)	(452,688)	(447,247)
Union	Board of County Commissioners	Union County	-	(1,324,836)	(1,624,348)	(1,588,762)	(1,534,772)	(1,465,158)
Union	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Union	-	(37,254)	(45,677)	(44,676)	(43,158)	(41,200)
Union	Municipality	Lake Butler	-	(35,559)	(41,983)	(41,379)	(40,064)	(38,112)
Union	Municipality	Raiford	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union	Municipality	Worthington Springs	-	(3,876)	(5,565)	(5,449)	(5,179)	(4,754)
Volusia	Board of County Commissioners	Volusia County	-	(91,351,894)	(156,236,573)	(170,376,797)	(185,522,155)	(201,135,513)
Volusia	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Volusia	-	(12,476,806)	(21,171,405)	(23,126,993)	(25,229,227)	(27,398,184)
Volusia	Municipality	Daytona Beach	-	(7,738,910)	(13,442,754)	(15,375,501)	(17,507,513)	(19,729,534)
Volusia	Municipality	Daytona Beach Shores	-	(983,360)	(1,828,620)	(2,027,196)	(2,242,134)	(2,476,793)
Volusia	Municipality	Debary	-	(2,420,102)	(4,264,037)	(4,593,348)	(4,944,029)	(5,302,423)
Volusia	Municipality	Deland	-	(5,394,819)	(9,773,651)	(10,666,614)	(11,630,891)	(12,619,080)
Volusia	Municipality	Deltona	-	(12,801,333)	(20,080,129)	(21,695,834)	(23,389,880)	(25,113,276)
Volusia	Municipality	Edgewater	-	(3,666,503)	(5,791,257)	(6,297,236)	(6,844,565)	(7,413,137)
Volusia	Municipality	Flagler Beach	-	(15,372)	(23,363)	(24,994)	(26,760)	(28,600)
Volusia	Municipality	Holly Hill	-	(944,579)	(1,381,557)	(1,545,607)	(1,727,375)	(1,917,955)
Volusia	Municipality	Lake Helen	-	(457,370)	(745,313)	(809,539)	(877,255)	(947,358)
Volusia	Municipality	New Smyrna Beach	-	(5,253,147)	(9,699,049)	(10,588,553)	(11,535,356)	(12,510,894)
Volusia	Municipality	Oak Hill	-	(321,526)	(524,114)	(570,852)	(620,060)	(670,224)
Volusia	Municipality	Orange City	-	(1,501,869)	(2,535,052)	(2,921,566)	(3,352,613)	(3,807,259)
Volusia	Municipality	Ormond Beach	-	(5,124,940)	(8,992,240)	(9,820,508)	(10,723,512)	(11,660,177)
Volusia	Municipality	Pierson	-	(109,703)	(166,532)	(183,846)	(201,940)	(220,503)
Volusia	Municipality	Ponce Inlet	-	(962,737)	(1,897,906)	(2,047,032)	(2,203,556)	(2,363,683)
Volusia	Municipality	Port Orange	-	(7,280,203)	(12,278,386)	(13,397,819)	(14,615,197)	(15,879,822)
Volusia	Municipality	South Daytona	-	(1,896,833)	(2,917,944)	(3,216,205)	(3,538,626)	(3,870,052)
Wakulla	Board of County Commissioners	Wakulla County	-	(6,352,389)	(10,275,998)	(11,045,420)	(11,756,959)	(12,316,456)
Wakulla	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Wakulla	-	(16,645)	(26,926)	(28,942)	(30,806)	(32,272)
Wakulla	Municipality	Sopchoppy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wakulla	Municipality	St. Marks	-	(41,964)	(63,521)	(68,367)	(73,150)	(77,103)
Walton	Board of County Commissioners	Walton County	-	(12,186,065)	(24,388,075)	(30,801,043)	(38,282,167)	(46,880,079)
Walton	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Walton	-	(56,477)	(112,212)	(140,896)	(174,329)	(212,706)
Walton	Municipality	DeFuniak Springs	-	(423,977)	(685,246)	(817,527)	(965,508)	(1,128,434)
Walton	Municipality	Freeport	-	(1,300,734)	(2,600,755)	(2,919,171)	(3,281,899)	(3,679,822)
Walton	Municipality	Paxton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	Board of County Commissioners	Washington County	-	(2,910,644)	(3,973,139)	(4,251,521)	(4,550,039)	(4,861,216)
Washington	Independent Special District	All ISDs in Washington	-	(7,088)	(9,676)	(10,354)	(11,081)	(11,838)
Washington	Municipality	Caryville	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	Municipality	Chipley	-	(235,126)	(288,937)	(308,818)	(330,432)	(352,593)
Washington	Municipality	Ebro	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	Municipality	Vernon	-	(34,259)	(44,992)	(48,175)	(51,377)	(54,734)
Washington	Municipality	Wausau	-	-	-	-	-	-

Addendum 2

County	Water Management Districts*					
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Statewide Total	-	(89,518,409)	(159,795,019)	(177,225,909)	(197,042,727)	(218,049,041)
NWFWMD	-	(579,946)	(950,974)	(1,013,977)	(1,084,095)	(1,158,564)
SRWMD	-	(1,702,552)	(2,580,073)	(2,764,657)	(2,944,603)	(3,124,794)
SJRWMD	-	(21,448,754)	(37,537,683)	(41,130,853)	(45,115,679)	(49,207,382)
SWFWMD	-	(23,100,186)	(40,446,379)	(44,904,247)	(50,051,967)	(55,356,910)
SFWMD	-	(42,686,972)	(78,279,910)	(87,412,175)	(97,846,383)	(109,201,391)

*Note: The impact on Water Management Districts is a portion of the totals for Independent Special Districts shown on Addendum 1.