2009 Local Government Financial Information Handbook

August 2009

Florida Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations



Florida Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations (As of August 2009)

Legislative Members

Senator Anthony Hill, Sr., Chair District 1 Senator Nancy Detert District 23 Senator Mike Haridopolos District 26 Senator Frederica Wilson District 33 Representative Juan C. Zapata, Vice Chair District 119 **Representative Bill Heller** District 52 **Representative Jimmy Patronis** District 6 Representative Lake Ray District 17

Gubernatorial Appointees

Commissioner Cyndi Stevenson Saint Johns County
Commissioner Michael McLean Seminole County
Mayor Fred Costello City of Ormond Beach
Councilman Herbert Polson City of Saint Petersburg
Mr. Tom Pelham Secretary, Florida Department of Community Affairs
Mr. Bill Montford CEO, Florida Assoc. of District School Superintendents
Ms. Lisa Saliba Policy Coordinator, Governor's Office of Policy & Budget

Alton L. "Rip" Colvin, Jr. - Executive Director

What is the LCIR?

The Florida Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations (LCIR) is a legislative entity that facilitates the development of intergovernmental policies and practices. The Florida LCIR strives to improve coordination and cooperation among state agencies, local governments, and the federal government.

What Issues Have Been Addressed by the LCIR?

The LCIR completes several publications annually, including the Local Government Financial Information Handbook, Finalized Salaries of County Constitutional Officers and Elected School District Officials, and Intergovernmental Impact Report (Mandates and Measures Affecting Local Government Fiscal Capacity). In addition, the LCIR has addressed the following issues:

- o Municipal Incorporations and Annexation
- Impact Fees
- o Natural Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery
- o Local Government Financial Emergencies
- Urban Infill & Infrastructure Capacity
- Marina and Dock Permitting

- o State, Regional, and Local Planning
- o Voting by Mail
- o Economic Development
- o Federal Grants to Florida's Local Governments
- o Federal Funding to Florida
- o Federal/State Relations

If you would like additional copies of this report or have comments or questions pertaining to the information contained herein, please contact the LCIR at (850) 488-9627. We welcome your input or suggestions. Our mailing address is:

Florida LCIR c/o Legislative Mail Services Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300 Homepage: <u>www.floridalcir.gov</u>

2009 Local Government Financial Information Handbook

August 2009

Prepared by the Florida Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations with assistance provided by the Florida Department of Revenue

Acknowledgments

The *Local Government Financial Information Handbook* is published and distributed annually by the Florida Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations (LCIR). In preparing this annual report, the LCIR staff relies on county and municipal revenue estimates calculated by the Florida Department of Revenue.

Inquiries and Suggestions

Inquiries regarding the estimated distributions of select state-shared revenues and local option taxes as prepared by the Florida Department of Revenue should be directed to the Department's Office of Tax Research at (850) 488-2900.

General inquiries and questions regarding this publication should be directed to the LCIR. In addition, suggested improvements that will make this publication more informative and useful as a resource are always welcome. If you have suggestions for the 2010 edition, please direct your comments to the LCIR at the following address.

Steven O'Cain, Senior Legislative Analyst Florida Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations c/o Legislative Mail Services Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

Email: info@floridalcir.gov

Phone: (850) 488-9627

Additional federal, state, and local government data of potential interest to state and local officials can be found on the LCIR's website: <u>www.floridalcir.gov</u>.

Introduction

The *Local Government Financial Information Handbook* is a reference for most of the revenue sources available to local governments. It contains relevant information on several items useful for local government budgeting purposes, including descriptions of revenue sources, estimated revenue distributions, adjusted population estimates used for revenue-sharing purposes, and local government financial reporting requirements.

This publication was written as a guide to understanding constitutional and statutory laws regarding these revenue sources. However, questions of legal interpretation should be directed to appropriate legal counsel.

The LCIR prepared this publication with the assistance of the Florida Department of Revenue's Office of Tax Research. The LCIR staff updated the descriptions of local revenue sources, summarized relevant changes to general law provisions affecting those sources, and prepared a number of accompanying summary tables. The Office of Tax Research prepared the estimated distributions of numerous state-shared revenues and local option taxes to counties and municipalities for the 2009-10 fiscal year. It is important for the reader to note that the estimated distributions presented in this publication do not necessarily represent the actual disbursements that each local government will ultimately receive since economic conditions are subject to change.

The discussion of local government revenue sources in this report is organized as follows:

- Part One: Revenue Sources Authorized by the Constitution
- Part Two: Revenue Sources Based on Home Rule Authority
- Part Three: Revenue Sources Authorized by the Legislature

The adjusted county and municipal population estimates used for revenue-sharing purposes are provided in Appendix A. In addition, a summary of statutorily-mandated, local government reporting requirements is provided in Appendix B.

Table of Contents

Part One: Revenue Sources Authorized in the Constitution	1
Ad Valorem Tax	3
Constitutional Fuel Tax	11
Estimated Distributions	15
Constitutional School Revenue Sources	17
Part Two: Revenue Sources Based on Home Rule Authority	19
Proprietary Fees.	
Regulatory Fees	
Special Assessments	
Part Three: Revenue Sources Authorized by the Legislature	
State-Imposed Fees or Taxes Shared with Local Governments or School Districts	
Alcoholic Beverage License Tax	
County Fuel Tax	
Estimated Distributions	40
County Revenue Sharing Program	
Estimated Distributions	47
Distribution of Sales and Use Taxes to Counties	49
Emergency Management Assistance	
Enhanced 911 Fee	
Fuel Tax Refunds and Credits	
Insurance License Tax	
Intergovernmental Radio Communication Program	
Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax Program	65
Estimated Distributions	
Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Mitigation Fee	
Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Water Treatment Plant Fee	
Mobile Home License Tax	
Municipal Revenue Sharing Program	
Estimated Distributions	
Oil, Gas, and Sulfur Production Tax	105

Phosphate Rock Severance Tax	107
State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program	
Vessel Registration Fee	

Other Local Revenue Sources

Communications Services Tax	119
Estimated Distributions	124
Convention Development Taxes	139
Consolidated County Convention Development Tax	143
Charter County Convention Development Tax	145
Special District, Special, and Subcounty Convention Development Taxes.	147
Discretionary Surtax on Documents	149
Green Utility Fee	
Gross Receipts Tax on Commercial Hazardous Waste Facilities	155
Insurance Premium Tax	
Local Business Tax	161
Local Discretionary Sales Surtaxes	165
History of Local Discretionary Sales Surtax Levies	169
2009 Local Discretionary Sales Surtax Rates in Florida's Counties	172
Estimated Distributions	175
Charter County Transportation System Surtax	187
Local Government Infrastructure Surtax	191
Small County Surtax	197
Indigent Care and Trauma Center Surtax	199
County Public Hospital Surtax	203
School Capital Outlay Surtax	205
Voter-Approved Indigent Care Surtax	
Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax	211
Local Option Food and Beverage Taxes	
Local Option Fuel Taxes	219
2009 Federal, State, and Local Fuel Tax Rates in Florida's Counties	224
Ninth-Cent Fuel Tax: Estimated Distributions	226
Local Option Fuel Tax: Estimated Distributions	228
Ninth-Cent Fuel Tax	239
1 to 6 Cents Local Option Fuel Tax	241
1 to 5 Cents Local Option Fuel Tax	245
Municipal Pari-Mutuel Tax	249
Municipal Parking Facility Space Surcharges	251
Municipal Resort Tax	253
Public Service Tax	255

Tourist Development Taxes	259
History of Local Option Tourist Tax Levies	
Taxable Sales Reported by Transient Rental Facilities	
2009 Local Option Tourist Tax Rates in Florida's Counties	
1 or 2 Percent Tax	
Additional 1 Percent Tax	
Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax	
High Tourism Impact Tax	
Additional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax	
Tourist Impact Tax	

Appendix A: Adjusted Population Estimates	
Adjusted 2008 Population Estimates Used for Revenue Sharing Purposes	

Appendix B: Local Government Reporting Requirements	297
---	-----

Part One: Revenue Sources Authorized in the State Constitution

The ability of local governments to raise revenue for their operations is narrowly constrained by the state constitution.

No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law. No state ad valorem taxes shall be levied upon real estate or tangible personal property. All other forms of taxation shall be preempted to the state except as provided by general law.¹

With the exception of the ad valorem tax and several constitutionally authorized state-shared revenue programs, local governments are dependent on the Legislature for the authority to levy any other forms of taxation, thereby increasing the relative importance of the ad valorem tax. This section identifies those local government revenue sources authorized by the constitution.

The Florida Constitution also contains several other provisions that are relevant to local government revenue capacity. The Legislature is authorized to appropriate funds to counties, municipalities, or special districts based upon conditions set in general law, including the use of relative ad valorem assessment levels.² Hence, revenue sharing may be based on a local government's relative ad valorem assessment level or any other factor established by the Legislature.

The ability of the Legislature to impose unfunded mandates on local governments is restricted, unless certain procedural requirements are met.³ Legislative mandates and other measures affecting local government fiscal capacity are the subjects of a separate Committee publication.⁴

The state's revenue raising capacity is limited. Consequently, the ability of state government to aid local governments may be affected. The collection of state revenue for any fiscal year is limited to certain state revenues allowed plus an adjustment for growth.⁵

Local governments' ad valorem revenue-raising capacity may be limited as a result of constitutional amendments approved by Florida voters. For example, Senate Bill 2D, adopted during Special Session 2007D, provides property tax relief to the state's property owners. The four provisions of the amendment provide a \$25,000 exemption on tangible personal property applicable to all tax levies;⁶

^{1.} Section 1(a), Art. VII, State Constitution.

^{2.} Section 8, Art. VII, State Constitution.

^{3.} Section 18, Art. VII, State Constitution.

^{4.} Florida Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations, 2008 Intergovernmental Impact Report: Mandates and Measures Affecting Local Government Fiscal Capacity (2009).

^{5.} Section 1(e), Art. VII, State Constitution.

^{6.} Section 3, Art. VII, State Constitution.

the portability of a person's Save Our Homes Differential applicable to all tax levies;⁷ a 10 percent cap on the appreciation of value of non-homestead properties, except for school levies; and an additional \$25,000 homestead exemption on the value of a homestead above \$50,000, except for school levies.⁸

^{7.} Section 4, Art. VII, State Constitution.

^{8.} Section 6, Art. VII, State Constitution.

Ad Valorem Tax¹ Section 9, Article VII, Florida Constitution

Chapters 192-197 and 200, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

The ability of local governments to raise revenue for governmental operations is narrowly constrained by the state constitution.

Counties, school districts, and municipalities shall, and special districts may, be authorized by law to levy ad valorem taxes and may be authorized by general law to levy other taxes, for their respective purposes, except ad valorem taxes on intangible personal property and taxes prohibited by this constitution.²

Ad valorem taxes, exclusive of taxes levied for the payment of bonds and taxes levied for periods not longer than two years when authorized by vote of the electors who are the owners of freeholds therein not wholly exempt from taxation, shall not be levied in excess of the following millages upon the assessed value of real estate and tangible personal property: for all county purposes, ten mills; for all municipal purposes, ten mills; for all school purposes, ten mills; for water management purposes for the northwest portion of the state lying west of the line between ranges two and three east, 0.05 mill; for water management purposes for the remaining portions of the state, 1.0 mill; and for all other special districts a millage authorized by law approved by vote of the electors who are owners of freeholds therein not wholly exempt from taxation. A county furnishing municipal services may, to the extent authorized by law, levy additional taxes within the limits fixed for municipal purposes.³

With the exception of the ad valorem tax and other constitutionally authorized and home-rule revenue sources, local governments are dependent on the Legislature for the authority to levy other forms of taxation. Therefore, the relative importance of the ad valorem tax as a revenue source for local governments is increased.

To summarize, local governments may levy ad valorem taxes subject to the following limitations.

- 1. Ten mills for county purposes.
- 2. Ten mills for municipal purposes.
- 3. Ten mills for school purposes.

^{1.} This discussion of ad valorem taxes has been adapted, in part, from the following informational materials: Nabors, Giblin, & Nickerson, P.A., *Primer on Home Rule & and Local Government Revenue Sources* and The Florida Revenue Estimating Conference's 2009 Florida Tax Handbook Including Fiscal Impact of Potential Changes (2009).

^{2.} Section 9(a), Art. VII, State Constitution.

^{3.} Section 9(b), Art. VII, State Constitution.

- 4. A millage fixed by law for a county furnishing municipal services.
- 5. A millage authorized by law and approved by voters for special districts.

As mentioned, the state constitution provides two exceptions to the ten-mill cap. The exceptions include a voted debt service millage and a voted millage not to exceed a period of two years. Additionally, no property may be subject to more than twenty mills of ad valorem tax for municipal and county purposes without elector approval, regardless of the property's location, under the state constitution. Duval County-City of Jacksonville is a consolidated government; therefore, it has a twenty-mill cap since it operates as both a county and municipal government.

County Millages

County government millages are composed of four categories of millage rates.⁴

- 1. General millage is the nonvoted millage rate set by the county's governing body.
- 2. Debt service millage is the rate necessary to raise taxes for debt service as authorized by a vote of the electors pursuant to Section 12, Art. VII, State Constitution.
- 3. Voted millage is the rate set by the county's governing body as authorized by a vote of the electors pursuant to Section 9(b), Art. VII, State Constitution.
- 4. County dependent special district millage is added to the county's millage to which the district is dependent. A dependent special district is defined as a special district meeting at least one of four criteria specified in law.⁵

County Furnishing Municipal Services

General law implements the constitutional language authorizing a county furnishing municipal services to levy additional taxes within the limits fixed for municipal purposes via the establishment of municipal service taxing or benefit units.⁶ The distinction between a municipal service taxing unit (MSTU) and a municipal service benefit unit (MSBU) is that a MSBU is the correct terminology when the mechanism used to fund the county services is derived through service charges or special assessments rather than taxes.

The creation of a MSTU allows the county's governing body to place the burden of ad valorem taxes upon property in a geographic area less than countywide to fund a particular municipal-type service or services. The MSTU is used in a county budget to separate those ad valorem taxes levied within the taxing unit itself to ensure that the funds derived from the tax levy are used within the boundaries of the taxing unit for the contemplated services. If ad valorem taxes are levied to provide these municipal services, counties are authorized to levy up to ten mills.⁷

6. Section 125.01(1)(q), F.S.

^{4.} Section 200.001(1), F.S.

^{5.} Section 189.403(2), F.S.

^{7.} Section 200.071(3), F.S.

The MSTU may encompass the entire unincorporated area, a portion of the unincorporated area, or all or part of the boundaries of a municipality. However, the inclusion of municipal boundaries within the MSTU is subject to the consent by ordinance of the governing body of the affected municipality given either annually or for a term of years.

Municipal Millages

Municipal government millages are composed of four categories of millage rates.⁸

- 1. General millage is the nonvoted millage rate set by the municipality's governing body.
- 2. Debt service millage is the rate necessary to raise taxes for debt service as authorized by a vote of the electors pursuant to Section 12, Art. VII, State Constitution.
- 3. Voted millage is the rate set by the municipality's governing body as authorized by a vote of the electors pursuant to Section 9(b), Art. VII, State Constitution.
- 4. Municipal dependent special district millage is added to the municipality's millage to which the district is dependent and included as municipal millage for the purpose of the ten-mill cap.

School District Millages

As previously stated, the state constitution restricts the levy of nonvoted ad valorem tax levies for school purposes to ten mills. The voted levies, which are constitutionally available to counties and municipalities as well as school districts, do not count toward the ten-mill cap. School district millage rates are composed of five categories.⁹

- 1. Nonvoted required operating millage (otherwise known as *required local effort*) is the rate specified in the current year's General Appropriations Act and imposed by the school board for current operating purposes pursuant to s. 1011.60(6), F.S.
- Nonvoted discretionary operating millage is the rate set by the school board for those operating purposes other than the required local effort millage rate imposed pursuant to s. 1011.60(6), F.S., and the nonvoted capital improvement millage rate imposed pursuant to s. 1011.71(2), F.S. The Legislature shall prescribe annually in the appropriations act the maximum amount of millage a district may levy.¹⁰
- 3. Nonvoted capital improvement millage is the rate set by the school board for capital improvements as authorized in s. 1011.71(2), F.S. General law caps the maximum rate at 1.5 mills.¹¹ However, a district school board is authorized to levy two additional millages of up to 0.25 mills each under certain circumstances.¹²

^{8.} Section 200.001(2), F.S.

^{9.} Section 200.001(3), F.S.

^{10.} Section 1011.71(1), F.S.

^{11.} Section 1011.71(2), F.S.

^{12.} Section 1011.71(3), F.S.

- 4. Voted operating millage is the rate set by the school board for current operating purposes as authorized by a vote of the electors pursuant to Section 9(b), Art. VII, State Constitution.
- 5. Voted debt service millage is the rate set by the school board as authorized by a vote of the electors pursuant to Section 12, Art. VII, State Constitution.

As previously mentioned, the Legislature requires all school districts to levy a required local effort millage rate in order to participate in state funding of kindergarten through grade 12 public school programs, via the Florida Education Finance Program.¹³ The Legislature prescribes the aggregate required local effort for all school districts collectively as an item in the General Appropriations Act for each fiscal year. The millage rate required of each school district to provide its respective share of the costs is calculated annually by formula. This rate is adjusted by an equalization factor designed to account for differing levels of assessment in each district.

Independent Special District Millages

Independent special district millages are the rates set by the district's governing body, and the following issues must be addressed.¹⁴

- 1. Whether the millage authorized by a special act is approved by the electors pursuant to Section 9(b), Art. VII, State Constitution; authorized pursuant to Section 15, Art. XII, State Constitution; or otherwise authorized.
- 2. Whether the tax is to be levied countywide, less than countywide, or on a multicounty basis.

Adjustments to the Tax Base

The ad valorem taxable base is the fair market value of locally assessed real estate, tangible personal property, and state assessed railroad property, less certain exclusions, differentials, exemptions, and credits. Intangible personal property is excluded because it is separately assessed and taxed by the state. A brief explanation of the adjustments to the taxable base follows.

Exclusions are specific types of property constitutionally or statutorily removed from ad valorem taxation. The following list reflects the major categories of exclusions.

- 1. Transportation vehicles such as automobiles, boats, airplanes, and trailer coaches that are constitutionally excluded from ad valorem taxation but subject to a license tax.
- 2. Personal property brought into the state for transshipment that statutorily is not considered to have acquired taxable situs and therefore is not part of the tax base.

^{13.} Section 1011.62, F.S.

^{14.} Section 200.001(4), F.S.

Differentials are reductions in assessments that result from a valuation standard other than fair market value. The following list reflects the valuation standards.

- 1. Value in current use only (e.g., agricultural value).
- 2. Value at a specified percentage of fair market value (e.g., the state constitution allows inventory and livestock to be assessed on a percentage basis, although the Legislature has exercised its option to totally exempt such property).
- 3. Value that results from a limitation on annual increases (e.g., increases in assessments of homestead property are limited to the lesser of 3 percent or the Consumer Price Index up to the fair market value).

Exemptions are deductions from the assessed value that are typically specified as a dollar amount (e.g., homestead exemption of \$50,000). However, certain exemptions are equal to the total assessed value of the property (e.g., property used exclusively for charitable purposes), or are equal to a portion of the total assessment, based on a ratio of exempt use to total use, provided that said percentage must exceed 50 percent (e.g., property used predominantly for charitable purposes).

Credits are deductions from the tax liability of a particular taxpayer and may take the form of allowances, discounts, and rebates. Currently, the only credits allowed in Florida are early payment and installment discounts of not more than 4 percent.

Deferrals do not reduce the taxpayer's overall tax liability but allow for changes in the timing of payments. Under certain circumstances, a taxpayer may defer a portion of the taxes due on homestead property for the remaining lifetime of the property owner and spouse or until the sale of the property.

General Law Amendments

The following list highlights the legislation passed during the 2009 Regular Legislative Session that amended provisions related to the ad valorem tax and its administration. The 2009 chapter laws are available via the Department of State's Division of Elections website.¹⁵

Chapter Law #	Subject
2009-67	Department of Revenue
2009-96	Growth Management
2009-121	Ad Valorem Assessments
2009-130	Ad Valorem Taxation
2009-135	Property Appraisers
2009-157	Real Property Used for Conservation Purposes
2009-165	Notices of Proposed Property Taxes
2009-204	Clerks of Court

15. http://laws.flrules.org/2009

2009 Local Government Financial Information Handbook

Eligibility Requirements

Florida's constitution authorizes counties, municipalities, and school districts to levy ad valorem taxes. At its discretion, the Legislature may authorize special districts to levy ad valorem taxes. Millage rates are fixed only by ordinance or resolution of the taxing authority's governing body in the manner specifically provided by general law or special law.¹⁶ Millage rates vary among local governments subject to constitutional, statutory, and political limitations.

Administrative Procedures

The DOR and units of local government administer the ad valorem tax. Two county constitutional officers, the property appraiser and tax collector, have primary responsibility for the administration and collection of ad valorem taxes at the local level. The property appraiser is charged with determining the value of all property within the county, maintaining appropriate records related to the valuation of such property, and determining the ad valorem tax on taxable property. The tax collector is charged with the collection of ad valorem taxes levied by the county, school district, all municipalities within the county, and any special taxing districts within the county.

The DOR has general supervision of the assessment and valuation of property so that all property is placed on the tax rolls and valued according to its just valuation. Additionally, the DOR prescribes and furnishes all forms as well as prescribes rules and regulations to be used by property appraisers, tax collectors, clerks of circuit court, and value adjustment boards in administering and collecting ad valorem taxes.

Select chapters of the Florida Statutes address the ad valorem tax, its administration, and other relevant issues: Chapter 192, general provisions of taxation; Chapter 193, assessments; Chapter 194, administrative and judicial review of property taxes; Chapter 195, administration of property assessments; Chapter 196, exemptions; Chapter 197, tax collections, sales, and liens; and Chapter 200, determination of millage.

Distribution of Proceeds

The tax collector distributes taxes to each taxing authority.¹⁷

Authorized Uses

Ad valorem taxes are considered general revenue for general-purpose local governments (i.e., county, municipality, or consolidated city-county government) as well as for school districts. An independent special district may be restricted in the expenditure of the revenue for the purpose associated with the creation of the district itself. If ad valorem taxes are levied within a municipal

^{16.} Section 200.001(7), F.S.

^{17.} Section 197.383, F.S.

service taxing unit (MSTU), the expenditure of those funds may be restricted to those services specified in s. 125.01(1)(q), F.S.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued hundreds of legal opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹⁸ Interested persons may view the opinions by accessing the website and performing a search using the keyword phrase *ad valorem tax*.

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Prior Years' Revenues

The DOR annually publishes its *Florida Property Valuations & Tax Data* report that details property valuations and tax data by local jurisdiction. The most recent edition contains values for 2008 as well as several prior years for purposes of comparison and is available via the DOR's website.¹⁹ Using data obtained from these annual reports, the LCIR staff has compiled several summaries that profile millage rates and ad valorem taxes levied by counties, municipalities, and school districts. These profiles are available via the LCIR's website.²⁰

^{18.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

^{19.} http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/property/databk.html

^{20.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/dataatof.cfm

This page was intentionally left blank.

Constitutional Fuel Tax

Section 9(c), Article XII, Florida Constitution Sections 206.41(1)(a), 206.45, 206.47, 336.023, and 336.024, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Pursuant to the state constitution, a state tax of 2 cents per gallon on motor fuel is levied.¹ The first call on the tax proceeds is to meet the debt service requirements, if any, on local bond issues backed by the tax proceeds. The remaining balance, called the surplus funds, is also used, as necessary, to meet the debt service requirements on local bond issues backed by the surplus funds. Any remaining surplus funds are used for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of roads.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

All counties are eligible to receive proceeds.

Administrative Procedures

The tax is paid into the state treasury by the Department of Revenue (DOR) for deposit in the Fuel Tax Collection Trust Fund.² The DOR transmits the tax, as collected monthly, to the State Board of Administration (SBA).³ The SBA calculates a monthly allocation of the taxes received from the DOR based on the formula contained in Section 9(c)(4), Art. XII, State Constitution, and credits to each county's account the amount of tax allocated by the formula.⁴

The allocation formula is comprised of three components: a geographic area component, a population component, and a collection component. A distribution factor, based on these three allocation components, is calculated annually for each county in the form of weighted county-to-state ratios. To determine each county's monthly distribution, the monthly statewide tax receipts are multiplied by each county's distribution factor.

A county's estimated distribution is determined via the following steps. First, a county's distribution factor is calculated as the sum of the following three allocation components.

^{1.} Section 9(c), Art. XII, State Constitution.

^{2.} Section 206.45(1), F.S.

^{3.} Section 206.47(2), F.S.

^{4.} Section 206.47(6), F.S.

1/4	Х	<u>County Area</u> State Area
1/4	Х	County Population State Population
1/2	X	<u>Total Tax Collected Countywide during the Previous Fiscal Year</u> Total Tax Collected Statewide during the Previous Fiscal Year

The calculation of the population component is based on the most recent federal census figures.⁵ The calculation of the collection component is based upon a DOR certificate of the taxable gallons attributable to each county as of June 30th for each fiscal year. On or before July 31st following the end of each fiscal year, the DOR shall furnish the certificate to the SBA. This certificate is conclusive as to the tax collected in each county for the prior fiscal year.⁶

Second, a county's monthly distribution is calculated as follows.

Monthly Statewide Constitutional Fuel Tax Receipts x County's Distribution Factor

Distribution of Proceeds

The taxes credited to each county are first distributed to meet the debt service requirements, if any, of the Section 16, Art. IX, State Constitution of 1885, debt assumed or refunded by the SBA payable from the tax. The remaining taxes credited to each county are surplus fuel tax funds.⁷ These surplus fuel tax funds are divided into 80 percent and 20 percent portions.

In each fiscal year, the SBA distributes the 80 percent surplus fuel tax proceeds allocated to each county to the debt service requirements of each bond issue pledging the 80 percent surplus accruing to that county. The remaining 80 percent surplus fuel tax funds are advanced monthly, to the extent practicable, to the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) for use in the county.⁸

In each fiscal year, the SBA distributes the 20 percent surplus fuel tax proceeds allocated to each county to the debt service requirements of each bond issue pledging the 20 percent surplus accruing to that county. The remaining 20 percent surplus fuel tax funds are advanced monthly, to the extent practicable, to the BOCC for use in the county.⁹

^{5.} Section 9(c)(4), Art. XII, State Constitution.

^{6.} Section 206.47(5)(a), F.S.

^{7.} Section 206.47(7), F.S.

^{8.} Section 206.47(9), F.S.

^{9.} Section 206.47(10), F.S.

The SBA assumes responsibility for distribution of a county's 80 percent share in the same manner as the 20 percent share is currently distributed pursuant to s. 206.47, F.S. However, the SBA ensures that county funds are made available to the Department of Transportation and held in escrow for any construction underway on behalf of the county pursuant to resolution of the county's governing body.¹⁰

Authorized Uses

As previously mentioned, the taxes credited to each county are first distributed to meet the debt service requirements, if any, of the Section 16, Art. IX, State Constitution of 1885, debt assumed or refunded by the SBA payable from the tax. The remaining monies, or surplus fuel tax funds, are used for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of roads. The term *maintenance* means periodic and routine maintenance, as defined in s. 334.03, F.S., and may include the construction and installation of traffic signals, sidewalks, bicycle paths, and landscaping. The funds may be used as matching funds for any federal, state, or private grant specifically related to these purposes.¹¹

Periodic maintenance is defined as those activities that are large in scope and require a major work effort to restore deteriorated components of the transportation system to a safe and serviceable condition. Such efforts may include, but not be limited to, the repair of large bridge structures, major repairs to bridges and bridge systems, and the mineral sealing of lengthy sections of roadway.¹²

Routine maintenance is defined as minor repairs and associated tasks necessary to maintain a safe and efficient transportation system and includes pavement patching; shoulder repair; cleaning and repair of drainage ditches, traffic signs, and structures; mowing; bridge inspection and maintenance; pavement striping; litter cleanup; and other similar activities.¹³

Any county that agreed prior to July 1, 1977, by resolution, to use the surplus proceeds to provide a connecting road to a planned interchange on the interstate system shall provide the connecting road. Any surplus, not otherwise used to provide the connecting road, shall be used on any road in the county at the discretion of the county's governing body.¹⁴

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a number of legal opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the Florida Attorney General's searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹⁵ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

^{10.} Section 336.024, F.S.

^{11.} Section 206.47(7), F.S.

^{12.} Section 334.03(19), F.S.

^{13.} Section 334.03(24), F.S.

^{14.} Section 336.023, F.S.

^{15.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

<u>Opinion #</u>	Subject
79-41	County transportation trust funds, auditing
79-43	Surplus constitutional fuel tax, authorized use
79-104	Surplus constitutional fuel tax, authorized use
80-22	Surplus constitutional fuel tax, authorized use
82-55	Surplus constitutional fuel tax, authorized use
83-22	Surplus constitutional fuel tax, authorized use
83-26	Surplus constitutional fuel tax, authorized use
84-06	Surplus constitutional fuel tax, authorized use
85-53	Service charge charged by clerk from gas tax money
85-93	Constitutional fuel tax, payment of service charges and administrative fees
93-25	Surplus constitutional fuel tax, authorized use
2004-03	Surplus second gas tax funds used on roads in county

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Current Year's Revenues

The table included in this section lists each county's collection, population, and area components; distribution factor; and estimated distributions for the local fiscal year 2010 as calculated by the DOR. The estimates are based on a statewide estimate of total constitutional fuel tax collections, and are net of the SBA's administrative deductions.

Constitutional Fuel Tax Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010						
	Collection	Population	Area	Distribution	<u>, z</u>	Estimated
County	Component	Component	Component	Factor		Distribution
Alachua	0.67819%	0.33549%	0.40960%	1.42330%	\$	2,666,446
Baker	0.09261%	0.03441%	0.24530%	0.37230%	\$	697,476
Bay	0.50987%	0.22506%	0.36710%	1.10200%		2,064,514
Bradford	0.09868%	0.03863%	0.12260%			486,903
Brevard	1.41476%	0.73936%	0.54030%		\$	5,047,756
Broward	4.40769%	2.33753%	0.51240%	7.25760%	\$	13,596,569
Calhoun	0.03577%	0.01902%	0.24060%	0.29540%	\$	553,410
Charlotte	0.46806%	0.22037%	0.33840%	1.02680%	\$	1,923,633
Citrus	0.29878%	0.18881%	0.27480%	0.76240%	\$	1,428,299
Clay	0.41601%	0.24614%	0.26040%			1,728,235
Collier	0.72712%	0.44246%	0.86260%		\$	3,807,174
Columbia	0.30934%	0.08789%	0.33290%	0.73010%	\$	1,367,788
De Soto	0.07720%	0.04584%	0.26590%	0.38890%	\$	728,575
Dixie	0.04834%	0.02122%	0.30930%	0.37890%	\$	709,841
Duval	2.87036%	1.20296%	0.35900%	4.43230%	\$	8,303,582
Escambia	0.82421%	0.41670%	0.31990%	1.56080%	\$	2,924,042
Flagler	0.21027%	0.12696%	0.21280%	0.55000%		1,030,384
Franklin	0.03922%	0.01639%	0.32150%	0.37710%		706,469
Gadsden	0.32199%	0.06728%	0.22460%		\$	1,150,096
Gilchrist	0.03935%	0.02294%	0.14920%	0.21150%	\$	396,229
Glades	0.02650%	0.01505%	0.41210%	0.45370%	\$	849,973
Gulf	0.03481%	0.02250%	0.27390%	0.33120%	\$	620,478
Hamilton	0.08665%	0.01965%	0.21750%	0.32380%	\$	606,615
Hardee	0.08603%	0.03710%	0.26760%	0.39070%	\$	731,947
Hendry	0.14090%	0.05479%	0.49600%		\$	1,295,848
Hernando	0.45255%	0.21921%	0.20730%	0.87910%	\$	1,646,928
Highlands	0.26131%	0.13320%	0.45980%	0.85430%	\$	1,600,467
Hillsborough	3.42694%	1.59585%	0.52040%	5.54320%	\$	10,384,769
Holmes	0.06064%	0.02626%	0.20860%		\$	553,597
Indian River	0.39890%	0.18831%	0.22120%	0.80840%		1,514,477
Jackson	0.27833%	0.06997%	0.39660%	0.74490%		1,395,514
Jefferson	0.07162%	0.01934%	0.25160%	0.34260%		641,835
Lafayette	0.01856%	0.01102%	0.23090%		\$	488,027
Lake	0.73209%	0.38334%	0.48500%		\$	2,998,229
Lee	1.61545%	0.82910%	0.42980%	2.87430%	\$	5,384,785
Leon	0.67098%	0.36541%	0.29790%	1.33430%	\$	2,499,711
Levy	0.12056%	0.05426%	0.48590%		\$	1,237,772
Liberty	0.02854%	0.01084%	0.34770%			725,203
Madison	0.13674%	0.02679%	0.30000%	0.46350%		868,332
Manatee	0.78692%	0.42231%	0.35570%		\$	2,931,723
Marion	1.17139%	0.43789%	0.68440%		\$	4,297,075
Martin	0.41635%	0.19124%	0.28450%	0.89210%	\$	1,671,282
Miami-Dade	5.70176%	3.29300%	0.91700%	9.91180%	\$	18,569,014
Monroe	0.29677%	0.10113%	0.82010%		\$	2,281,832
Nassau	0.18584%	0.09559%	0.27480%	0.55620%		1,041,999
Okaloosa	0.53448%	0.26266%	0.41760%	1.21470%		2,275,649
Okeechobee	0.18168%	0.05318%	0.37080%	0.60570%		1,134,734
Orange	3.48715%	1.48212%	0.41850%		\$	10,093,639

Constitutional Fuel Tax						
Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010						
Collection Population Area Distribution Estima						Estimated
County	Component	Component	Component	Factor		Distribution
Osceola	0.88970%	0.36384%	0.62880%	1.88230%	\$	3,526,348
Palm Beach	2.95446%	1.72095%	0.93300%	5.60840%	\$	10,506,917
Pasco	1.07842%	0.58311%	0.32410%	1.98560%	\$	3,719,873
Pinellas	2.03006%	1.24747%	0.18120%	3.45870%	\$	6,479,615
Polk	1.63615%	0.77860%	0.83950%	3.25430%	\$	6,096,687
Putnam	0.20600%	0.09968%	0.34560%	0.65130%	\$	1,220,162
Saint Johns	0.58489%	0.24084%	0.29250%	1.11820%	\$	2,094,864
Saint Lucie	0.71189%	0.36766%	0.25450%	1.33410%	\$	2,499,336
Santa Rosa	0.37994%	0.19160%	0.48500%	1.05650%	\$	1,979,274
Sarasota	0.86303%	0.52321%	0.24910%	1.63530%	\$	3,063,612
Seminole	1.10499%	0.56682%	0.14620%	1.81800%	\$	3,405,887
Sumter	0.38258%	0.12367%	0.24110%	0.74730%	\$	1,400,011
Suwannee	0.15472%	0.05440%	0.28870%	0.49780%	\$	932,591
Taylor	0.10276%	0.03084%	0.44040%	0.57400%	\$	1,075,346
Union	0.03534%	0.02123%	0.10450%	0.16110%	\$	301,809
Volusia	1.21673%	0.67893%	0.52300%	2.41870%	\$	4,531,253
Wakulla	0.06603%	0.04083%	0.26040%	0.36730%	\$	688,109
Walton	0.24246%	0.07681%	0.47960%	0.79890%	\$	1,496,679
Washington	0.06160%	0.03294%	0.26040%	0.35490%	\$	664,879
Totals	50.0000%	25.00000%	25.00000%	100.00000%	\$	187,342,500

Constitutional School Revenue Sources

Gross Receipts Tax on Utilities

Section 9(a), Article XII, Florida Constitution Chapter 203, Florida Statutes

Motor Vehicle License Tax

Section 9(d), Article XII, Florida Constitution Chapter 320, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

The state constitution authorizes two sources of revenue for the benefit of school districts. The first is a gross receipts tax on utilities.¹ A tax of 2.5 percent is imposed on the gross receipts from utility services that are delivered to a retail consumer within the state, and a tax of 2.37 percent is imposed on the gross receipts of sellers of telecommunications services.² The proceeds of the tax are placed in the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund and used for capital outlay projects of the state system of public education that includes universities, community colleges, vocational technical schools, and public schools.

The following lists the order of priority and purposes for which the monies in the trust fund shall be used in each fiscal year.

- 1) The servicing of any bonds due in the current fiscal year.
- 2) The deposit into any reserve funds established for the issuance of bonds.
- 3) The direct payment of any part of the cost of any capital project for the state system of education, as authorized by the Legislature.

The second source of revenue is a portion of the revenues derived from the licensing of motor vehicles and mobile homes.³ The state constitution provides that the first proceeds of revenues derived from such licensing are placed in the District Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund and used for capital outlay projects of school districts and community colleges. The revenue is distributed annually among school districts and community colleges based on the constitutional formula.

The following lists the order of priority and purposes for which the distributed monies shall be used in each fiscal year.

^{1.} Section 9(c), Art. XII, State Constitution.

^{2.} Section 203.01(1)(b), F.S.

^{3.} Section 9(d), Art. XII, State Constitution.

- 1) The compliance with bond obligations based on motor vehicle tax anticipation certificates issued prior to the enactment of the 1968 Florida Constitution.
- 2) The debt service on bonds or motor vehicle license revenue anticipation certificates.
- 3) The debt service on bonds where the proceeds of such bonds were used for capital outlay needs.
- 4) The payment of the State Board of Education's expenses in administering the distribution and use of the motor vehicle license tax by school districts.
- 5) The construction and maintenance of capital outlay projects, and those school purposes as determined by the school district or the Legislature, after all major capital outlay needs of the school district have been met.

Current and Prior Years' Revenues

Summaries of current and prior years' statewide distributions to school districts are available via the LCIR's website.⁴

^{4.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/dataaz.cfm

Part Two: Revenue Sources Based on Home Rule Authority

Under Florida's Constitution, local governments possess strong home rule powers. Given these powers, local governments may utilize a variety of revenue sources for funding services and improvements without express statutory authorization. Franchise fees, impact fees, special assessments, and user fees are examples of these home rule revenue sources.

In implementing fee programs and special assessments, a local government's goal is to create an assessment or fee that avoids classification as a tax by the courts. If an assessment or fee does not meet the case law requirements and is classified as a tax, then the local government must have general law authorization for its imposition.

Special assessments and taxes are distinguishable because no requirement exists that taxes provide a specific benefit to property. Taxes are levied for the general benefit of residents and property. As established in Florida case law, two requirements exist for the imposition of a valid special assessment. First, the property assessed must derive a special benefit from the improvement or service provided; and second, the assessment must be fairly and reasonably apportioned among the properties that receive the special benefit.

A special assessment may provide funding for either capital expenditures or the operational costs of services, provided that the property that is subject to the assessment derives a special benefit from the improvement or service. Examples of assessed services and improvements upheld by Florida courts include garbage disposal, sewer improvements, fire protection, fire and rescue services, street improvements, parking facilities, downtown redevelopment, stormwater management services, and water and sewer line extensions.

Florida's local governments possess the home rule authority to impose a variety of proprietary and regulatory fees to pay the cost of providing a service or facility or regulating an activity. Proprietary fees are imposed pursuant to the assertion of a local government's exclusive right. Examples of such proprietary fees include franchise fees, user fees, and utility fees. Regulatory fees are imposed under the police power in the exercise of a local government's sovereign power. Examples of such regulatory fees include building permit fees, impact fees, inspection fees, and stormwater fees. The underlying premise for both types of fees is that local governments may charge, in a reasonable and equitable manner, for the facilities and services they provide or regulate.

In summary, the exercise of home rule powers by local governments is constrained by whether an inconsistent provision or outright prohibition exists in the constitution, general law, or special law regarding the power at issue. Counties and municipalities cannot levy a tax without express statutory authorization because the constitution specifically prevents them from doing so. However, local

governments may levy fees and special assessments absent any general law prohibition provided the fee or assessment meets the relevant legal sufficiency tests.

Summaries of Select Court Rulings

One resource containing a discussion of local revenues based on home rule authority, including summaries of significant case law and recent legal developments, is a publication produced by the law firm of Nabors, Giblin, & Nickerson, P.A. This publication is entitled *Primer on Home Rule & Local Government Revenue Sources*. Persons interested in the availability of this publication should contact the firm's Tallahassee office directly at (850) 224-4070.

Proprietary Fees

Home Rule Authority

Brief Overview

Fees imposed by Florida's local governments fall into one of two categories: proprietary fees, which are discussed here, and regulatory fees, which are discussed in the next section. Proprietary fees are based on the assertion that local governments have the exclusive legal right to impose such fees. Fees of this type include franchise fees, user fees, and utility fees. Two principles guide the use and application of such fees. The imposed fee is reasonable in relation to the privilege or service provided by the local government, or the fee payer receives a special benefit from the local government.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

The levy of proprietary fees stems from county and municipal home rule authority granted in the Florida Constitution.¹

Administrative Procedures

Franchise Fees

Local governments may exercise their home rule authority to impose a fee upon a utility for the grant of a franchise and the privilege of using local government's rights-of-way to conduct the utility business. This franchise fee is considered fair rent for the use of such rights-of-way and consideration for the local government's agreement not to provide competing utility services during the franchise term.

The imposition of a franchise fee requires the adoption of a franchise ordinance. Such an ordinance grants a special privilege that is not available to the general public. In fact, a franchise ordinance may even relinquish a local government's right to its proprietary opportunity to compete with the utility. In addition to granting special rights to operate within a local government's jurisdiction, a franchise ordinance may regulate the utility by governing the extent to which the utility may do business on public property and the manner in which that business may be conducted as well as how such fees will be administered. Taking into consideration the degree of change anticipated in the industry and the desire for the utility to secure the local government's property rights for a long

2009 Local Government Financial Information Handbook

^{1.} Sections 1-2, Art. VIII, State Constitution.

period of time, the ordinance grants the franchise for a period of years. Typically, the fees are based on a percentage of the gross receipts from utility sales in the franchise area.

User Fees

Local governments possess the home rule authority to impose user fees to pay the cost of providing a service or facility. User fees bear a direct relationship between the service received and the compensation paid for the service. The underlying premise for these fees is that local governments may charge, in a reasonable and equitable manner, for the facilities and services they provide. These fees cannot exceed the cost burden created by the fee payer's activity; therefore, the amount of such fee or charge should be established after studying the direct and indirect costs associated with providing the service or facility.

Utility Fees

A local government operating a utility may charge for the services and products that it provides to its customers. The basis for the fee must be reasonably related to the cost of the service or product. Additionally, the fee may include a reasonable profit that may be used for purposes other than the provision of utility services or products.

The utility may charge different rates to different classes of customers as long as the classification scheme is not arbitrary or unreasonable. Such fees may include the cost for operating the utility as well as costs for anticipated future capital outlay. Utility fees are typically billed directly by the utility on a monthly or quarterly basis to the customer. The customer's failure to pay the fee generally results in the termination of service. Failure to pay one type of utility fee may result in the termination of other utility services if a particular service is so interconnected with another service that neither can be effective without the other.

Distribution of Proceeds

Since the proceeds are collected and administered locally, the governing authority of any county or municipality may distribute the funds as the authority may deem proper.

Authorized Uses

Franchise Fees

Many local governments use a portion of the fee revenue to offset the cost of regulation with the balance deposited into the government's general fund. Use of the revenues for general fund purposes would seem to be consistent with the concept that the franchise fee is consideration for renting a local government's rights-of-way and for the local government agreeing not to compete with the utility.

User Fees

Generally, the use of the fee revenue is restricted to those direct and indirect costs associated with providing the service or facility.

Utility Fees

The use of the fee revenue is generally restricted to those direct and indirect costs associated with providing the service or facility. Utility fees may include a reasonable profit that may be used for purposes other than the actual provision of utility services or products.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued numerous opinions relevant to these revenue sources. The full texts of those opinions are available via the Florida Attorney General's searchable on-line database of legal opinions.² Interested persons may view the opinions by accessing the website and performing a search using the keyword phrases: *franchise fees, user fees*, or *utility fees*.

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Prior Years' Revenues

Summaries of prior years' franchise fee revenues as reported by local governments are available via the LCIR's website.³

^{2.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

^{3.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/dataatof.cfm

This page was intentionally left blank.

Regulatory Fees

Home Rule Authority Section 163.31801, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Regulatory fees represent the other categories of fees imposed by Florida's local governments. These fees are imposed pursuant to the local government's police powers in the exercise of its sovereign functions. Examples of regulatory fees include building permit fees, inspection fees, impact fees, and stormwater fees. Two principles guide the use and application of such fees. The imposed fee cannot exceed the cost of the regulatory activity, and the fee is generally required to be applied solely to pay the cost of the regulatory activity for which it is imposed. In terms of their fiscal impact to local governments and school districts, impact fees are the most significant. Consequently, the remainder of this section will focus on impact fees.

General Law Amendments

Chapter 2009-49, L.O.F., (CS/CS/HB 227) requires the government to prove certain elements of an impact fee by a preponderance of the evidence in any action challenging an impact fee and prohibits a court from using a deferential standard. These changes became effective on July 1, 2009.

Chapter 2009-96, L.O.F., (CS/CS/SB 360) requires that notice be provided no less than 90 days before the effective date of an ordinance or resolution imposing an increased impact fee and provides that a county or municipality is not required to wait 90 days to decrease, suspend, or eliminate an impact fee. These changes became effective on June 1, 2009.

Eligibility Requirements

The levy of regulatory fees stems primarily from county and municipal home rule authority granted in the Florida Constitution.¹

Administrative Procedures

Impact Fees

Impact fees represent a total or partial reimbursement to local governments for the cost of additional facilities or services necessary as the result of the new development. Local governments impose such fees in conjunction with their power to regulate land use and their statutory responsibility to adopt and enforce comprehensive planning. Rather than imposing the cost of these additional facilities or services upon the general public, the purpose of impact fees is to shift the capital expense burden of growth from the general public to the developer and new residents.

^{1.} Sections 1-2, Art. VIII, State Constitution.

Impact fees are a unique product of local governments' home rule powers, and the development of such fees has occurred in Florida via home rule ordinance rather than by direct statutory authorization or mandate. Therefore, the characteristics and limitations of impact fees are found in Florida case law rather than statute.

As developed under case law, an impact fee levied by a local government must meet what is referred to as the "dual rational nexus test" in order to withstand legal challenge. First, there must be a reasonable connection, or rational nexus, between the anticipated need for additional capital facilities and the population growth generated by the new development. Second, the government must show a reasonable connection between the expenditures of the funds collected and the benefits accruing to the new development from those expenditures.

There are several characteristics common to legally sufficient impact fees. The fee is levied on new development or new expansion of existing development. The fee is a one-time charge, although collection may be spread out over time. The fee is earmarked for capital outlay only; operating costs are excluded. The fee represents a proportional share of the cost of the facilities needed to serve the new development. To withstand legal challenge, the governing authority should adopt a properly drafted impact fee ordinance. Such ordinance should specifically earmark funds collected for use in acquiring capital facilities to benefit new residents.

Distribution of Proceeds

Since the proceeds are collected and administered locally, the governing authority may pay out of the specifically earmarked funds that portion necessary to fund the cost of the capital improvement or the regulated activity.

Authorized Uses

Impact Fees

Florida courts have generally held that the collected monies are limited in use to meeting the costs of capital expansion resulting from population growth. Additionally, the courts have upheld impact fees imposed by local governments for a variety of capital projects such as water and sewer capital expansion, countywide school facilities, county roads, and park expansions. Additionally, local governments may not use the impact fee proceeds for operation and maintenance expenses. Furthermore, local governments must expend the impact fees proceeds within a reasonable time of their collection.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued numerous opinions relevant to these revenue sources. The full texts of those opinions are available via the Florida Attorney General's searchable on-line database

of legal opinions.² Interested persons may view the opinions by accessing the website and performing a search using the keyword phrases: *building permit fees, inspection fees, impact fees,* or *stormwater fees.*

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Prior Years' Revenues

Summaries of prior years' building permit fee and impact fee revenues as reported by local governments or school districts are available via the LCIR's website.³

^{2.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

^{3.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/dataaz.cfm

This page was intentionally left blank.

Special Assessments

Home Rule Authority Sections 125.01 and 403.0893, and Chapter 170, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Special assessments are a home rule revenue source that may be used by a local government to fund certain services and construct and maintain capital facilities. As established by Florida case law, two requirements exist for the imposition of a valid special assessment. First, the property assessed must derive a special benefit from the improvement or service provided. Second, the assessment must be fairly and reasonably apportioned among the properties that receive the special benefit. If a local government's special assessment ordinance withstands these two legal requirements, the assessment is not considered a tax, which is levied for the general benefit of residents and property rather than for a specific benefit to property.

The applied legal test used to evaluate whether or not a special benefit is conferred on property by the provision of a service is if there is a logical relationship between the provided service and the benefit to property. This test defines the line between those services that can be funded by special assessments versus those failing to satisfy the special benefit test. Examples of services that possess this logical relationship to property and can be funded wholly or partially by special assessments include solid waste collection and disposal, stormwater management, and fire rescue. Once the service or capital facility satisfies the special benefit test, the assessment must be fairly apportioned among the benefited property in a manner consistent with the logical relationship embodied in the special benefit requirement.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

The authority to levy special assessments is based primarily on county and municipal home rule powers granted in the Florida Constitution.¹ In addition, statutes authorize explicitly the levy of special assessments for county and municipal governments.² Special districts derive their authority to levy special assessments through general law or special act.

County governments are authorized to establish municipal service taxing or benefit units for any part or all of the county's unincorporated area for the purpose of providing a number of municipal-type services.³ Such services can be funded, in whole or in part, from special assessments. The

^{1.} Sections 1-2, Art. VIII, State Constitution.

^{2.} For county governments, Section 125.01(1)(r), F.S.; and municipal governments, Chapter 170, F.S.

^{3.} Section 125.01(1)(q), F.S.

boundaries of the taxing or benefit unit may include all or part of the boundaries of a municipality subject to the consent by ordinance of the affected municipality's governing body. Counties may also levy special assessments for county purposes.

County governments may create special districts to include both the incorporated and unincorporated areas, subject to the approval of the affected municipality's governing body.⁴ Such districts are authorized to provide municipal services and facilities from funds derived from service charges, special assessments, or taxes within the district only.

Municipalities have the authority to make local municipal improvements and provide for the payment of all or any part of the costs of such improvements by levying and collecting special assessments on the abutting, adjoining, contiguous, or other specially benefited property.⁵ The governing body's decision to make any authorized public improvement and to defray all or part of the associated expenses of such improvement shall be so declared by resolution.⁶

Administrative Procedures

Several methods are used for the collection of special assessments.⁷ The method chosen by a local government depends on the type of service or capital program to be funded and the funding source.

Distribution of Proceeds

Since the proceeds are collected and administered locally, the governing authority of any county or municipality may pay out of its general funds or out of any special funds that may have been provided for the particular purpose such portion of the cost of any improvement as the authority may deem proper.

Authorized Uses

Governmental services or capital facilities that satisfy the logical relationship to property legal test may be funded wholly or partially by special assessments. Examples of such services include solid waste collection and disposal, stormwater management, and fire rescue.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued numerous opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the Florida Attorney General's searchable on-line database

^{4.} Section 125.01(5), F.S.

^{5.} Section 170.01, F.S.

^{6.} Section 170.03, F.S.

^{7.} Sections 197.363 - 197.3635, F.S.

of legal opinions.⁸ Interested persons may view the opinions by accessing the website and performing a search using the keyword phrase: *special assessments*.

Local government officials seeking clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Prior Years' Revenues

A summary of prior years' revenues as reported by local governments are available via the LCIR's website.⁹

^{8.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

^{9.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/datastoz.cfm

This page was intentionally left blank.

Part Three: Revenue Sources Authorized by the Legislature

In addition to the constitutionally authorized and home rule revenue sources, local governments have other available revenue sources that have been authorized by the Legislature. For purposes of discussion, these revenue sources are grouped into two categories: 1) state-imposed fees or taxes shared with local governments or school districts, or 2) other local revenue sources.

Generally, state-shared revenue programs allocate all or some portion of a state-collected fee or tax to specified local governments based on eligibility requirements. In some cases, a formula is usually developed for the allocation of funds between units of local government. While general law restricts the use of several shared revenues, proceeds derived from other shared revenues may be used for the general revenue needs of local governments.

A few revenue sharing programs require as a prerequisite that the county or municipality meet eligibility criteria.¹ One such criterion requires that the local government have levied ad valorem taxes to produce the revenue equivalent to a millage rate of 3 mills on the dollar based on 1973 taxable values, or produce revenue equivalent to that which would be produced by a 3-mill ad valorem tax from any combination of the following four sources: receiving a remittance from the county pursuant to s. 125.01(6)(a), F.S., collecting an occupational license tax or a utility tax; or levying an ad valorem tax.

The category of state-shared revenues includes the following sources.

Alcoholic Beverage License Tax County Fuel Tax **County Revenue Sharing Program** Distribution of Sales and Use Taxes to Counties **Emergency Management Assistance** Enhanced 911 Fee Fuel Tax Refunds and Credits Insurance License Tax Intergovernmental Radio Communication Program Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Program Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Mitigation Fee Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Water Treatment Plant Fee Mobile Home License Tax Municipal Revenue Sharing Program Oil, Gas, and Sulfur Production Tax Phosphate Rock Severance Tax

^{1.} Section 218.23, F.S.

Florida Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations

State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program Vessel Registration Fee

In addition to state-shared revenue sources, the Legislature has authorized a number of other local revenue sources. In many instances, in order to levy the fee, tax, or surcharge, the local government must enact an ordinance providing for its levy and collection. However, in some cases, referendum approval is required. While general law restricts the use of the funds generated by several of these sources, revenues from other sources included in this category may be used for the general revenue needs of county and municipal governments.

The following revenues are included in the category of other local revenue sources.

Communication Services Tax **Convention Development Taxes Discretionary Surtax on Documents** Green Utility Fee Gross Receipts Tax on Commercial Hazardous Waste Facilities **Insurance Premium Tax** Local Business Tax Local Discretionary Sales Surtaxes Local Option Food and Beverage Taxes Local Option Fuel Taxes Municipal Pari-mutuel Tax Municipal Parking Facility Space Surcharges Municipal Resort Tax Public Service Tax **Tourist Development Taxes Tourist Impact Tax**

Alcoholic Beverage License Tax

Section 561.342, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

A portion of the annual state license tax levied on manufacturers, distributors, vendors, brokers, sales agents, and importers of alcoholic beverages and collected within a county or municipality is shared with those local governments. An annual license tax shall be imposed on the following: 1) any person operating a bottle club;¹ 2) vendors of malt beverages containing alcohol of 0.5 percent or more by volume, manufacturers engaged in the business of brewing only malt beverages, or distributors of alcoholic beverages containing less than 17.259 percent alcohol by volume;² 3) vendors authorized to sell brewed beverages containing malt, wines, and fortified wines; authorized wine manufacturers; or distributors authorized to sell brewed beverages containing malt, wines, and fortified wines in counties where the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines, and beers is permitted;³ 4) vendors permitted to sell any alcoholic beverages regardless of alcoholic content, persons associated together as a chartered or incorporated club, and any caterer at a horse or dog racetrack or jai alai fronton;⁴ and 5) authorized liquor manufacturers and distributors as well as brokers, sales agents, and importers, as defined in s. 561.14(4)-(5), F.S.⁵

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

A county or municipality where the license taxes are collected is eligible to receive a portion of the proceeds.

Administrative Procedures

The tax is administered, collected, and enforced by the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.⁶

^{1.} Section 561.14(6), F.S.

^{2.} Section 563.02, F.S.

^{3.} Section 564.02, F.S.

^{4.} Section 565.02(1),(4),(5), F.S.

^{5.} Section 565.03, F.S.

^{6.} Section 561.02, F.S.

Distribution of Proceeds

Twenty-four percent of the eligible taxes collected within each county shall be returned to that county's tax collector.⁷ Thirty-eight percent of the eligible taxes collected within an incorporated municipality shall be returned to the appropriate municipal officer.⁸

Authorized Uses

The use of the revenue is at the discretion of the governing body.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a few opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.⁹ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
74-131	Taxation and local sales, cigarette, or alcohol tax
79-36	Municipal taxation, alcoholic beverage distribution

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Prior Years' Revenues

Summaries of prior years' distributions are available via the LCIR's website.¹⁰

^{7.} Section 561.342(1), F.S.

^{8.} Section 561.342(2), F.S.

^{9.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

^{10.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/dataatof.cfm

County Fuel Tax

Sections 206.41(1) and 206.60, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

The county fuel tax is levied on motor fuel at the rate of 1 cent per gallon.¹ The proceeds are to be used by counties for transportation-related expenses, including the reduction of bonded indebtedness incurred for transportation purposes. It is the legislative intent that these proceeds be used for such purposes in order to reduce the burden of county ad valorem taxes.² The proceeds are allocated to each county via the same distribution formula used for distributing the Constitutional Fuel Tax.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

All counties are eligible to receive proceeds.

Administrative Procedures

The tax is administered by the Department of Revenue (DOR). Prior to distributing the proceeds to county governments, the DOR deducts the General Revenue Service Charge pursuant to s. 215.20, F.S., and transfers the service charge proceeds to the state's General Revenue Fund.³ Additionally, the DOR is authorized to deduct its administrative costs incurred in the collection, administration, enforcement, and distribution of the tax; however, the deduction shall not exceed 2 percent of collections.

Distribution of Proceeds

The DOR shall distribute monthly the amount allocated to each county in the same manner as the Constitutional Fuel Tax. The allocation formula is comprised of three components: a geographic area component, a population component, and a collection component. A distribution factor, based on these three allocation components, is calculated annually for each county in the form of weighted county-to-state ratios. To determine each county's monthly distribution, the monthly statewide tax receipts are multiplied by each county's distribution factor.

^{1.} Section 206.41(1)(b), F.S.

^{2.} Section 206.60(5), F.S.

^{3.} Section 206.60(1)(a), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

A county's estimated distribution is determined via the following steps. First, a county's distribution factor is calculated as the sum of the following three allocation components.

1/4	X	County Area State Area
1/4	Х	County Population State Population
1/2	Х	<u>Total Tax Collected on County Retail Sales and Use in Prior Fiscal Year</u> Total Tax Collected Statewide on Retail Sales and Use in Prior Fiscal Year

The calculation of the population component is based on the most recent federal census figures. The calculation of the collection component is based upon a DOR certificate of the taxable gallons attributable to each county as of June 30th for each fiscal year.

Second, a county's monthly distribution is calculated as follows.

Monthly Statewide County Fuel Tax Receipts x County's Distribution Factor

Authorized Uses

The tax revenues are to be used solely for the acquisition of rights-of-way; the construction, reconstruction, operation, maintenance, and repair of transportation facilities, roads, bridges, bicycle paths, and pedestrian pathways; or the reduction on bonded indebtedness incurred for road and bridge or other transportation purposes. In the event that the powers and duties related to transportation facilities, roads, bridges, bicycle paths, and pedestrian pathways usually exercised by the county's governing body are performed by some other county board, that board shall receive the proceeds.⁴

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued an opinion relevant to this revenue source. The full text of that opinion is available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.⁵ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinion pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #
80-22Subject
County fuel tax, use of proceeds for projects within incorporated municipality

^{4.} Section 206.60(1)(b), F.S.

^{5.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinion in its entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Current and Prior Years' Revenues

The table included in this section lists each county's collection, population, and area components; distribution factor; and estimated distributions for local fiscal year 2009 as calculated by the DOR. The estimated distributions are based on an adjusted statewide estimate of total county fuel tax collections that reflect the deductions for the General Revenue Service Charge, administrative costs, motor fuel refunds, and dealer collection allowances. Inquiries regarding the DOR's estimates should be addressed to the Office of Tax Research at (850) 488-2900. A summary of prior years' distributions are available via the LCIR's website.⁶

^{6.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/dataatof.cfm

	County Fuel Tax						
Reve	nue Estimates fo	r the Local Fise	cal Year Endin	g September 3	0, 2	2010	
	Collection	Population	Area	Distribution		Estimated	
County	Component	Component	Component	Factor		Distribution	
Alachua	0.67819%	0.33549%	0.40960%	1.42330%	\$	1,175,859	
Baker	0.09261%	0.03441%	0.24530%	0.37230%	\$	307,576	
Bay	0.50987%	0.22506%	0.36710%			910,417	
Bradford	0.09868%	0.03863%	0.12260%	0.25990%		214,716	
Brevard	1.41476%	0.73936%	0.54030%			2,225,979	
Broward	4.40769%	2.33753%	0.51240%	7.25760%	\$	5,995,866	
Calhoun	0.03577%	0.01902%	0.24060%	0.29540%	\$	244,045	
Charlotte	0.46806%	0.22037%	0.33840%	1.02680%		848,291	
Citrus	0.29878%	0.18881%	0.27480%	0.76240%	\$	629,857	
Clay	0.41601%	0.24614%	0.26040%	0.92250%	\$	762,123	
Collier	0.72712%	0.44246%	0.86260%	2.03220%	\$	1,678,902	
Columbia	0.30934%	0.08789%	0.33290%	0.73010%		603,172	
De Soto	0.07720%	0.04584%	0.26590%	0.38890%	\$	321,290	
Dixie	0.04834%	0.02122%	0.30930%	0.37890%	\$	313,028	
Duval	2.87036%	1.20296%	0.35900%	4.43230%	\$	3,661,745	
Escambia	0.82421%	0.41670%	0.31990%	1.56080%	\$	1,289,455	
Flagler	0.21027%	0.12696%	0.21280%	0.55000%	\$	454,383	
Franklin	0.03922%	0.01639%	0.32150%	0.37710%	\$	311,541	
Gadsden	0.32199%	0.06728%	0.22460%	0.61390%	\$	507,173	
Gilchrist	0.03935%	0.02294%	0.14920%	0.21150%	\$	174,731	
Glades	0.02650%	0.01505%	0.41210%	0.45370%	\$	374,824	
Gulf	0.03481%	0.02250%	0.27390%	0.33120%	\$	273,621	
Hamilton	0.08665%	0.01965%	0.21750%	0.32380%	\$	267,507	
Hardee	0.08603%	0.03710%	0.26760%	0.39070%	\$	322,777	
Hendry	0.14090%	0.05479%	0.49600%		\$	571,448	
Hernando	0.45255%	0.21921%	0.20730%	0.87910%	\$	726,268	
Highlands	0.26131%	0.13320%	0.45980%	0.85430%	\$	705,780	
Hillsborough	3.42694%	1.59585%	0.52040%		\$	4,579,515	
Holmes	0.06064%	0.02626%	0.20860%	0.29550%		244,127	
Indian River	0.39890%	0.18831%	0.22120%	0.80840%		667,860	
Jackson	0.27833%	0.06997%	0.39660%	0.74490%		615,399	
Jefferson	0.07162%	0.01934%	0.25160%	0.34260%		283,039	
Lafayette	0.01856%	0.01102%	0.23090%	0.26050%		215,212	
Lake	0.73209%	0.38334%	0.48500%	1.60040%		1,322,170	
Lee	1.61545%	0.82910%	0.42980%	2.87430%		2,374,603	
Leon	0.67098%	0.36541%	0.29790%	1.33430%		1,102,332	
Levy	0.12056%	0.05426%	0.48590%	0.66070%		545,837	
Liberty	0.02854%	0.01084%	0.34770%	0.38710%		319,803	
Madison	0.13674%	0.02679%	0.30000%	0.46350%		382,921	
Manatee	0.78692%	0.42231%	0.35570%	1.56490%		1,292,842	
Marion	1.17139%	0.43789%	0.68440%	2.29370%		1,894,940	
Martin	0.41635%	0.19124%	0.28450%	0.89210%		737,008	
Miami-Dade	5.70176%	3.29300%	0.91700%	9.91180%		8,188,634	
Monroe	0.29677%	0.10113%	0.82010%	1.21800%		1,006,251	
Nassau	0.18584%	0.09559%	0.27480%	0.55620%		459,505	
Okaloosa	0.53448%	0.26266%	0.41760%	1.21470%		1,003,524	
	0.0044070	5.2020070	5.4170070	1.2177070	Ψ	1,000,024	

	County Fuel Tax								
Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010									
Collection Population Area Distribution Estin									
County	Component	Component	Component	Factor		Distribution			
Okeechobee	0.18168%	0.05318%	0.37080%	0.60570%	\$	500,399			
Orange	3.48715%	1.48212%	0.41850%	5.38780%	\$	4,451,131			
Osceola	0.88970%	0.36384%	0.62880%	1.88230%	\$	1,555,062			
Palm Beach	2.95446%	1.72095%	0.93300%	5.60840%	\$	4,633,380			
Pasco	1.07842%	0.58311%	0.32410%	1.98560%	\$	1,640,403			
Pinellas	2.03006%	1.24747%	0.18120%	3.45870%	\$	2,857,405			
Polk	1.63615%	0.77860%	0.83950%	3.25430%	\$	2,688,540			
Putnam	0.20600%	0.09968%	0.34560%	0.65130%	\$	538,071			
Saint Johns	0.58489%	0.24084%	0.29250%	1.11820%	\$	923,801			
Saint Lucie	0.71189%	0.36766%	0.25450%	1.33410%	\$	1,102,167			
Santa Rosa	0.37994%	0.19160%	0.48500%	1.05650%	\$	872,827			
Sarasota	0.86303%	0.52321%	0.24910%	1.63530%	\$	1,351,003			
Seminole	1.10499%	0.56682%	0.14620%	1.81800%	\$	1,501,941			
Sumter	0.38258%	0.12367%	0.24110%	0.74730%	\$	617,382			
Suwannee	0.15472%	0.05440%	0.28870%	0.49780%	\$	411,257			
Taylor	0.10276%	0.03084%	0.44040%	0.57400%	\$	474,210			
Union	0.03534%	0.02123%	0.10450%	0.16110%	\$	133,093			
Volusia	1.21673%	0.67893%	0.52300%	2.41870%	\$	1,998,209			
Wakulla	0.06603%	0.04083%	0.26040%	0.36730%	\$	303,445			
Walton	0.24246%	0.07681%	0.47960%	0.79890%	\$	660,011			
Washington	0.06160%	0.03294%	0.26040%	0.35490%	\$	293,201			
Totals	50.0000%	25.00000%	25.00000%	100.0000%	\$	82,615,000			

This page was intentionally left blank.

County Revenue Sharing Program

Sections 210.20(2), 212.20(6), and 218.20-.26, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

The Florida Revenue Sharing Act of 1972 was a major attempt by the Legislature to ensure a minimum level of revenue parity across units of local government.¹ Provisions in the enacting legislation created the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Counties. Currently, the trust fund receives 2.9 percent of net cigarette tax collections and 2.044 percent of sales and use tax collections. An allocation formula serves as the basis for the distribution of these revenues to each county that meets the strict eligibility requirements. There are no use restrictions on these revenues other than some statutory limitations regarding funds that can be used as a pledge for indebtedness.

General Law Amendments

Legislation passed during the 2009 Regular Legislative Session did not affect provisions related to this revenue source. Legislation is typically passed each year that results in changes to the state's sales tax base in the form of enactments or repeals of sales tax exemptions. Such changes have the potential for fiscal impact, either positively or negatively, to the amount of sales tax revenues available for distribution to county governments via this revenue sharing program. However, a summary of such changes is not provided here.

Eligibility Requirements

In order to be eligible to participate in revenue sharing beyond the minimum entitlement in any fiscal year, a county government must have satisfied a number of statutory requirements.² As it relates to county revenue sharing, the term *minimum entitlement* is defined as the amount of revenue, as certified by the county government and determined by the Department of Revenue (DOR), which must be shared with the county so that the county will receive the amount of revenue necessary to meet its obligations as the result of pledges, assignments, or trusts entered into which obligated funds received from revenue sources or proceeds distributed out of the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Counties [hereinafter Trust Fund].³

Administrative Procedures

The county revenue sharing program is administered by the DOR, and monthly distributions shall be made to eligible county governments. The program is comprised of state cigarette and sales taxes that are collected and transferred to the Trust Fund. The percentage of each tax source transferred

^{1.} Chapter 72-360, L.O.F.

^{2.} Section 218.23(1), F.S.

^{3.} Section 218.21(7), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

into the Trust Fund is listed below. The proportional contribution of each source during the state fiscal year 2010, as determined by the DOR, is also noted.

2.9 percent of net cigarette tax collections $^4 = 4.5$ percent of total program funding

2.044 percent of sales and use tax collections $^{5} = 95.5$ percent of total program funding

Distribution of Proceeds

An apportionment factor is calculated for each eligible county using a formula consisting of the following equally weighted factors: *county population*, *unincorporated county population*, and *county sales tax collections*.⁶

A county population factor is an eligible county's population divided by total population of all eligible counties in the state. Inmates and residents residing in institutions operated by the federal government as well as the Florida Departments of Corrections, Children and Family Services, and Health are not considered to be residents of the county in which the institutions are located for the purpose of calculating the distribution proportions.⁷

An unincorporated county population factor is an eligible county's unincorporated population divided by total unincorporated population of all eligible counties in the state. A county sales tax collections factor is an eligible county's sales tax collections during the preceding year divided by total sales tax collections during the preceding year of all eligible counties in the state.

Consequently, a county's apportionment factor is determined by the following formula.

			Unincorporat	ted	County
	County		County		Sales Tax
	Population	+	Population	+	Collection
Apportionment =	Factor		Factor		Factor
Factor			3		

Additionally, any unit of local government that is consolidated pursuant to the provisions contained in Section 6(e), Art. VIII, State Constitution (i.e., City of Jacksonville-Duval County) shall receive an annual distribution from the Trust Fund equal to \$6.24 multiplied by its population.⁸

^{4.} Section 210.20(2)(a), F.S.

^{5.} Section 212.20(6)(d)4., F.S.

^{6.} Section 218.245(1), F.S.

^{7.} Section 186.901, F.S.

^{8.} Section 218.23(2), F.S.

The distribution to an eligible county is determined by the following procedure.⁹ First, a county government's entitlement shall be computed on the basis of the apportionment factor applied to all Trust Fund receipts available for distribution. Second, the revenue to be shared via the formula in any fiscal year is adjusted so that no county receives fewer funds than its guaranteed entitlement, which is equal to the aggregate amount received from the state in fiscal year 1971-72 under then-existing statutory provisions. Third, the revenue to be shared via the formula in any fiscal year is adjusted so that no county receives fewer funds than its guaranteed entitlement plus the second guaranteed entitlement, which is equal to the aggregate amount received from the state in fiscal year 1981-82 under then-existing statutory provisions. Fourth, the revenue to be shared via the formula in any fiscal year is adjusted so that all counties receive at least their minimum entitlement, which means the amount of revenue necessary for a county to meet its obligations as the result of pledges, assignments, or trusts entered into that obligated Trust Fund monies. Finally, after making these adjustments, any remaining Trust Fund monies shall be distributed on the basis of additional money of each qualified county in proportion to the total additional money for all qualified counties.

Authorized Uses

There are no use restrictions on these revenues; however, statutory provisions exist that restrict the amount of funds that can be pledged for bonded indebtedness. Counties are allowed to pledge the guaranteed entitlement proceeds.¹⁰ Additionally, the second guaranteed entitlement may also be assigned, pledged, or set aside as a trust for the payment of principal or interest on bonds, tax anticipation certificates, or any other form of indebtedness.¹¹ However, in spite of these restrictions, a county may assign, pledge, or set aside as a trust for the payment of principal or interest on bonds, tax anticipation certificates, or any other form of indebtedness, an amount up to 50 percent of the funds received in the prior year.¹² Consequently, it is possible that some portion of a county's growth monies will become available as a pledge for bonded indebtedness.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a number of opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹³ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

<u>Opinion #</u>	Subject
73-246	Revenue Sharing Act of 1972, applicability
74-367	Revenue Sharing Act of 1972, applicability to regional housing authorities
77-14	Authority to repay loan with state revenue sharing funds

9. Section 218.23(3), F.S.

^{10.} Section 218.25(1), F.S.

^{11.} Section 218.25(2), F.S.

^{12.} Section 218.25(4), F.S.

^{13.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

79-18	Authority to borrow monies, use of state revenue sharing funds
86-44	Authority to donate state revenue sharing funds to nonprofit club
92-87	Distribution of trust fund monies in the event of revised population estimate
94-26	Nonpayment of incentive pay, eligibility to participate in revenue sharing
2002-36	Census correction, redistribution of sales tax

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Current and Prior Years' Revenues

The table included in this section lists the estimated distributions to county governments for state fiscal year 2010 as calculated by the DOR. The figures represent a 95 percent distribution of the estimated monies. Inquiries regarding the DOR's estimates should be addressed to the Office of Tax Research at (850) 488-2900. Summaries of prior years' distributions are available via the LCIR's website.¹⁴

^{14.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/dataatof.cfm

Revenue	-			-	Program Ending Jun	e 3	0, 2010
County	First uaranteed		Second Suaranteed		Growth Money		Yearly Total
Alachua	\$ 254,168	\$	1,007,247	\$	2,350,838	\$	3,612,253
Baker	\$ 28,273	Ψ \$	90,639	\$	242,381	\$	361,293
Bay	\$ 154,793	\$	684,481	\$	1,841,364	\$	2,680,638
Bradford	\$ 28,713	\$	129,364	\$	233,438	\$	391,515
Brevard	\$ 464,254	Ψ \$	1,807,775	\$	5,173,276	\$	7,445,305
Broward	\$ 3,573,165	Ψ \$	4,779,269	\$	11,556,107	\$	19,908,541
Calhoun	\$ 14,713	э \$	68,369	\$	107,608	⇒ \$	190,690
Charlotte	\$ 187,080	Գ \$	493,387	\$	2,408,588	Գ \$	3,089,055
Citrus	\$ 90,480	ֆ \$	493,387	\$	1,955,677	Գ \$	2,545,237
	\$ 102,028	Գ \$	599,690	\$	2,632,990	Գ \$	3,334,708
Clay Collier	\$ 491,318	ֆ \$		ֆ \$		э \$	6,902,287
Columbia	\$	Դ \$	594,600	Դ \$	5,816,369	э \$	
	72,308	Դ \$	288,232	ֆ \$	777,394	э \$	1,137,934
DeSoto	\$ 30,961	Դ \$	132,516		346,737	э \$	510,214
Dixie	15,487		54,021	\$	163,823		233,331
Duval	\$ 1,999,042	\$	4,106,467	\$	15,573,295	\$	21,678,804
Escambia	\$ 728,024	\$	1,779,956	\$	3,245,481	\$	5,753,461
Flagler	\$ 23,543	\$	78,036	\$	784,639	\$	886,218
Franklin	\$ 18,862	\$	41,026	\$	117,556	\$	177,444
Gadsden	\$ 80,864	\$	239,311	\$	368,095	\$	688,270
Gilchrist	\$ 5,883	\$	45,494	\$	197,981	\$	249,358
Glades	\$ 12,360	\$	41,438	\$	100,936	\$	154,734
Gulf	\$ 68,034	\$	19,920	\$	106,176	\$	194,130
Hamilton	\$ 23,270	\$	109,630	\$	42,863	\$	175,763
Hardee	\$ 36,082	\$	144,439	\$	185,327	\$	365,848
Hendry	\$ 28,673	\$	148,507	\$	436,744	\$	613,924
Hernando	\$ 79,474	\$	409,209	\$	2,491,973	\$	2,980,656
Highlands	\$ 104,948	\$	349,039	\$	1,223,582	\$	1,677,569
Hillsborough	\$ 1,835,627	\$	4,916,849	\$	15,142,455	\$	21,894,931
Holmes	\$ 20,087	\$	112,718	\$	134,018	\$	266,823
Indian River	\$ 205,850	\$	425,545	\$	1,730,134	\$	2,361,529
Jackson	\$ 67,470	\$	259,685	\$	369,516	\$	696,671
Jefferson	\$ 29,079	\$	67,261	\$	104,336	\$	200,676
Lafayette	\$ 6,472	\$	29,717	\$	63,534	\$	99,723
Lake	\$ 256,097	\$	708,355	\$	3,312,253	\$	4,276,705
Lee	\$ 578,772	\$	1,764,708	\$	7,925,325	\$	10,268,805
Leon	\$ 316,798	\$	1,026,649	\$	2,413,158	\$	3,756,605
Levy	\$ 34,157	\$	137,533	\$	462,896	\$	634,586
Liberty	\$ 8,441	\$	28,423	\$	65,688	\$	102,552
Madison	\$ 34,591	\$	95,970	\$	142,825	\$	273,386
Manatee	\$ 530,269	\$	1,054,577	\$	3,996,284	\$	5,581,130
Marion	\$ 251,941	\$	1,024,873	\$	4,540,676	\$	5,817,490
Martin	\$ 244,331	\$	553,167	\$	2,116,866	\$	2,914,364
Miami-Dade	\$ 5,895,217	\$	10,571,522	\$	21,238,780	\$	37,705,519
Monroe	\$ 246,464	\$	455,801	\$	929,497	\$	1,631,762
Nassau	\$ 65,716	\$	252,268	\$	908,731	\$	1,226,715
Okaloosa	\$ 147,680	\$	859,331	\$	2,341,330	\$	3,348,341
Okeechobee	\$ 41,041	\$	173,472	\$	477,496	\$	692,009
Orange	\$ 1,632,765	\$	3,816,110	\$	19,290,239	\$	24,739,114
Osceola	\$ 95,114	\$	414,462	\$	4,187,311	\$	4,696,887
Palm Beach	\$ 2,570,430	\$	2,766,174	\$	15,006,709	\$	20,343,313

County Revenue Sharing Program									
	Revenue Estimates for the State Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2010								
		First		Second		Growth		Yearly	
County	G	Buaranteed	(Guaranteed		Money		Total	
Pasco	\$	310,426	\$	1,782,481	\$	5,809,589	\$	7,902,496	
Pinellas	\$	2,452,694	\$	3,368,283	\$	6,574,687	\$	12,395,664	
Polk	\$	857,616	\$	2,627,126	\$	5,858,478	\$	9,343,220	
Putnam	\$	98,535	\$	409,282	\$	686,156	\$	1,193,973	
Saint Johns	\$	152,548	\$	403,262	\$	2,918,820	\$	3,474,630	
Saint Lucie	\$	187,010	\$	618,973	\$	2,297,205	\$	3,103,188	
Santa Rosa	\$	77,885	\$	448,253	\$	1,896,764	\$	2,422,902	
Sarasota	\$	1,119,924	\$	1,148,225	\$	4,577,383	\$	6,845,532	
Seminole	\$	339,130	\$	1,316,016	\$	5,039,869	\$	6,695,015	
Sumter	\$	35,653	\$	182,301	\$	1,274,881	\$	1,492,835	
Suwannee	\$	32,719	\$	175,516	\$	458,530	\$	666,765	
Taylor	\$	36,940	\$	118,139	\$	160,208	\$	315,287	
Union	\$	18,615	\$	33,326	\$	108,567	\$	160,508	
Volusia	\$	698,366	\$	1,525,368	\$	3,907,730	\$	6,131,464	
Wakulla	\$	24,054	\$	90,110	\$	387,179	\$	501,343	
Walton	\$	39,806	\$	151,427	\$	1,057,014	\$	1,248,247	
Washington	\$	16,827	\$	101,973	\$	226,488	\$	345,288	
Statewide Totals	\$	30,329,957	\$	64,756,373	\$	210,620,845	\$	305,707,175	

Notes:

1) These estimates represent a 95 percent distribution of trust fund monies.

 Duval County's total distribution includes \$5,643,506 pursuant to s. 218.23(2), F.S., (Calculation = \$6.24 times the 2008 countywide population of 904,408).

3) The proportional contribution of each revenue source comprising the County Revenue Sharing Program in state fiscal year 2010 has been estimated to be as follows: state sales tax, \$312.8 million or 97.3%; cigarette tax, \$8.7 million or 2.7%.

4) On August 11, 2009, the Florida Revenue Estimating Conference revised downward its previous forecast of the state's sales tax collections. Subsequently, the Department of Revenue's Office of Tax Research recommended that the FY 2009-10 revenue estimates for several sales tax-based revenue programs be further reduced. This table reflects the recommended reduction.

Distribution of Sales and Use Taxes to Counties

Section 212.20(6)(d)6.a., Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Each fiscal year, the sum of \$29,915,500 shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are counties in the state. One part equaling \$446,500 shall be distributed to each county. This distribution specifically is in lieu of funds distributed under the then-existing s. 550.135, F.S., prior to July 1, 2000. Any subsequent distribution to other governmental entities within the county shall be pursuant to local ordinance or special act. The use of the revenue is at the discretion of the governing body.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

All counties are eligible to receive proceeds.

Distribution of Proceeds

Each fiscal year, the sum of \$29,915,500 is divided into 67 equal parts, and one part is distributed to each county government. Consequently, each county receives \$446,500. The distribution to counties shall begin each fiscal year on or before January 5th and shall continue monthly for a total of four months. It is possible that all or some portion of the \$446,500 received by a county government shall be subsequently distributed to one or more other governmental entities (i.e., district school board, municipal government, or special district) within the county pursuant to local ordinance or special act.

Authorized Uses

The use of the revenue is at the discretion of the governing body.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

No opinions specifically relevant to this revenue source have been issued.

This page was intentionally left blank.

Emergency Management Assistance

Sections 252.371-.373, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

In order to provide funds for emergency management, preparedness, and assistance, an annual surcharge of \$2 shall be imposed on every homeowner's, mobile home owner's, tenant homeowner's, and condominium unit owner's policy. In addition, an annual \$4 surcharge shall be imposed on every new or renewed commercial fire, commercial multiple peril, and business owner's property insurance policy. A portion of the proceeds shall be distributed to counties and municipalities for the purpose of funding local emergency management agencies and programs.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

Any county or municipality that has created a local emergency management agency is eligible to receive funding. The term *local emergency management agency* is defined as an organization created in accordance with the provisions of ss. 252.31-252.90, F.S., to discharge the emergency management responsibilities and functions of a county or municipality.¹

Administrative Procedures

The policyholder shall pay the surcharge to the insurer. The insurer shall collect the surcharge and remit it to the Department of Revenue which shall collect, administer, audit, and enforce the surcharge pursuant to s. 624.5092, F.S. The surcharge is not to be considered premiums of the insurer; however, nonpayment of the surcharge by the insured may be a valid reason for cancellation of the policy. All surcharge proceeds shall be deposited in the Emergency Management, Preparedness, and Assistance Trust Fund [hereinafter Trust Fund] and may not be used to supplant existing funding.² The Trust Fund is administered by the Department of Community Affairs (DCA).³

The DCA shall allocate funds from the Trust Fund to local emergency management agencies and programs pursuant to criteria specified in rule. Such rules shall include, but are not limited to, requirements regarding the employment of an emergency management program director or coordinator, formula to establish base allocation and distribute excess funds, local match of state funding, and preferential funding for participation in mutual aid agreements.⁴ If adequate funding is

^{1.} Section 252.34(5), F.S.

^{2.} Sections 252.372, F.S.

^{3.} Sections 252.371, F.S.

^{4.} Section 252.373(2), F.S.

available, every county shall receive funds at least sufficient to fund a dedicated, full-time emergency preparedness officer position.⁵

Distribution of Proceeds

Funds appropriated from the Trust Fund shall be allocated by the DCA.

Authorized Uses

Proceeds shall be used to implement and administer state and local emergency management programs, including administration, training, and operations; fund grants and loans to state or regional agencies, local governments, and private organizations to implement projects that will further state and local emergency management objectives; and meet any matching requirements imposed as a condition of receiving federal disaster relief assistance.⁶

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

No opinions specifically relevant to this revenue source have been issued.

^{5.} Section 252.373(3), F.S.

^{6.} Section 252.373(1), F.S.

Enhanced 911 Fee

Sections 365.172-.173, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Each voice communications services provider shall collect an enhanced 911 (E911) fee monthly from service subscribers. The fee rate shall be set, and may subsequently be adjusted, by the E911 Board, but may not exceed 50 cents per month per each service identifier. The intent of the fee is to provide funds to county governments to pay certain costs associated with their 911 or E911 systems and to reimburse wireless telephone service providers for costs incurred to provide 911 or E911 systems.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

All counties are eligible to receive two separate distributions, one based on the total number of wireless service identifiers in each county, and a second based on the total number of nonwireless service identifiers in each county. Additionally, counties having a total population of less than 75,000 are eligible to receive another separate distribution.

Administrative Procedures

Each voice communications services provider, as part of its monthly billing process, shall collect an E911 fee. Each provider shall bill the fee as follows. Each local exchange carrier shall bill the fee to the local exchange subscribers on a service-identifier basis, up to a maximum of 25 access lines per account bill rendered. Except in the case of prepaid wireless service, each wireless provider shall bill the fee to a subscriber on a per service-identifier basis for service identifiers whose primary place of use is within Florida. Each provider may retain 1 percent of the amount of fees collected as reimbursement of the administrative costs incurred by the provider to bill, collect, and remit the fee. State and local taxes do not apply to this fee, and local governments are prohibited from levying any additional fee on providers or subscribers for the provision of E911 service.¹

All revenues derived from the fee levied on subscribers under s. 365.172, F.S., must be paid by the E911 Board [hereinafter, Board] into the State Treasury on or before the 15th day of each month. Such monies must be accounted for in the designated Emergency Communications Number E911 System Fund, and, for accounting purposes, must be segregated into two separate categories: 1) the wireless category, and 2) the nonwireless category. All monies must be invested by the Chief

^{1.} Section 365.172(8), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

Financial Officer, and the funds are not subject to the General Revenue Service Charges pursuant to s. 215.20, F.S.²

The Board is charged with administering the E911 fee, including receiving revenues derived from the fee; distributed portions of the revenues to wireless providers, and counties; accounting for receipts, distributions, and income derived by the funds; and providing annual reports to the Governor and the Legislature on amounts collected and expended, the purposes for which expenditures have been made, and the status of E911 service in the state.³

Distribution of Proceeds

As determined by the Board pursuant to s. 365.172(8)(h), F.S., and subject to any Board-approved modifications pursuant to s. 365.172(6)(a)3. or (8)(i), F.S., the monies in the wireless and nonwireless categories of the fund shall be distributed as specified below.⁴

Of the monies in the wireless category of the fund:

- 1. Sixty seven percent shall be distributed monthly to counties, based on the total number of service identifiers in each county.
- 2. Thirty percent shall be distributed to wireless providers in response to sworn invoices submitted to the Board by wireless providers.
- 3. Two percent shall be distributed monthly to rural counties, which are defined as those counties having a total population of less than 75,000.
- 4. One percent shall be retained by the Board.

Of the monies in the nonwireless category of the fund:

- 1. Ninety seven percent shall be distributed monthly to counties, based on the total number of service identifiers in each county.
- 2. Two percent shall be distributed monthly to rural counties, which are defined as those counties having a total population of less than 75,000.
- 3. One percent shall be retained by the Board.

Authorized Uses

The proceeds of the 67 percent portion in the wireless category distributed monthly to counties shall be used for the payment of authorized expenditures, as specified in s. 365.172(9), F.S.; and the costs

^{2.} Section 365.173(1), F.S.

^{3.} Section 365.172(5), F.S.

^{4.} Section 365.173(2), F.S.

to comply with the requirements for E911 service contained in the order and any future rules related to the order as defined in s. 365.172(3)(u), F.S.⁵

The proceeds of the 30 percent portion in the wireless category distributed to wireless providers shall be used to reimburse such providers for the actual costs incurred to provide 911 or E911 service and may include costs and expenses incurred to design, purchase, lease, program, install, test, upgrade, operate, and maintain all necessary data, hardware, and software required to provide E911 service.⁶

The proceeds of the 97 percent portion in the nonwireless category distributed monthly to counties shall be used exclusively for payment of authorized expenditures as specified in s. 365.172(9), F.S.⁷

The proceeds of the 1 percent portion retained by the Board shall be applied to costs and expenses incurred for the purpose of managing, administering, and overseeing the receipts and disbursements from the fund and other activities as defined in s. 365.172(6), F.S.⁸

The proceeds of the 2 percent portion distributed to rural counties shall be used to provide facilities and network and service enhancements and assistance for the 911 or E911 systems operated by rural counties and for the provision of grants to rural counties by the Technology Program within the Department of Management Services for upgrading and replacing E911 systems.⁹

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

No Florida Attorney General Opinions have been issued for this new "merged" revenue source; however, the following opinions, relevant to prior statutory authorizations, have been issued. The full texts of the opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹⁰

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
87-66	Payment of 911 fee by state
2005-66	Wireless 911 Board, authority to sue/collect fees

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinion in its entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

^{5.} Section 365.173(2)(a), F.S.

^{6.} Section 365.173(2)(d), F.S.

^{7.} Section 365.173(2)(b), F.S.

^{8.} Section 365.173(2)(f), F.S.

^{9.} Section 365.173(2)(g), F.S.

^{10.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

This page was intentionally left blank.

Fuel Tax Refunds and Credits

Sections 206.41(4)(d)-(e), 206.625, and 206.874(4), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Under separate authorizations, eligible counties, municipalities, and school districts may be entitled to refunds or credits on taxes paid on motor or diesel fuel. Generally, the refunded monies are to be used to fund the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

The portion of the state's fuel sales tax imposed by s. 206.41(1)(g), F.S., (i.e., the "fuel sales tax") which results from the collection of such taxes paid by a county or municipality on motor or diesel fuel for use in a motor vehicle operated by the local government shall be refunded. When licensed as a local government user, a county or municipality shall be entitled to take a credit on the monthly diesel fuel tax return not to exceed the tax imposed under s. 206.41(1)(b) and (g), F.S., on those gallons that would otherwise be eligible for refund.¹

The portion of the state's fuel sales tax imposed by s. 206.41(1)(g), F.S., (i.e., the "fuel sales tax") which results from the collection of such tax paid by a school district or a private contractor operating school buses for a school district or by a nonpublic school on motor fuel or diesel fuel for use in a motor vehicle operated by such district, private contractor, or nonpublic school shall be refunded to the school district or to the nonpublic school. When licensed as a local government user, a school district shall be entitled to take a credit on the monthly diesel fuel tax return not to exceed the tax imposed under s. 206.41(1)(b) and (g), F.S., on those gallons which would otherwise be eligible for refund.²

Those portions of the county fuel tax imposed by s. 206.41(1)(b), F.S., which result from the collection of the tax paid on motor fuel by a county, municipality, school district, or private contractor operating school buses for a school district for use in a motor vehicle operated by it shall be refunded to the governing body of the county, municipality, or school district.³

^{1.} Section 206.41(4)(d), F.S.

^{2.} Section 206.41(4)(e), F.S.

^{3.} Section 206.625, F.S.

Each county, municipality, or school district may receive a credit for additional taxes paid under s. 206.87, F.S., for the highway use of diesel fuel, provided the purchases of diesel fuel meet the requirements relating to refunds for motor fuel purchases under s. 206.41, F.S.⁴

Administrative Procedures

The Department of Revenue (DOR) administers the refund or credit of fuel taxes. The DOR shall deduct a fee of \$2 for each claim, which fee shall be deposited in the state's General Revenue Fund.⁵

Distribution of Proceeds

The DOR shall pay claims on a quarterly basis.

Authorized Uses

The refunds to the counties and municipalities shall be used for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and streets within the respective jurisdiction.⁶ The refunds to school districts shall be used to fund construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and streets within the school district required as the result of the construction of new schools or the renovation of existing schools.⁷ The school board shall select the projects to be funded; however, the first priority shall be given to projects required as the result of the construction of new schools, unless the affected county or municipal government grants a waiver. Refunds returned to nonpublic schools shall be used for transportation-related purposes.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a number of opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.⁸ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
74-341	Return of gas taxes paid
74-342	Return of gas taxes paid
81-30	Refund provisions of ch. 206, F.S.
82-08	Authority of special district to refund tax
83-25	Eligibility for refund on motor fuel taxes

^{4.} Section 206.874(4)(d), F.S.

6. Sections 206.41(4)(d) and 206.625(1), F.S.

^{5.} Section 206.41(5), F.S.

^{7.} Sections 206.41(4)(e) and 206.625(2), F.S.

^{8.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

This page was intentionally left blank.

Insurance License Tax

Sections 624.501-.508, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

County governments receive proceeds from an annual license tax on the original appointment and renewal of insurance representatives and agents selling various types of insurance products.¹ The county tax portion is either \$6 or \$12 per original appointment or renewal. The county tax shall be paid by each insurer for each agent only for the county where the agent resides. If the agent's place of business is located in a county other than that of residence, then the county tax is paid based on where the place of business is located. If an agent maintains a place of business in more than one county, the county tax shall be paid by each insurer for each county tax of \$3 per year shall be paid by each insurer for each county in this state in which an agent who resides outside of this state represents and engages in person in the activities of an agent for the insurer.³

Municipal governments may also require a tax on insurance agents not to exceed 50 percent of the applicable state tax.⁴ This tax may apply only to those agents having business offices within the municipal jurisdiction. If no such office is required, the tax may be required by the municipal government where the agent's place of residence is located. An authorized use of the proceeds of the county or municipal tax is not specified in current law.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

A county government will receive proceeds if an agent does business within the county or has a business office located within the county. A municipal government may receive proceeds if an agent's office is located within the municipal jurisdiction or the agent's place of residence is located within the municipal jurisdiction if no office is required.

Administrative Procedures

The Department of Financial Services administers this tax and shall deposit all county monies in the Agents County Tax Trust Fund.⁵ The Department shall maintain a separate account for all monies

^{1.} Section 624.501, F.S.

^{2.} Section 624.505(1), F.S.

^{3.} Section 624.505(2), F.S.

^{4.} Section 624.507, F.S.

^{5.} Section 624.506(1), F.S.

collected for each county and, after applying the General Revenue Service Charge deduction authorized pursuant to s. 215.20, F.S., remit the balance to the counties. The payment and collection of the county tax shall be in lieu of collection by the respective county tax collectors.⁶

Distribution of Proceeds

The Chief Financial Officer shall annually, as of January 1st following the date of collection, and thereafter at such other dates that the Officer may elect draw warrants on the State Treasury payable to the respective counties for the full net amount due to those counties.⁷

Authorized Uses

The use of the revenue is at the discretion of the governing body.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a few opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.⁸ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
74-209	Occupational licensing of insurance companies
76-219	Power to levy regulatory fees on insurance agents

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Prior Years' Revenues

A summary of prior years' distributions are available via the LCIR's website.⁹

^{6.} Section 624.506(2), F.S.

^{7.} Section 624.506(3), F.S.

^{8.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

^{9.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/datagtol.cfm

Intergovernmental Radio Communication Program

Section 318.21(9), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Civil penalties received by a county court that result from traffic infractions pursuant to the provisions of ch. 318, F.S., shall be distributed and paid monthly as directed by s. 318.21, F.S. From each moving traffic violation, the amount of \$12.50 must be used by the county to fund its participation in an intergovernmental radio communication program. If the county is not participating in a program, the revenues collected must be used to fund local law enforcement automation.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

All counties are eligible to participate in the program.

Administrative Procedures

The clerk of circuit court shall remit \$12.50 from each moving traffic violation to the county, municipality, or special improvement district depending on the county's participation or lack of participation in an approved intergovernmental radio communication program.

Distribution of Proceeds

If the county participates in an approved program, the funds must be distributed to the county. If the county is not participating in an approved program, the funds must be distributed to the municipality or special improvement district in which the violation occurred or to the county if the violation occurred in the county's unincorporated area.

Authorized Uses

The county must use the revenues to fund its participation in an intergovernmental radio communication program approved by the Department of Management Services. If the county is not participating, the revenues must be used to fund local law enforcement automation.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued several opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
94-38	Fees collected to upgrade the city's communications system
97-38	Clerks, distribution of civil penalties
97-73	Civil penalty used for law enforcement automation
2005-25	Traffic control, use of civil penalty

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

^{1.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Program

Sections 202.18(2)(c), 212.20(6), and 218.60-.67, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Authorized in 1982, the program generates the largest amount of revenue for local governments among the state-shared revenue sources currently authorized by the Legislature.¹ It distributes a portion of state sales tax revenue via three separate distributions to eligible county or municipal governments. Additionally, the program distributes a portion of communications services tax revenue to eligible local governments. Allocation formulas serve as the basis for these separate distributions. The program's primary purpose is to provide relief from ad valorem and utility taxes in addition to providing counties and municipalities with revenues for local programs.

The program includes three distributions of state sales tax revenues collected pursuant to ch. 212, F.S. The *ordinary* distribution to eligible county and municipal governments is possible due to the transfer of 8.814 percent of net sales tax proceeds to the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund [hereinafter Trust Fund].² The *emergency* and *supplemental* distributions are possible due to the transfer of 0.095 percent of net sales tax proceeds to the Trust Fund.³ The emergency and supplemental distributions are available to select counties that meet certain fiscal-related eligibility requirements or have an inmate population of greater than seven percent of the total county population, respectively.

As of July 1, 2006, the program includes a separate distribution from the Trust Fund to select counties that meet statutory criteria to qualify as a *fiscally constrained county*.⁴ A fiscally constrained county is one that is entirely within a rural area of critical economic concern as designated by the Governor pursuant to s. 288.0656, F.S., or for which the value of one mill of property tax levy will raise no more than \$5 million in revenue based on the taxable value certified pursuant to s. 1011.62(4)(a)1.a., F.S. This separate distribution is in addition to the qualifying county's ordinary distribution and any emergency or supplemental distribution.

General Law Amendments

Legislation passed during the 2009 Regular Legislative Session did not affect provisions related to this revenue source. Typically, legislation is passed each year that results in changes to the state's sales tax base or sales tax administration. Such changes have the potential for fiscal impact, either positively or negatively, to the amount of sales tax revenues available for distribution to county and municipal governments. However, a summary of such changes is not provided here.

^{1.} Chapter 82-154, L.O.F.

^{2.} Section 212.20(6)(d)2., F.S.

^{3.} Section 212.20(6)(d)3., F.S.

^{4.} Section 218.67, F.S.

Eligibility Requirements

Only those county and municipal governments that meet the eligibility requirements for revenue sharing pursuant to s. 218.23, F.S., shall participate in the program.⁵ However, a municipality incorporated subsequent to the effective date of ch. 82-154, L.O.F. (i.e., April 19, 1982), which does not meet the applicable criteria for incorporation pursuant to s. 165.061, F.S., shall not participate in the program. In either case, distributions to eligible units of local government in that county shall be made as though the nonparticipating municipality had not incorporated.

The monies that otherwise would be distributed to a unit of local government failing to certify compliance as required by s. 218.23(1), F.S., or having otherwise failed to meet the requirements of s. 200.065, F.S., shall be deposited in the State General Revenue Fund for the twelve months following a determination of noncompliance by the Department of Revenue (DOR).⁶

A county government, meeting certain criteria, shall also participate in the monthly emergency and supplemental distributions, and such qualification shall be determined annually at the start of the fiscal year.⁷ Participation in the emergency distribution is dependent on the existence of a defined fiscal emergency. The Legislature has declared that a fiscal emergency exists in any county that meets both conditions listed below.

- 1. The county has a population of 65,000 or less; and
- 2. The monies distributed to the county government pursuant to s. 218.62, F.S., for the prior fiscal year were less than the current per capita limitation, based on the county's population.

Any county having an inmate population greater than seven percent of its total population is eligible for a supplemental distribution for that year from funds expressly appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose. Inmate population means the latest official state estimate of the number of inmates and patients residing in institutions operated by the federal government, the Florida Department of Corrections, or the Florida Department of Children and Family Services.

At the beginning of each fiscal year, the DOR shall calculate a supplemental allocation for each eligible county equal to the current per capita limitation pursuant to s. 218.65(4), F.S., multiplied by the county's inmate population. If monies appropriated for the current year's distribution are less than the sum of the supplemental allocations, each eligible county shall receive a share of the appropriated total that is proportional to its supplemental allocation. Otherwise, each eligible county shall receive an amount equal to its supplemental allocation.

^{5.} Section 218.63(1), F.S.

^{6.} Section 218.63(2), F.S.

^{7.} Section 218.65, F.S.

Administrative Procedures

Monies remitted by a sales tax dealer located within the county and transferred into the Trust Fund shall be earmarked for distribution to the governing body of that county and each municipality within that county.⁸ Such distributions shall be made after funding is provided pursuant to s. 218.64(3), F.S. Monies in the Trust Fund are appropriated to the DOR and shall be distributed monthly to participating units of local government.

Distribution of Proceeds

Each participating county and municipal government shall receive a proportion of monies earmarked for distribution within that county.⁹ Except in the case of error of population figures certified pursuant to s. 186.901, F.S., the apportionment factors shall remain in effect for the fiscal year. Any adjustments to revenue distributions to correct for population error shall be made subsequent to receipt by the DOR of the corrected certified population figures.

Calculation of the Ordinary Distribution to Eligible County and Municipal Governments

The allocation factor for each county government shall be computed by dividing the sum of the county's unincorporated area population plus two-thirds of the county's incorporated area population by the sum of the county's total population plus two-thirds of the county's incorporated area population. Each county's distribution is then determined by multiplying the allocation factor by the sales tax monies earmarked for distribution within that county.

The allocation factor for each municipal government shall be computed by dividing the municipality's total population by the sum of the county's total population plus two-thirds of the county's incorporated population. Each municipality's distribution is then determined by multiplying the allocation factor by the sales tax monies earmarked for distribution within its respective county.

Calculation of the Emergency Distribution to Eligible County Governments

The monthly emergency distribution to each eligible county is made as follows.¹⁰

STEP #1. The 2009-10 state fiscal year per capita limitation of \$49.80 is multiplied by the latest official estimate of total county population. The county's ordinary distribution for the prior fiscal year is subtracted from this product. This difference is referred to as the county's base allocation.

^{8.} Section 218.61, F.S.

^{9.} Section 218.62, F.S.

^{10.} Section 218.65(5), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

STEP #2. If the monies deposited into the Trust Fund, excluding monies appropriated for supplemental distributions pursuant to s. 218.65(8), F.S., for the current year are less than or equal to the sum of the base allocations, each eligible county shall receive a share of the appropriated amount proportional to its base allocation.

STEP #3. If the monies deposited into the Trust Fund for the current year exceed the sum of base allocations, each eligible county shall receive its base allocation. Any excess monies, less any amounts distributed pursuant to s. 218.65(6), F.S., shall be distributed equally among the eligible counties on a per capita basis.

Calculation of the Supplemental Distribution to Eligible County Governments

The monthly supplemental distribution to each eligible county is made as follows.¹¹

STEP #1. The 2009-10 state fiscal year per capita limitation of \$49.80 is multiplied by the county's inmate population.

STEP #2. If the monies available for supplemental distribution in the current year are less than the sum of supplemental allocations, each eligible county shall receive a share of the available revenue proportional to its supplemental allocation. Otherwise, each eligible county shall receive an amount equal to its supplemental allocation.

Calculation of the Distribution to Eligible Fiscally Constrained County Governments

The amount to be distributed to each fiscally constrained county shall be determined by the DOR at the beginning of the fiscal year, using the prior fiscal year's July 1^{st} taxable value certified pursuant to s. 1011.62(4)(a)1.a., F.S., tax data; population as defined in s. 218.21, F.S.; and the millage rate levied for the prior fiscal year. The amount distributed shall be allocated based upon the following factors.¹²

The *relative revenue-raising capacity factor* represents the ability of an eligible county to generate ad valorem revenues from 1 mill of taxation on a per capita basis. A county that raises no more than \$25 per capita from 1 mill shall be assigned a value of 1. A county that raises more than \$25 but no more than \$30 per capita from 1 mill shall be assigned a value of 0.75. A county that raises more than \$30 but no more than \$50 per capita from 1 mill shall be assigned a value of 0.5. No value shall be assigned to counties that raise more than \$50 per capita from 1 mill of ad valorem taxation.

The *local effort factor* shall be a measure of the eligible county's relative level of local effort as indicated by the millage rate levied for the prior fiscal year. The local effort factor shall be

^{11.} Section 218.65(8), F.S.

^{12.} Section 218.67(3), F.S.

the eligible county's most recently adopted countywide operating millage rate multiplied by 0.1.

Each eligible county's proportional allocation of the total amount available for distribution to all eligible counties shall be in the same proportion as the sum of the county's two factors is to the sum of the two factors for all eligible counties.

Transitional Provisions of the Emergency and Fiscally Constrained Counties Distributions

If monies deposited into the Trust Fund for the purpose of making the emergency distribution exceed the amount necessary to provide the base allocation to each eligible county, these monies may be used to provide a transitional distribution to certain counties whose population has exceeded the 65,000 limit.¹³ Beginning on July 1st of the year following the year in which the county no longer qualifies for an emergency distribution, the county shall receive two-thirds of the amount received in the prior year. Beginning on July 1st of the second year following the year in which the county no longer qualifies for an emergency distribution, the county shall receive one-third of the amount received in the last year that the county qualified for the emergency distribution. If insufficient monies are available in the Trust Fund to fully provide such a transitional distribution to each eligible county, then that county shall receive a share of the available monies proportional to the amount it would have received had monies been sufficient to fully fund the transitional distribution to all eligible counties.

For those counties that will no longer qualify for the fiscally constrained county distribution after July 1, 2006, there shall be a two-year phase-out period.¹⁴ Beginning on July 1st of the year following the year in which the value of a mill for that county exceeds \$5 million in revenue, the county shall receive two-thirds of the amount received in the prior year. Beginning on July 1st of the second year following the year in which the value of a mill for that county exceeds \$5 million in revenue, the second year following the year in which the value of a mill for that county exceeds \$5 million in revenue, the county shall receive one-third of the amount received in the last year that the county qualified as a fiscally constrained county. Following the two-year phase-out period, the county shall no longer be eligible to receive any such distributions unless the county subsequently qualifies as being fiscally constrained.

Special Distribution for Contested Property Taxes

If an action contesting a tax assessment is brought by a taxpayer in a participating county or municipality and the difference between the good faith payment made by that taxpayer pursuant to s. 194.171(3), F.S., and the taxes that would have been paid on the property appraiser's tax assessment is greater than 6 percent of the total assessed taxes for the county or municipality, the county or municipality qualifies for a special distribution of funds from the Trust Fund.¹⁵

^{13.} Section 218.65(6), F.S.

^{14.} Section 218.67(4), F.S.

^{15.} Section 218.66, F.S.

Authorized Uses

The proportion of the total proceeds received by a county government, based on two-thirds of the incorporated area population, shall be deemed countywide revenues and shall be expended only for countywide tax relief or countywide programs. The remaining county government portion shall be deemed county revenues derived on behalf of the unincorporated area but may be expended on a countywide basis.¹⁶

Using Alachua County as an example, the following illustrates the calculation to determine the proportion of the county government's ordinary distribution based on two-thirds of the incorporated area population and the remaining proportion derived on behalf of the unincorporated area population.

2008 Population Figures Used for Revenue-Sharing Purposes Total county population: 252,388 Total unincorporated population: 105,051 Total incorporated population: 147,337

The county government's distribution factor is calculated using the formula below.

<u>County's Unincorporated Population + (2/3 x County's Incorporated Population)</u> Total Countywide Population + (2/3 x County's Incorporated Population)

 $\frac{105,051 + (2/3 \times 147,337)}{252,388 + (2/3 \times 147,337)} = 0.5798$

In this example, the amount of Alachua County Government's ordinary distribution is determined by multiplying the total countywide estimated FY 2010 ordinary distribution amount by the county government's distribution factor.

 $16,817,307 \times 0.5798 = 9,750,675$

In order to determine the county government's portions derived on behalf of two-thirds of the incorporated area population and on behalf of the unincorporated area population, it is necessary to calculate two ratios. For purposes here, these ratios will be referred to as A and B.

 $A = \frac{(2/3 \times County's Incorporated Population)}{Total Countywide Population + (2/3 \times County's Incorporated Population)}$

$$A = \frac{(2/3 \times 147,337)}{[252,388 + (2/3 \times 147,337)]} = 0.2802$$

^{16.} Section 218.64, F.S.

B = <u>County's Unincorporated Population</u> Total Countywide Population + (2/3 x County's Incorporated Population)

$$B = \frac{105,051}{[252,388 + (2/3 \times 147,337)]} = 0.2996$$

The formula listed below, based on the ratios illustrated above, is used to calculate the proportion of the county government's ordinary distribution derived on behalf of two-thirds of the incorporated population.

Proportion = [A / (A + B)] = [0.2802 / (0.2802 + 0.2996)] = 0.4833

To determine Alachua County Government's portion of the ordinary distribution based on two-thirds of the incorporated area population that shall be deemed countywide revenues and expended only for countywide tax relief or countywide programs, multiply the county government's ordinary distribution amount by the proportion illustrated above.

 $9,750,675 \times 0.4833 = 4,712,501$

In order to calculate the proportion of the county government's ordinary distribution derived on behalf of the unincorporated population, the following formula, based on the ratios illustrated above, is used.

Proportion = [B / (A + B)] = [0.2996 / (0.2802 + 0.2996)] = 0.5167

To determine Alachua County Government's portion of the ordinary distribution based on the unincorporated area population that shall be deemed county revenues but may be expended on a countywide basis, multiply the county government's ordinary distribution amount by the proportion illustrated above.

 $9,750,675 \times 0.5167 = 5,038,174$

Municipalities are directed to expend their portions only for municipal-wide programs or for municipal-wide property tax or municipal utility tax relief. All utility tax rate reductions afforded by participation in the program shall be applied uniformly across all types of taxed utility services. A county or municipality is also authorized to pledge the proceeds for the payment of principal and interest on any capital project.

For any eligible county receiving a fiscally constrained distribution, the revenues may be used for any public purpose, except to pay debt service on bonds, notes, certificates of participation, or any other forms of indebtedness.¹⁷

^{17.} Section 218.67(5), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a number of legal opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹⁸ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	Subject
82-41	Depositing sales tax money, procedures used by the Department of Revenue
92-87	Distribution of trust fund monies in the event of revised population estimate
94-67	City of Port LaBelle referendum, eligibility for half-cent sales tax monies
2002-36	Census correction, redistribution of sales tax

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Current and Prior Years' Revenues

The table included in this section lists the estimated ordinary, emergency, supplemental, fiscally constrained, and total distributions to eligible county or municipal governments for local fiscal year 2010 as calculated by the DOR. The figures represent a 100 percent distribution of the estimated monies. Inquiries regarding the DOR's estimates should be addressed to the Office of Tax Research at (850) 488-2900. Several summaries of prior years' distributions are available via the LCIR's website.¹⁹

^{18.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

^{19.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/datagtol.cfm

This page was intentionally left blank.

Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax												
Revenue B	Estii	mates for th	еL	ocal Fiscal	Υe	ear Ending S	Sep	tember 30,	201	0		
							-	Fiscally				
		Ordinary		Emergency		Supplemental		Constrained		Total		
Local Government		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		
ALACHUA BOCC	\$	9,582,096	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9,582,096		
Alachua	\$	415,322	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	415,322		
Archer	\$	58,198	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	58,198		
Gainesville	\$	5,889,428	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,889,428		
Hawthorne	\$	68,223	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	68,223		
High Springs	\$	230,655	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	230,655		
LaCrosse	\$	9,597	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9,597		
Micanopy	\$	30,216	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	30,216		
Newberry	\$	233,458	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	233,458		
Waldo	\$	39,717	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_	\$	39,717		
Countywide Total	\$	16,556,910	\$	-	\$	-	\$	_	\$	16,556,910		
BAKER BOCC	\$	641,467	\$	617,686	\$	23,303	\$	644,556	\$	1,927,012		
Glen Saint Mary	\$	12,671	\$		\$		\$		\$	12,671		
Macclenny	\$	174,180	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	174,180		
Countywide Total	\$	828,319	↓ \$	617,686	\$	23,303	\$	644,556	\$	2,113,864		
BAY BOCC	\$	8,763,926	\$	-	\$	20,000	\$	-	\$	8,763,926		
Callaway	\$	945,631	\$	<u> </u>	\$	-	\$	-	\$	945,631		
Cedar Grove	Ψ			ar Grove dissol		in 2008. Cons		iontly there is				
Lynn Haven	\$	1,071,964			\$		<u>сч</u>		\$	1,071,964		
Mexico Beach	\$	85,878	φ \$	_	\$	_	φ \$	_	э \$	85,878		
Panama City	\$	2,407,952	Գ Տ	-	э \$	-	ֆ \$	-	э \$	2,407,952		
Panama City Beach	\$	868,011	Գ \$	-	э \$	-	ֆ \$	-	э \$	2,407,952 868,011		
Parker	\$	300,026	Գ \$	-	э \$	-	ֆ \$	-	ֆ \$	300,026		
				-	э \$	-		-	ֆ \$			
Springfield	\$	571,147	\$ \$	-	ֆ \$	-	\$ \$	-	ֆ \$	571,147		
Countywide Total BRADFORD BOCC	\$ \$	15,014,535	Դ \$	356,167	⊅ \$	- 	Դ \$	750 570	Դ \$	15,014,535		
		860,264	ຈ \$	300,107		50,028	-	756,572		2,023,030		
Brooker	\$	15,210	Դ \$	-	\$ \$	-	\$ \$	-	\$ \$	15,210		
Hampton	\$ \$	18,205 25,907	ֆ \$	-	э \$	-	э \$	-	э \$	18,205		
Lawtey		,	Դ Տ	-	ֆ \$	-	ֆ \$	-	ֆ \$	25,907		
Starke	\$	233,900		-		-		-		233,900		
Countywide Total	\$	1,153,485	\$	356,167	\$	50,028	\$	756,572	\$	2,316,251		
BREVARD BOCC	\$	17,987,796	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	17,987,796		
Cape Canaveral	\$	434,661	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	434,661		
Cocoa	\$	693,619		-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	693,619		
Cocoa Beach	\$	523,147		-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	523,147		
Grant-Valkaria	\$	162,870		-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	162,870		
Indialantic	\$	122,286		-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	122,286		
Indian Harbour Beach	\$	356,925		-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	356,925		
Malabar	\$	116,850	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	116,850		
Melbourne	\$	3,201,044	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,201,044		
Melbourne Beach	\$	135,242	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	135,242		
Melbourne Village	\$	29,795	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	29,795		
Palm Bay	\$	4,190,036	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,190,036		
Palm Shores	\$	39,563	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	39,563		
Rockledge	\$	1,049,154	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,049,154		
Satellite Beach	\$	443,367	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	443,367		
Titusville	\$	1,864,609	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,864,609		
West Melbourne	\$	682,665	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	682,665		
Countywide Total	\$	32,033,628	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	32,033,628		
BROWARD BOCC	\$	57,100,552	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	57,100,552		
Coconut Creek	\$	2,342,017		-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,342,017		
Cooper City	\$	1,460,183		-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,460,183		

Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax													
Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010													
						<u> </u>	-	Fiscally					
		Ordinary		Emergency		Supplemental		Constrained		Total			
Local Government		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution			
Coral Springs	\$	6,265,563	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,265,563			
Dania Beach	\$	1,381,359		-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,381,359			
Davie	\$	4,480,658	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,480,658			
Deerfield Beach	\$	3,558,585	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,558,585			
Fort Lauderdale	\$	8,751,475	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,751,475			
Hallandale Beach	\$	1,857,946	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,857,946			
Hillsboro Beach	\$	108,079	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	108,079			
Hollywood	\$	6,957,676	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,957,676			
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	\$	284,387	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	284,387			
Lauderdale Lakes	\$	1,565,589	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,565,589			
Lauderhill	\$	3,141,043	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,141,043			
Lazy Lake	\$	1,992	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,992			
Lighthouse Point	\$	535,535	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	535,535			
Margate	\$	2,632,965	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	2,632,965			
Miramar	\$	5,475,188	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	5,475,188			
North Lauderdale	\$	2,055,006	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	2,055,006			
Oakland Park	\$	2,052,770	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	2,052,770			
Parkland	\$	1,158,301	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	1,158,301			
Pembroke Park	\$	299,404	·	-	\$		\$	-	\$	299,404			
Pembroke Pines	\$	7,345,915	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	7,345,915			
Plantation	\$	4,164,148	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	4,164,148			
Pompano Beach	\$	4,850,672	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	4,850,672			
Sea Ranch Lakes	\$	35,476	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	35,476			
Southwest Ranches	\$	412,537	\$		\$		\$	-	\$	412,537			
Sunrise	\$	4,377,633	φ \$		φ \$		\$		\$	4,377,633			
Tamarac	\$	2,908,751	φ \$		\$		\$	-	\$	2,908,751			
West Park	\$	673,598	φ \$		\$		\$	-	\$	673,598			
Weston	\$	3,017,267	φ \$		φ \$		\$		\$	3,017,267			
Weston Wilton Manors	\$	628,306	φ \$		φ \$		\$		\$	628,306			
Countywide Total	\$	141,880,577	ֆ \$	-	φ \$		\$	-	Գ \$	141,880,577			
CALHOUN BOCC	φ \$	271,822	Գ \$	440,696	۹ \$		۹ \$	933,915	\$	1,662,792			
Altha	ə \$	13,020	э \$	440,090	թ \$		թ \$	933,915	9 \$	13,020			
				-			ه \$	-		55,931			
Blountstown	\$ \$	55,931 340,773	\$ \$	440,696	\$ \$		ֆ \$	022.015	\$ \$				
Countywide Total	э \$	8,533,066		440,090	_			933,915		1,731,743			
CHARLOTTE BOCC Punta Gorda				-	\$		\$	-	\$	8,533,066			
	\$	949,538		-	\$		\$	-	\$	949,538			
Countywide Total	\$	9,482,603		-	\$		\$	-	\$	9,482,603			
CITRUS BOCC	\$	5,970,369	_	-	\$		\$	-	\$	5,970,369			
Crystal River	\$	158,114	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	158,114			
Inverness	\$	314,845	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	314,845			
Countywide Total	\$	6,443,327	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	6,443,327			
CLAY BOCC	\$	8,028,701	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	8,028,701			
Green Cove Springs	\$	293,564	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	293,564			
Keystone Heights	\$	63,102	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	63,102			
Orange Park	\$	406,869	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	406,869			
Penney Farms	\$	28,438	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	28,438			
Countywide Total	\$	8,820,674	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	8,820,674			
COLLIER BOCC	\$	25,805,624	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	25,805,624			
Everglades	\$	52,361	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	52,361			
Marco Island	\$	1,362,028		-	\$		\$	-	\$	1,362,028			
Naples	\$	1,822,610		-	\$		\$	-	\$	1,822,610			
Countywide Total	\$	29,042,622	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	29,042,622			

Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax													
Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010													
							-	Fiscally					
		Ordinary		Emergency		Supplemental		Constrained		Total			
Local Government		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution			
COLUMBIA BOCC	\$	3,163,759	\$	-	\$	-	\$	687,948	\$	3,851,707			
Fort White	\$	28,008	\$	-	\$	-	\$	- ,	\$	28,008			
Lake City	\$	593,023		_	\$	-	\$	_	\$	593,023			
Countywide Total	\$	3,784,789	\$	-	\$	-	\$	687,948	\$	4,472,737			
DE SOTO BOCC	\$	831,210		849,467	\$	-	\$	368,160	\$	2,048,836			
Arcadia	\$	182,519	\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	182,519			
Countywide Total	\$	1,013,729	\$	849,467	\$	-	\$	368,160	\$	2,231,356			
DIXIE BOCC	\$	307,515		479,250	\$	14,440	\$	773,015	\$	1,574,220			
Cross City	\$	38,331	\$		\$	-	\$		\$	38,331			
Horseshoe Beach	\$	6,788	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,788			
Countywide Total	\$	352,634	\$	479,250	\$	14,440	\$	773,015	\$	1,619,339			
JACKSONVILLE-DUVAL	\$	68,626,712	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	68,626,712			
Atlantic Beach	\$	1,066,494	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,066,494			
Baldwin	\$	123,867	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	123,867			
Jacksonville Beach	\$	1,755,674	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,755,674			
Neptune Beach	\$	569,327	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	569,327			
Countywide Total	\$	72,142,074	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	72,142,074			
ESCAMBIA BOCC	\$	17,173,651	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	17,173,651			
Century	\$	96,686	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	96,686			
Pensacola	\$	3,224,441	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,224,441			
Countywide Total	\$	20,494,778	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_	\$	20,494,778			
FLAGLER BOCC	\$	1,655,800	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,655,800			
Beverly Beach	\$	12,630	₽ \$	-	₽	-	₽	-	\$	12,630			
Bunnell	\$	64,689	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_	\$	64,689			
Flagler Beach (part)	\$	132,994	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_	\$	132,994			
Palm Coast	\$	1,822,189	\$	_	\$		\$		\$	1,822,189			
Countywide Total	\$	3,688,302	\$		\$		\$		\$	3,688,302			
FRANKLIN BOCC	\$	497,230	\$	-	\$	18,403	\$	176,905	\$	692,539			
Apalachicola	₽ \$	130,827	₽ \$	-	₽ \$	10,403	₽ \$	170,303	₽ \$	130,827			
Carrabelle	\$	71,005	\$	_	\$		\$		\$	71,005			
Countywide Total	\$	699,063	\$	_	Ψ \$	18,403	φ \$	176,905	\$	894,371			
GADSDEN BOCC	\$	1,125,542	\$	1,349,055	\$	10,400	\$	742,137	\$	3,216,734			
Chattahoochee	\$	61,561	₽ \$		₽	-	₽ \$		\$	61,561			
Greensboro	\$	16,903	\$		\$	-	\$	_	\$	16,903			
Gretna	\$	44,658	\$		\$	_	\$	_	\$	44,658			
Havana	\$	48,391	\$	_	↓ \$	-	\$		\$	48,391			
Midway	\$	50,204	\$ \$		\$ \$	-	э \$		÷ \$	50,204			
Quincy	\$	185,884	\$ \$		\$	-	\$ \$		\$	185,884			
Countywide Total	\$	1,533,143	↓ \$	1,349,055	\$ \$	-	↓ \$	742,137	\$	3,624,335			
GILCHRIST BOCC	\$	280,297	↓ \$	574,768	\$	-	Ψ \$	708,148	÷ \$	1,563,213			
Bell	₽ \$	8,270	₽ \$	574,700	₽ \$	-	₽ \$		₽ \$	8,270			
Fanning Springs (part)	\$	6,400	\$ \$		\$		\$ \$		\$	6,400			
Trenton	э \$	30,958	۹	-	≎ \$		۹ \$	-	ֆ \$	30,958			
Countywide Total	\$	325,926	\$	574,768	\$		\$ \$	708,148	\$	1,608,842			
GLADES BOCC	\$	125,997	\$	417,049	\$	11,065	\$	487,594	∮ \$	1,041,704			
Moore Haven	9 \$	21,297	₽ \$	417,043	₽ \$	11,003	9 \$	-01,004	9 \$	21,297			
Countywide Total	э \$	147,293	۹ \$	417,049	Գ \$	11,065	Գ \$	487,594	9 \$	1,063,001			
GULF BOCC	9 \$	340,349	Գ \$	409,577	Գ \$	35,440	۹ \$	261,224	9 \$	1,003,001 1,046,591			
Port Saint Joe	9 \$	106,963	9 \$	403,377	ຈ \$	33,440	9 \$	201,224	9 \$	106,963			
Wewahitchka	э \$	48,984	Գ \$	-	э \$	-	Դ Տ	-	Դ Տ	48,984			
Countywide Total	э \$	40,904 496,297	Դ \$	409,577	э \$	35,440	Դ Տ	261,224	Դ \$	1,202,538			
HAMILTON BOCC			Դ \$		⊅ \$				⊅ \$				
	\$	230,987	Þ	361,799	Þ	32,640	\$	533,666	Ą	1,159,093			

Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax													
Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010													
						Ŭ.	-	Fiscally					
		Ordinary		Emergency		Supplemental		Constrained		Total			
Local Government		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution			
Jasper	\$	36,490	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	36,490			
Jennings	\$	17,399	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	17,399			
White Springs	\$	16,415	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	16,415			
Countywide Total	\$	301,291	\$	361,799	\$	32,640	\$	533,666	\$	1,229,397			
HARDEE BOCC	\$	561,570	\$	823,064	\$	-	\$	456,498	\$	1,841,132			
Bowling Green	\$	75,110	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	75,110			
Wauchula	\$	110,953	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	110,953			
Zolfo Springs	\$	39,829	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	39,829			
Countywide Total	\$	787,461	\$	823,064	\$	-	\$	456,498	\$	2,067,023			
HENDRY BOCC	\$	1,095,310	\$	992,098	\$	-	\$	346,883	\$	2,434,291			
Clewiston	\$	208,100	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	208,100			
La Belle	\$	137,907	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	137,907			
Countywide Total	\$	1,441,317	\$	992,098	\$	-	\$	346,883	\$	2,780,298			
HERNANDO BOCC	\$	6,827,369	\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	6,827,369			
Brooksville	\$	322,215	\$	-	₽ \$	-	₽ \$	-	\$	322.215			
Weeki Wachee	\$	295	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	295			
Countywide Total	\$	7,149,879	\$		\$		\$		\$	7,149,879			
HIGHLANDS BOCC	\$	3,750,353	\$		\$	-	\$	378,903	\$	4,129,256			
Avon Park	\$	356,864	9 \$	-	₽ \$	-	9 \$	570,905	\$	356,864			
Lake Placid	\$	71,655	φ \$	-	φ \$		φ \$		\$	71,655			
	\$	419,139	ֆ \$	-	э \$	-	ֆ \$	-	ֆ \$	419,139			
Sebring Countywide Total	ֆ \$	4,598,010	ֆ \$	-	э \$		э \$	378,903	<u>ֆ</u> \$	4,976,913			
HILLSBOROUGH BOCC				-	₽ \$	-		376,903	-				
	\$	72,959,043	\$	-		-	\$	-	\$	72,959,043			
Plant City	\$	2,290,239	\$	-	\$ \$	-	\$	-	\$	2,290,239			
Tampa	\$	23,148,233	\$	-		-	\$	-	\$	23,148,233			
Temple Terrace	\$	1,632,701	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,632,701			
Countywide Total	\$	100,030,217	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	100,030,217			
HOLMES BOCC	\$	293,643	\$	636,437	\$	16,461	\$	1,040,648	\$	1,987,190			
Bonifay	\$	48,442	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	48,442			
Esto	\$	6,576	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,576			
Noma	\$	3,991	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,991			
Ponce de Leon	\$	8,849	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,849			
Westville	\$	3,696	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,696			
Countywide Total	\$	365,196	\$	636,437	\$	16,461	\$	1,040,648	\$	2,058,742			
INDIAN RIVER BOCC	\$	6,710,386		-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,710,386			
Fellsmere	\$	275,158	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	275,158			
Indian River Shores	\$	206,260		-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	206,260			
Orchid	\$	16,430	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	16,430			
Sebastian	\$	1,234,869	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,234,869			
Vero Beach	\$	963,644	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	963,644			
Countywide Total	\$	9,406,746	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9,406,746			
JACKSON BOCC	\$	1,548,444	\$	743,302	\$	86,597	\$	655,864	\$	3,034,207			
Alford	\$	19,192	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	19,192			
Bascom	\$	4,312	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,312			
Campbellton	\$	9,557	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9,557			
Cottondale	\$	35,741	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	35,741			
Graceville	\$	97,784	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	97,784			
Grand Ridge	\$	36,518	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	36,518			
Greenwood	\$	30,225	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	30,225			
Jacob City	\$	11,616	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	11,616			
Malone	\$	29,992	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	29,992			
Marianna	\$	243,624			\$		\$		\$	243,624			

Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax													
Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010													
							- 1-	Fiscally					
		Ordinary		Emergency		Supplemental		Constrained		Total			
Local Government		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution			
Sneads	\$	77,155	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	77,155			
Countywide Total	\$	2,144,160	\$	743,302	\$	86,597	\$	655,864	\$	3,629,923			
JEFFERSON BOCC	\$	647,498	\$	96,919	\$	12,995	\$	710,981	\$	1,468,393			
Monticello	\$	129,232	\$		\$		\$	-	\$	129,232			
Countywide Total	\$	776,729	\$	96,919	\$	12,995	\$	710,981	\$	1,597,625			
LAFAYETTE BOCC	\$	97,963	\$	226,404	\$	19,510	\$	720,363	\$	1,064,240			
Mayo	\$	15,735	\$		₽	10,010	\$	120,000	\$	15,735			
Countywide Total	\$	113,698	\$	226,404	↓ \$	19,510	\$	720,363	\$	1,079,975			
LAKE BOCC	\$	10,295,097	\$		\$	19,510	\$	720,303	\$	10,295,097			
Astatula	\$	69,467	9 \$	-	₽ \$	-	9 \$	-	9 \$	69,467			
Clermont	\$	992,582	φ \$	-	Գ \$	-	Գ \$	-	ֆ \$	992,582			
Eustis	\$	776,908	\$	-	≎ \$		Գ \$		ֆ \$	776,908			
				-	э \$	-	ֆ \$	-					
Fruitland Park Groveland	\$ \$	164,979 304,717	\$ \$	-	\$ \$	-	\$ \$	-	\$ \$	164,979 304,717			
		,		-		-		-					
Howey-in-the-Hills	\$	51,371	\$	-	\$6	-	\$	-	\$	51,371			
Lady Lake	\$	554,596	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	554,596			
Leesburg	\$	849,546	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	849,546			
Mascotte	\$	190,940	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	190,940			
Minneola	\$	382,387	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	382,387			
Montverde	\$	50,568	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	50,568			
Mount Dora	\$	477,349	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	477,349			
Tavares	\$	564,194	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	564,194			
Umatilla	\$	124,305	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	124,305			
Countywide Total	\$	15,849,005	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	15,849,005			
LEE BOCC	\$	31,324,132	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	31,324,132			
Bonita Springs	\$	2,783,859	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,783,859			
Cape Coral	\$	9,885,606	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9,885,606			
Fort Myers	\$	4,091,184	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,091,184			
Fort Myers Beach	\$	413,210	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	413,210			
Sanibel	\$	380,167	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	380,167			
Countywide Total	\$	48,878,158	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	48,878,158			
LEON BOCC	\$	10,115,066	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10,115,066			
Tallahassee	\$	8,311,731	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,311,731			
Countywide Total	\$	18,426,796	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	18,426,796			
LEVY BOCC	\$	1,188,103	\$	947,063	\$	-	\$	396,044	\$	2,531,210			
Bronson	\$	37,043	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	37,043			
Cedar Key	\$	29,660	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	29,660			
Chiefland	\$	72,393	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	72,393			
Fanning Springs (part)	\$	19,401	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	19,401			
Inglis	\$	55,102	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	55,102			
Otter Creek	\$	4,698	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,698			
Williston	\$	82,365	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	82,365			
Yankeetown	\$	24,291	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	24,291			
Countywide Total	\$	1,513,056	\$	947,063	\$	-	\$	396,044	\$	2,856,162			
LIBERTY BOCC	\$	123,653	\$	222,571	\$	17,906	\$	800,498	\$	1,164,628			
Bristol	\$	17,682	\$,•••	\$		\$	-	\$	17,682			
Countywide Total	\$	141,334	\$	222,571	\$	17,906	\$	800,498	\$	1,182,310			
MADISON BOCC	\$	371,630	\$	606,657	\$	18,426	\$	716,206	\$	1,712,919			
Greenville	\$	17,687	\$		₽ \$	10,720	₽ \$		9 \$	17,687			
Lee	\$	9,050	\$	-	\$		Գ \$	-	ֆ \$	9,050			
Madison	э \$	67,116	ہ \$	-	э \$	-	ֆ \$	-	ֆ \$	9,030 67,116			
Countywide Total			э \$	- 606 657	э \$	10 106		716 206	ֆ \$				
Countywide Total	\$	465,484	Φ	606,657	Þ	18,426	\$	716,206	Ð	1,806,773			

Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax												
Revenue	Esti	mates for th	e L	.ocal Fiscal	Ye	ear Ending S	Sep	tember 30,	20 ′	10		
								Fiscally				
		Ordinary		Emergency		Supplemental		Constrained		Total		
Local Government		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		
MANATEE BOCC	\$	16,044,140	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	16,044,140		
Anna Maria	\$	103,428	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	103,428		
Bradenton	\$	2,983,705		_	\$	-	\$	_	\$	2,983,705		
Bradenton Beach	\$	85,004	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-	\$	85,004		
Holmes Beach	\$	281,712	\$		\$	_	\$	-	\$	281,712		
Longboat Key (part)	\$	144,303	\$		\$		\$		\$	144,303		
Palmetto	\$	796,206	\$ \$	_	\$	-	\$ \$	-	φ \$	796,206		
Countywide Total	\$		Գ \$	-	э \$	-	Դ \$	-	э \$			
		20,438,500		-		-		-		20,438,500		
MARION BOCC	\$	15,761,264	\$	-	\$ ¢	-	\$	-	\$	15,761,264		
Belleview	\$	208,597	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	208,597		
Dunnellon	\$	105,126	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	105,126		
McIntosh	\$	23,166	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	23,166		
Ocala	\$	2,806,184	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,806,184		
Reddick	\$	26,889	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	26,889		
Countywide Total	\$	18,931,225	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	18,931,225		
MARTIN BOCC	\$	10,315,898	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10,315,898		
Jupiter Island	\$	51,205	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	51,205		
Ocean Breeze Park	\$	31,178	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	31,178		
Sewall's Point	\$	151,719	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	151,719		
Stuart	\$	1,255,774	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,255,774		
Countywide Total	\$	11,805,774	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	11,805,774		
MIAMI-DADE BOCC	\$	110,824,264	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	110,824,264		
Aventura	\$	1,716,017	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,716,017		
Bal Harbour	\$	182,359	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_	\$	182,359		
Bay Harbor Islands	\$	283,847	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	283,847		
Biscayne Park	\$	180,866	\$		\$		\$		\$	180,866		
Coral Gables	\$	2,531,573	\$		\$		\$		\$	2,531,573		
Cutler Bay	\$	2,298,360	\$ \$	_	\$	-	э \$	-	φ \$	2,298,360		
	\$, ,	Գ \$	-	э \$	-	Դ Տ	-	э \$			
Doral El Dortol		1,897,215	ֆ \$	-		-		-		1,897,215		
El Portal	\$	138,303		-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	138,303		
Florida City	\$	563,438	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	563,438		
Golden Beach	\$	52,347	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	52,347		
Hialeah	\$	12,611,821	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	12,611,821		
Hialeah Gardens	\$	1,157,444	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,157,444		
Homestead	\$	3,283,285		-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,283,285		
Indian Creek	\$	3,206		-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,206		
Key Biscayne	\$	638,725		-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	638,725		
Medley	\$	62,242	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	62,242		
Miami	\$	22,304,799	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	22,304,799		
Miami Beach	\$	5,198,244	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,198,244		
Miami Gardens	\$	6,145,193	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,145,193		
Miami Lakes	\$	1,493,528	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,493,528		
Miami Shores	\$	588,921	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	588,921		
Miami Springs	\$	749,390	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	749,390		
North Bay	\$	376,657	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	376,657		
North Miami	\$	3,299,370	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,299,370		
North Miami Beach	\$	2,259,666	\$		\$		\$		\$	2,259,666		
Opa-locka	\$	837,225	\$ \$		\$	-	\$ \$		φ \$	837,225		
Palmetto Bay	\$	1,391,321	Գ \$	-	φ \$	-	Գ \$	-	۹ \$	1,391,321		
	۵ \$		Դ \$	-	э \$	-	Դ Տ	-	э \$			
Pinecrest South Miami		1,075,358		-	5 \$		Դ Տ	-	Դ \$	1,075,358		
South Miami	\$	618,162		-		-		-		618,162		
Sunny Isles Beach	\$	1,114,991	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,114,991		

Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax													
Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010													
								Fiscally					
		Ordinary		Emergency		Supplemental		Constrained		Total			
Local Government		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution			
Surfside	\$	319,998	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	319,998			
Sweetwater	\$	787,752	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	787,752			
Virginia Gardens	\$	127,026	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	127,026			
West Miami	\$	314,526	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	314,526			
Countywide Total	\$	187,427,438	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	187,427,438			
MONROE BOCC	\$	7,016,236	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	7,016,236			
Islamorada	\$	801,719	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	801,719			
Key Colony Beach	\$	96,256	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	96,256			
Key West	\$	2,594,513	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_	\$	2,594,513			
Layton	\$	23,106	\$	-	\$	-	\$	_	\$	23,106			
Marathon	\$	1,138,051	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,138,051			
Countywide Total	\$	11,669,881	\$	-	\$	_	\$	_	\$	11,669,881			
NASSAU BOCC	\$	3,047,612	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,047,612			
Callahan	\$	50,655	\$	-	₽ \$	-	₽ \$	-	₽ \$	50,655			
Fernandina Beach	\$	545,836	\$	-	\$		\$		\$ \$	545,836			
Hilliard	\$	135,095	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-	\$	135,095			
Countywide Total	\$	3,779,198	\$		\$		\$		\$ \$	3,779,198			
OKALOOSA BOCC	\$	10,501,423	\$		\$	-	\$		\$ \$	10,501,423			
Cinco Bayou	\$	23,187	9 \$	_	₽ \$	-	9 \$	-	₽ \$	23,187			
Crestview	\$	1,313,845	φ \$	_	φ \$		φ \$	-	э \$	1,313,845			
Destin	э \$	757,916	ֆ \$	-	э \$	-	ֆ \$	-	Դ Տ	757,916			
Fort Walton Beach	э \$,	ֆ \$	-	э \$	-	э \$		Դ \$	1,296,858			
Laurel Hill		1,296,858	ֆ \$	-	э \$	-	э \$	-	Դ \$				
	\$	38,128		-		-		-		38,128			
Mary Esther	\$	254,189	\$	-	\$\$	-	\$	-	\$	254,189			
Niceville	\$	828,531	\$	-		-	\$	-	\$	828,531			
Shalimar	\$	44,638	\$	-	\$\$	-	\$ \$	-	\$	44,638			
Valparaiso	\$	405,462	\$	-		-		-	\$	405,462			
Countywide Total	\$6	15,464,178	\$ \$	-	\$ \$	-	\$ \$	224 740	\$ \$	15,464,178			
OKEECHOBEE BOCC	\$	1,515,012		-		-		334,710		1,849,722			
Okeechobee	\$	230,078	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	230,078			
Countywide Total	\$	1,745,089	\$	-	\$	-	\$	334,710	\$	2,079,799			
ORANGE BOCC	\$	110,109,452	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	110,109,452			
Apopka	\$	4,541,867	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,541,867			
Belle Isle	\$	662,243	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	662,243			
Eatonville	\$	273,291	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	273,291			
Edgewood	\$	256,301	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	256,301			
Maitland	\$	1,823,700	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,823,700			
Oakland	\$	218,047	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	218,047			
Ocoee	\$	3,787,252	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,787,252			
Orlando	\$	26,314,995	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	26,314,995			
Windermere	\$	301,306	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	301,306			
Winter Garden	\$	3,469,632	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,469,632			
Winter Park	\$	3,246,184	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,246,184			
Countywide Total	\$	155,004,270	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	155,004,270			
OSCEOLA BOCC	\$	13,607,051	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	13,607,051			
Kissimmee	\$	3,455,245	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,455,245			
Saint Cloud	\$	1,845,653	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,845,653			
Countywide Total	\$	18,907,950	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	18,907,950			
PALM BEACH BOCC	\$	61,089,226	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	61,089,226			
Atlantis	\$	125,220	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	125,220			
Belle Glade	\$	999,721	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	999,721			
Boca Raton	\$	4,974,574	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	4,974,574			

Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax												
Revenue E	İstir	mates for th	e L	ocal Fiscal	Y	ear Ending S	iep	tember 30,	20	10		
								Fiscally				
		Ordinary		Emergency		Supplemental		Constrained		Total		
Local Government		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		
Boynton Beach	\$	3,888,477	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,888,477		
Briny Breeze	\$	24,321	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Cloud Lake	\$	9,565	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Delray Beach	\$	3,745,526	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Glen Ridge	\$	15,281	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$, ,		
Golf	\$	15,514	\$	-	\$		\$	_	\$			
Greenacres	\$	1,898,425	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Gulf Stream	\$	41.760	\$	-	\$		\$	_	\$			
Haverhill	\$	98,042	\$	-	\$		\$	_	\$			
Highland Beach	\$	242,858	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Hypoluxo	\$	142,776	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Juno Beach	\$	214,280	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Jupiter	\$	2,903,512	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Jupiter Inlet Colony	\$	21,580	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Lake Clarke Shores	\$	199,874	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Lake Park	\$	531,442	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Lake Worth	\$	2,141,925	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Lantana	\$	571,744	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Loxahatchee Groves	\$	188,501	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Manalapan	\$	20,646	\$	_	\$		\$	-	\$,		
Mangonia Park	\$	129,653	\$		φ \$		φ \$	-	φ \$			
North Palm Beach	\$	730,792	\$	-	۹ \$		Գ \$	-	э \$			
Ocean Ridge	\$	95,067	\$	-	۹ \$		Գ \$	-	э \$			
Pahokee	\$	365,512	\$	-	۹ \$		\$	-	э \$			
Palm Beach	\$	571,394	ې \$	-	ې \$		ֆ \$	-	э \$			
Palm Beach Gardens	\$	2,932,615	\$	-	۹ \$		Գ \$	-	э \$			
Palm Beach Shores	\$	82,703	\$	-	۹ \$		Գ \$	-	э \$			
Palm Springs	\$	908,503	\$	-	۹ \$		Գ \$	-	э \$			
Riviera Beach	\$	2,050,066	\$	-	۹ \$		Գ \$	-	э \$			
Royal Palm Beach	э \$	1,841,093	ې \$	-	۹ \$		ֆ \$	-	э \$			
South Bay	э \$	165,580	ې \$	-	۹ \$		ֆ \$	-	э \$			
South Bay South Palm Beach	э \$		<u>ֆ</u> \$	-	٦ \$		ֆ \$	-	Դ \$			
Tequesta	э \$	88,768	э \$	-			ֆ \$	-	-			
Wellington	\$	343,991 3,212,217	ې \$	-	\$ \$	-	ֆ \$	-	\$ \$			
West Palm Beach	э \$		ֆ \$	-	ֆ \$		э \$	-	Դ \$			
Countywide Total		6,026,203	<u>ֆ</u> \$	-	ֆ \$		Դ \$	-		, ,		
PASCO BOCC	\$ \$	103,648,946 19,306,930	ֆ \$	-	٦ \$		Ф \$	-	\$ \$			
Dade City		318,534	ب \$	-	ን \$		ə \$		թ \$			
	\$,		-				-		,		
New Port Richey	\$	756,103	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Port Richey	\$	142,851	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$			
Saint Leo	\$	60,610	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$			
San Antonio	\$	43,807	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$			
Zephyrhills	\$	572,405	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$			
Countywide Total	\$	21,201,240	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
PINELLAS BOCC	\$	33,286,414	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$			
Belleair	\$	193,001	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$			
Belleair Beach	\$	74,578	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$			
Belleair Bluffs	\$	103,359	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Belleair Shore	\$	3,441	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$			
Clearwater	\$	5,127,340	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Dunedin	\$	1,746,356	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$			
Gulfport	\$	597,183	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	597,183		

Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax													
Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010													
							-	Fiscally					
		Ordinary		Emergency		Supplemental		Constrained		Total			
Local Government		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution			
Indian Rocks Beach	\$	244,332	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	244,332			
Indian Shores	\$	83,970	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	83,970			
Kenneth City	\$	208,856	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	208,856			
Largo	\$	3,510,891	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	3,510,891			
Madeira Beach	\$	210,111	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	210,111			
North Redington Beach	\$	69,231	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	69,231			
Oldsmar	\$	648,095	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	648,095			
Pinellas Park	\$	2,290,488	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	2,290,488			
Redington Beach	\$	73,648	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	73,648			
Redington Shores	\$	116,842	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	116,842			
Safety Harbor	\$	828,822	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	828,822			
Saint Petersburg	\$	11,674,454	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	11,674,454			
Saint Petersburg Beach	\$	471,135	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	471,135			
Seminole	\$	877,362	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	877,362			
South Pasadena	\$	248,377	\$	-	\$		\$	_	\$	248,377			
Tarpon Springs	\$	1,148,382	\$	-	\$		\$	_	\$	1,148,382			
Treasure Island	\$	353,363	\$	-	\$		\$	_	\$	353,363			
Countywide Total	\$	64,190,031	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	64,190,031			
POLK BOCC	\$	23,438,373	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	23,438,373			
Auburndale	\$	650,126	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	650,126			
Bartow	\$	787,140	\$	_	\$		\$	-	\$	787,140			
Davenport	\$	124,537	\$	_	\$		\$	-	\$	124,537			
Dundee	\$	152,391	\$	_	\$		\$		\$	152,391			
Eagle Lake	\$	125,780	\$	_	\$		\$		\$	125,780			
Fort Meade	\$	269,977	\$	_	\$		\$		\$	269,977			
Frostproof	\$	131,996	\$	_	\$		\$		\$	131,996			
Haines City	\$	871,254	\$	_	\$		\$		\$	871,254			
Highland Park	\$	11,418	\$	_	\$		\$		\$	11,418			
Hillcrest Heights	\$	11,786	\$		\$		\$		\$	11,786			
Lake Alfred	\$	210,033	φ \$		\$		φ \$		\$	210,033			
Lake Hamilton	\$	64,870	ֆ \$	-	φ \$		Գ \$	-	Գ \$	64,870			
Lake Wales	\$	600,910	φ \$	_	\$		\$	_	\$	600,910			
Lakeland	\$	4,306,365	φ \$	-	φ \$		\$	-	ֆ \$	4,306,365			
Mulberry	\$	4,300,303	ֆ \$	-	φ \$	-	Գ \$	-	Գ \$	159,619			
Polk City	э \$		ֆ \$	-	φ \$		ֆ \$	-	ֆ \$	80,754			
Winter Haven	э \$	1,583,948	ֆ \$	-	φ \$		ֆ \$	-	Դ \$				
	э \$	33,581,277	ֆ \$	-	φ \$		ֆ \$	-	ֆ \$	1,583,948			
Countywide Total PUTNAM BOCC	э \$	2,260,280	э \$	-	φ \$		ֆ \$	457,698	ֆ \$	33,581,277 2,717,978			
Crescent City				-	э \$			457,090					
	\$	56,919	\$	-			\$	-	\$	56,919			
Interlachen	\$	51,103	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	51,103			
Palatka	\$	368,047	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	368,047			
Pomona Park	\$	25,715	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	25,715			
Welaka	\$	23,885	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	23,885			
Countywide Total	\$	2,785,950	\$	-	\$		\$	457,698	\$	3,243,648			
SAINT JOHNS BOCC	\$	10,955,752	\$	-	\$		\$ (-	\$	10,955,752			
Hastings	\$	43,138	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	43,138			
Saint Augustine	\$	873,708	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	873,708			
Saint Augustine Beach	\$	390,820	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	390,820			
Countywide Total	\$	12,263,416	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	12,263,416			
SAINT LUCIE BOCC	\$	6,379,158		-	\$		\$	-	\$	6,379,158			
Fort Pierce	\$	1,352,611	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	1,352,611			
Port Saint Lucie	\$	4,823,432	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,823,432			

Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax														
Revenue E	Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010													
						Ť		Fiscally						
		Ordinary		Emergency		Supplemental		Constrained		Total				
Local Government		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution				
Saint Lucie Village	\$	19,581	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	19,581				
Countywide Total	\$	12,574,783	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	12,574,783				
SANTA ROSA BOCC	\$	5,079,348	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,079,348				
Gulf Breeze	\$	214,905	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	214,905				
Jay	\$	19,557	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	19,557				
Milton	\$	293,096	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	293,096				
Countywide Total	\$	5,606,906	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,606,906				
SARASOTA BOCC	\$	20,219,120	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	20,219,120				
Longboat Key (part)	\$	295,760	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	295,760				
North Port	\$	3,278,100	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,278,100				
Sarasota	\$	3,210,286	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,210,286				
Venice	\$	1,289,097	φ \$		э \$		\$		Ψ \$	1,289,097				
Countywide Total	\$	28,292,363	φ \$		э \$		\$		\$	28,292,363				
SEMINOLE BOCC	\$	18,942,901	Ψ \$	_	э \$		Ψ \$		\$	18,942,901				
Altamonte Springs	9 \$	2,320,112	9 \$	_	₽ \$	_	9 \$	_	• \$	2,320,112				
Casselberry	\$	1,352,267	φ \$		э \$		\$		\$	1,352,267				
Lake Mary	\$	801,789	φ \$		э \$		\$		\$	801,789				
Longwood	\$	752,106	φ \$	-	Գ \$	-	\$	-	9 \$	752,106				
Oviedo	э \$	1,793,669	ֆ \$	-	э \$	-	ه \$	-	ֆ \$	1,793,669				
Sanford	э \$		ֆ \$	-	ֆ \$	-	ֆ \$	-	ֆ \$					
		2,913,083		-		-		-		2,913,083				
Winter Springs	\$	1,845,123	\$	-	\$€	-	\$	-	\$ \$	1,845,123				
Countywide Total	\$	30,721,050	\$	-	\$	400.070	\$	400 754		30,721,050				
SUMTER BOCC	\$	3,612,201	\$	-	\$	102,878	\$	103,751	\$	3,818,830				
Bushnell	\$	105,432	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	105,432				
Center Hill	\$	41,215	\$	-	\$ €	-	\$	-	\$	41,215				
Coleman	\$	29,580	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	29,580				
Webster	\$	35,174	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	35,174				
Wildwood	\$	218,605	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	218,605				
Countywide Total	\$	4,042,207	\$	-	\$	102,878	\$	103,751	\$	4,248,835				
SUWANNEE BOCC	\$	1,226,767	\$	921,485	\$	-	\$	673,273	\$	2,821,525				
Branford	\$	22,715	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	22,715				
Live Oak	\$	214,137	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	214,137				
Countywide Total	\$	1,463,619	\$	921,485	\$	-	\$	673,273	\$	3,058,377				
TAYLOR BOCC	\$	693,328	\$	315,541	\$	33,340	\$	374,169	\$	1,416,379				
Perry	\$	263,615	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	263,615				
Countywide Total	\$	956,944	\$	315,541	\$	33,340	\$	374,169	\$	1,679,994				
UNION BOCC	\$	197,036		388,203	\$	56,949	\$	1,067,331	\$	1,709,518				
Lake Butler	\$	37,678	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	37,678				
Raiford	\$	5,136	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,136				
Worthington Springs	\$	8,880	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,880				
Countywide Total	\$	248,730	\$	388,203	\$	56,949	\$	1,067,331	\$	1,761,213				
VOLUSIA BOCC	\$	14,653,853	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	14,653,853				
Daytona Beach	\$	2,516,322	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,516,322				
Daytona Beach Shores	\$	211,820	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	211,820				
DeBary	\$	733,594	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	733,594				
DeLand	\$	1,060,111	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,060,111				
Deltona	\$	3,332,690	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,332,690				
Edgewater	\$	838,516	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	838,516				
Flagler Beach (part)	\$	2,948	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,948				
Holly Hill	\$	502,070	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	502,070				
Lake Helen	\$	111,360	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	111,360				
New Smyrna Beach	\$	920,435	\$		\$	-	\$		\$	920,435				

	Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax												
Revenue E	stir	nates for th	e L	.ocal Fiscal	Ye	ear Ending S	Sep	tember 30,	20 ⁻	10			
						Ť		Fiscally					
		Ordinary		Emergency		Supplemental		Constrained		Total			
Local Government		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution		Distribution			
Oak Hill	\$	76,722	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	76,722			
Orange City	\$	370,657	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	370,657			
Ormond Beach	\$	1,586,966	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,586,966			
Pierson	\$	103,059	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	103,059			
Ponce Inlet	\$	127,961	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	127,961			
Port Orange	\$	2,219,363	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,219,363			
South Daytona	\$	533,915	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	533,915			
Countywide Total	\$	29,902,362	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	29,902,362			
WAKULLA BOCC	\$	780,558	\$	739,411	\$	-	\$	426,933	\$	1,946,903			
Saint Marks	\$	8,764	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,764			
Sopchoppy	\$	11,505	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	11,505			
Countywide Total	\$	800,827	\$	739,411	\$	-	\$	426,933	\$	1,967,172			
WALTON BOCC	\$	5,572,237	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,572,237			
DeFuniak Springs	\$	531,511	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	531,511			
Freeport	\$	155,663	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	155,663			
Paxton	\$	76,640	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	76,640			
Countywide Total	\$	6,336,051	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,336,051			
WASHINGTON BOCC	\$	637,799	\$	492,373	\$	26,216	\$	698,408	\$	1,854,796			
Caryville	\$	7,458	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	7,458			
Chipley	\$	111,383	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	111,383			
Ebro	\$	7,551	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	7,551			
Vernon	\$	22,930	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	22,930			
Wausau	\$	13,653	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	13,653			
Countywide Total	\$	800,775	\$	492,373	\$	26,216	\$	698,408	\$	2,017,772			
STATEWIDE TOTALS	\$ 1	,383,255,000	\$	14,007,042	\$	592,958	\$	17,433,001	\$	1,415,288,001			

Notes:

1) The dollar figures represent a 100 percent distribution of estimated monies.

2) On August 11, 2009, the Florida Revenue Estimating Conference revised downward its previous forecast of the state's sales tax collections. Subsequently, the Department of Revenue's Office of Tax Research recommended that the FY 2009-10 revenue estimates for several sales tax-based revenue programs be further reduced. This table reflects the recommended reduction.

Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Mitigation Fee

Section 373.41492, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

A mitigation fee is imposed on each ton of limerock and sand, extracted in raw, processed, or manufactured form, by any person who engages in the business of extracting such material from within the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Area and certain sections of two separate townships. Beginning January 1, 2009, the fee shall be 24 cents per ton, and the proceeds shall be used for acquiring environmentally sensitive lands and for restoration, maintenance, and other environmental purposes.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

The fee is only imposed on each ton of limerock and sand extracted by any person who engages in the business of extracting these resources from within the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Area and the east one-half of sections 24 and 25 and all of sections 35 and 36, Township 53 South, Range 39 East. The fee is imposed for each ton of limerock and sand from within the properties where the fee applies in raw, processed, or manufactured form, including, but not limited to, sized aggregate, asphalt, cement, concrete, and other limerock and concrete products.

Administrative Procedures

The Department of Revenue shall administer, collect, and enforce the fee. The limerock or sand miner, or its subsidiary or affiliate, who sells the limerock or sand product shall collect the fee and forward the proceeds to the Department on or before the 20th day of the month following the calendar month in which the sale occurred. The Department is authorized to deduct for administrative costs that may not exceed 3 percent of the total revenues collected and may equal only those administrative costs reasonably attributable to the fees.

Beginning January 1, 2010, and each January 1st thereafter, the fee shall be increased by 2.1 percent, plus a cost growth index. The cost growth index shall be the percentage change in the weighted average of the Employment Cost Index for All Civilian Workers (i.e., ecu 100011) and the percentage change in the Producer Price Index for All Commodities (i.e., WPU 000000000), both issued by the U.S. Department of Labor for the most recent 12 month period ending on September 30th compared to the weighted average of these indices for the previous year. The weighted average shall be calculated as 0.6 times the percentage change in the Employment Cost Index for All Civilian Workers plus 0.4 times the percentage change in the Producer Price Index for All Commodities.

Distribution of Proceeds

The fee proceeds, less administrative costs, must be transferred by the Department of Revenue to the South Florida Water Management District and deposited into the Lake Belt Mitigation Trust Fund.

Authorized Uses

The fee proceeds must be used to conduct mitigation activities that are appropriate to offset the loss of value and functions of wetlands as a result of mining activities. The proceeds must be used in a manner consistent with the recommendations contained in the reports submitted to the Legislature by the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Plan Implementation Committee and adopted under s. 373.4149, F.S. Such mitigation may include the purchase, enhancement, restoration, and management of wetlands and uplands, the purchase of mitigation credit from a permitted mitigation bank, and any structural modifications to the existing drainage system to enhance the hydrology of the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Area. Funds may also be used to reimburse other funding sources, including the Save Our Rivers Land Acquisition Program, the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, the South Florida Water Management District and Miami-Dade County, for the purchase of lands that were acquired in areas appropriate for mitigation due to rock mining and to reimburse governmental agencies that exchanged land under s. 373.4149, F.S., for mitigation due to rock mining.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

No opinions specifically relevant to this revenue source have been issued.

Prior Years' Revenues

A summary of prior years' distributions are available via the LCIR's website.¹

^{1.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/datamtor.cfm

Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Water Treatment Plant Upgrade Fee

Section 373.41492, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

A water treatment plant upgrade fee is imposed on each ton of limerock and sand, extracted in raw, processed, or manufactured form, by any person who engages in the business of extracting such material from within the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Area and certain sections of two separate townships. Beginning January 1, 2007, the fee shall be 15 cents per ton, and the proceeds shall be used to upgrade a water treatment plant that treats water coming from the Northwest Wellfield in Miami-Dade County.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

<u>Eligibility Requirements</u>

The fee is only imposed on each ton of limerock and sand extracted by any person who engages in the business of extracting these resources from within the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt Area and the east one-half of sections 24 and 25 and all of sections 35 and 36, Township 53 South, Range 39 East. The fee is imposed for each ton of limerock and sand from within the properties where the fee applies in raw, processed, or manufactured form, including, but not limited to, sized aggregate, asphalt, cement, concrete, and other limerock and concrete products.

Administrative Procedures

The Department of Revenue shall administer, collect, and enforce the fee. The limerock or sand miner, or its subsidiary or affiliate, who sells the limerock or sand product shall collect the fee and forward the proceeds to the Department on or before the 20th day of the month following the calendar month in which the sale occurred. The Department is authorized to deduct for administrative costs that may not exceed 3 percent of the total revenues collected and may equal only those administrative costs reasonably attributable to the fees.

Distribution of Proceeds

The fee proceeds, less administrative costs, must be transferred by the Department of Revenue to a trust fund established by Miami-Dade County.

Authorized Uses

The fee proceeds shall be used solely to upgrade a water treatment plant that treats water coming from the Northwest Wellfield in Miami-Dade County and includes those works necessary to treat or filter a surface water source or supply or both.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

No opinions specifically relevant to this revenue source have been issued.

Prior Years' Revenues

A summary of prior years' distributions are available via the LCIR's website.¹

^{1.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/datamtor.cfm

Mobile Home License Tax

Sections 320.08, 320.08015, and 320.081, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Counties, municipalities, and school districts receive proceeds from an annual license tax levied on all mobile homes and park trailers, and on all travel trailers and fifth-wheel trailers exceeding 35 feet in body length. The license taxes, ranging from \$20 to \$80 depending on vehicle type and length, are collected in lieu of ad valorem taxes.¹ A sticker is issued as evidence of payment. Half of the net proceeds are remitted to the respective district school board. The other half is distributed to the respective municipalities depending on the location of such units or the county if the units are located in the unincorporated area. The use of the revenue is at the discretion of the governing body.

General Law Amendments

Chapter 2009-71, L.O.F., (CS/CS/SB 1778) requires that the distribution payment to local governments be made by warrant drawn monthly by the Chief Financial Officer. This change became effective on September 1, 2009.

Eligibility Requirements

A county government is eligible to receive proceeds if taxable units are located in its unincorporated area. If taxable units are located within a municipal jurisdiction, then the municipal government is eligible to receive proceeds. The district school board is eligible to receive proceeds if taxable units are located in the respective county.

Administrative Procedures

The taxes are collected by the county tax collectors and remitted to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV). Two deductions are made from the tax collections prior to the remaining balance being transferred into the License Tax Collection Trust Fund for distribution to governmental entities.² The first is a deduction of \$1.50 for each sticker issued with the proceeds deposited into the State General Revenue Fund. The second is a deduction of \$1.00 for each sticker issued with the proceeds deposited into the Florida Mobile Home Relocation Trust Fund.

The DHSMV shall keep records showing the total number of stickers issued to each type of unit, the total amount of license taxes collected, the county or municipality where each unit is located, and the amount derived from license taxes in each county and its respective municipalities. The tax

^{1.} Section 320.08(10)-(11), F.S.

^{2.} Section 320.081(4), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

collections, less the amounts corresponding to the two deductions previously discussed, shall be paid monthly to counties, municipalities, or school districts.

Distribution of Proceeds

All proceeds, available for distribution within a county, are distributed in the following manner. Fifty percent is distributed to the district school board. The remaining fifty percent is distributed to the county government for taxable units located within its unincorporated area or to any municipal government within the county for taxable units located within its corporate limits.

Authorized Uses

The use of the revenue is at the discretion of the governing body.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a few opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.³ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
74-282	Owner of mobile home eligible for tax credit
75-42	Mobile home taxable as personal property
88-20	Registration of mobile homes

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Prior Years' Revenues

A summary of prior years' distributions are available via the LCIR's website.⁴

^{3.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

^{4.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/datamtor.cfm

Municipal Revenue Sharing Program

Sections 206.605(1), 206.879(1), 212.20(6), and 218.20-.26, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

The Florida Revenue Sharing Act of 1972 was a major attempt by the Legislature to ensure a minimum level of revenue parity across units of local government.¹ Provisions in the enacting legislation created the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities. Currently, the trust fund receives 1.3409 percent of sales and use tax collections, 12.5 percent of the state alternative fuel user decal fee collections, and the net collections from the one-cent municipal fuel tax. An allocation formula serves as the basis for the distribution of these revenues to each municipality that meets strict eligibility requirements. Municipalities must use the funds derived from the one-cent municipal fuel tax for transportation-related expenditures. Additionally, there are statutory limitations on the use of the funds as a pledge for bonded indebtedness.

General Law Amendments

Legislation passed during the 2009 Regular Legislative Session did not affect provisions related to this revenue source. Typically, legislation is passed each year that results in changes to the state's sales tax base or sales tax administration. Such changes have the potential for fiscal impact, either positively or negatively, to the amount of sales tax revenues available for distribution to county and municipal governments. However, a summary of such changes is not provided here.

Eligibility Requirements

In order to be eligible to participate in revenue sharing beyond the minimum entitlement in any fiscal year, a municipal government must have satisfied a number of statutory requirements.² As it relates to municipal revenue sharing, the minimum entitlement is defined as the amount of revenue, as certified by the municipal government and determined by the Department of Revenue (DOR), which must be shared with the municipality so that the municipality will receive the amount of revenue necessary to meet its obligations as the result of pledges, assignments, or trusts entered into which obligated funds received from revenue sources or proceeds distributed out of the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities [hereinafter Trust Fund].³

Administrative Procedures

The municipal revenue sharing program is administered by the DOR, and monthly distributions shall be made to eligible municipal governments. The program is comprised of state sales taxes, municipal

^{1.} Chapter 72-360, L.O.F.

^{2.} Section 218.23(1), F.S.

^{3.} Section 218.21(7), F.S.

fuel taxes, and state alternative fuel user decal fees that are collected and transferred to the Trust Fund.

The percentage of each revenue source transferred into the Trust Fund is listed below. The proportional contribution of each source during the state fiscal year 2010, as determined by the DOR, is also noted.

1.3409 percent of sales and use tax collections⁴ = 71.32 percent of total program funding

One-cent municipal fuel tax on motor $fuel^5 = 28.67$ percent of total program funding

12.5 percent of state alternative fuel user decal fee collections⁶ = 0.01 percent of total program funding

Once each fiscal year, the DOR shall compute apportionment factors for use during the fiscal year.⁷ The computation shall be made prior to July 25th of each fiscal year and shall be based upon information submitted and certified to the DOR prior to June 1st of each year. Except in the case of error, the apportionment factors shall remain in effect for the fiscal year. It is the duty of the local government to submit the certified information required for the program's administration to the DOR in a timely manner. A local government's failure to provide timely information authorizes the DOR to utilize the best information available or, if no such information is available, to take any necessary action, including partial or entire disqualification. Additionally, the local government shall waive its right to challenge the DOR's determination as to the jurisdiction's share of program revenues.

Distribution of Proceeds

An apportionment factor is calculated for each eligible municipality using a formula consisting of the following equally weighted factors: *adjusted municipal population*, *municipal sales tax collections*, and *municipality's relative ability to raise revenue*.⁸

Adjusted Municipal Population

The adjusted municipal population factor is calculated by multiplying a given municipality's population by the appropriate adjustment factor and dividing that product by the total adjusted statewide municipal population. Depending on the municipality's population, one of the following adjustment factors is used.

^{4.} Section 212.20(6)(d)5., F.S.

^{5.} Section 206.605(1), F.S.

^{6.} Section 206.879(1), F.S.

^{7.} Section 218.26, F.S.

^{8.} Section 218.245(2), F.S.

Population Class	Adjustment Factor
0 - 2,000	1.0
2,001 - 5,000	1.135
5,001 - 20,000	1.425
20,001 - 50,000	1.709
Over 50,000	1.791

Inmates and residents residing in institutions operated by the federal government as well as the Florida Departments of Corrections, Health, and Children and Family Services are not considered to be residents of the county in which the institutions are located for the purpose of calculating the distribution proportions.⁹

Municipal Sales Tax Collections

In order to calculate the municipal sales tax collection factor, it is first necessary to allocate a share of the sales tax collected within a county to each of its respective municipalities. This allocation is derived on the basis of population. First, the municipality's population is divided by the total countywide population. Second, the resulting quotient is multiplied by the countywide sales tax collections to determine the sales tax collected within a given municipality. The municipal sales tax collection factor is then calculated by dividing the sales tax collected within a given municipality by the total sales tax collected within all eligible municipalities in the state.

Municipality's Relative Ability to Raise Revenue

The municipality's relative ability to raise revenue factor is determined by a three-step process involving a series of calculations. First, the per capita taxable real and personal property valuation of all eligible municipalities in the state is divided by the per capita taxable real and personal property valuation of a given municipality. Second, a given municipality's quotient, as calculated in the first step, is multiplied by the municipality's population. For discussion purposes, this product is referred to as the recalculated population. Third, a given municipality's recalculated population is divided by the total recalculated population of all eligible municipalities in the state. This quotient represents the municipality's relative ability to raise revenue factor.

Consequently, a municipality's apportionment factor is determined by the following formula.

	Adjusted	Municipal	Municipality's Relative			
	Municipal +	Sales Tax +	Ability to Raise			
Apportionment = Factor	Population	Collections 3	Revenue			

2009 Local Government Financial Information Handbook

^{9.} Section 186.901, F.S.

Adjustment for a Metropolitan or Consolidated Government

For a metropolitan or consolidated government, as provided in Section 3, 6(e) or (f), Art. VIII, State Constitution (i.e., Miami-Dade County and City of Jacksonville-Duval County), the factors are further adjusted by multiplying the adjusted or recalculated population or sales tax collections, as the case may be, by a percentage that is derived by dividing the total amount of ad valorem taxes levied by the county government on real and personal property in the area of the county outside of municipal limits or urban service district limits by the total amount of ad valorem taxes levied on real and personal property by the county and municipal governments.¹⁰

Hold-Harmless Adjustment

Revenues attributed to the increase in the state sales tax distribution to the Trust Fund from 1.0715 percent to 1.3409 percent, as provided in ch. 2003-402, L.O.F., shall be distributed to each eligible municipality and consolidated government in the following manner.¹¹ Each eligible local government's allocation shall be based on the amount it received from the Local Government Halfcent Sales Tax Program under s. 218.61, F.S., in the prior state fiscal year divided by the total receipts under the same authority in the prior state fiscal year for all eligible local governments provided, however, for the purpose of calculating this distribution, the amount received in the prior state fiscal year by a consolidated unit of local government (i.e., City of Jacksonville/Duval County) shall be reduced by 50 percent for such local government and for the total receipts. For eligible municipalities that began participating in this allocation in the previous state fiscal year, their annual receipts shall be calculated by dividing their actual receipts by the number of months they participated, and the results multiplied by 12.

In summary, the distribution to an eligible municipality is determined by the following procedure.¹² First, a municipal government's entitlement shall be computed on the basis of the apportionment factor applied to all Trust Fund receipts available for distribution. Second, the revenue to be shared via the formula in any fiscal year is adjusted so that no municipality receives fewer funds than its guaranteed entitlement, which is equal to the aggregate amount received from the state in fiscal year 1971-72 under then-existing statutory provisions. Third, the revenue to be shared via the formula in any fiscal year is adjusted so that all municipalities receive at least their minimum entitlement, which means the amount of revenue necessary for a municipality to meet its obligations as the result of pledges, assignments, or trusts entered into that obligated Trust Fund monies. Finally, after making these adjustments, any remaining Trust Fund monies shall be distributed on the basis of additional money of each qualified municipality in proportion to the total additional money for all qualified municipalities.

^{10.} Section 218.245(2)(d), F.S.

^{11.} Section 218.245(3), F.S.

^{12.} Section 218.23(3), F.S.

Authorized Uses

Several statutory restrictions exist regarding the authorized use of municipal revenue sharing proceeds. Funds derived from the municipal fuel tax on motor fuel shall be used only for the purchase of transportation facilities and road and street rights-of-way; construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads, streets, bicycle paths, and pedestrian pathways; adjustment of city-owned utilities as required by road and street construction; and construction, reconstruction, transportation-related public safety activities, maintenance, and operation of transportation facilities. Municipalities are authorized to expend these funds in conjunction with other municipalities, counties, state government, or the federal government in joint projects.

According to the DOR, municipalities may assume that 28.67 percent of their estimated 2010 fiscal year distribution is derived from the municipal fuel tax. Therefore, at least that proportion of each municipality's revenue sharing distribution must be expended on those transportation-related purposes specifically mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Municipalities are restricted as to the amount of program funds that can be assigned, pledged, or set aside as a trust for the payment of principal or interest on bonds, tax anticipation certificates, or any other form of indebtedness, and there shall be no other use restriction on these shared revenues.¹³ Municipalities may assign, pledge, or set aside as trust for the payment of principal or interest on bonds, tax anticipation certificates, or any other form of indebtedness an amount up to 50 percent of the funds received in the prior year.¹⁴ Consequently, it is possible that some portion of a municipality's growth monies will become available as a pledge for bonded indebtedness.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a number of opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹⁵ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
73-246	Revenue Sharing Act of 1972, applicability
74-367	Revenue Sharing Act of 1972, applicability to regional housing authorities
77-21	State revenue sharing trust fund, charter counties
78-110	Municipalities, financing restrictions
82-94	Municipal fuel tax, use of proceeds for sewer system repairs
83-32	Municipal fuel tax, use of proceeds for channel maintenance dredging
85-15	Municipal revenue sharing, DOR's authority to withhold funds
92-87	Distribution of trust fund monies in the event of revised population estimate

13. Section 218.25(1), F.S.

^{14.} Section 218.25(4), F.S.

^{15.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

2000-37	Municipal fuel tax, use of proceeds
2007-09	Municipalities, minimum millage

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Current and Prior Years' Revenues

The table included in this section lists the estimated distributions to municipal governments for state fiscal year 2010 as calculated by the DOR. The figures represent a 100 percent distribution of the estimated monies. Inquiries regarding the DOR's estimates should be addressed to the Office of Tax Research at (850) 488-2900. A summary of prior years' distributions are available via the LCIR's website.¹⁶

^{16.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/datamtor.cfm

This page was intentionally left blank.

Municipal Revenue Sharing Program

Revenue Estimates for the State Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2010										
				Monies Needed		Growth	Additional		Voorb	
Municipality	County		Guaranteed	to Meet FY 2000 Distribution		Money	Hold Harmless Provision		Yearly Total	
Alachua	Alachua	\$	49,626	\$ 88,764		1,439	\$ 31,616	\$	171,444	
Archer	Alachua	\$	18.029	\$ 33,656	\$	1,400	\$ 4,947	\$ \$	56,632	
Gainesville	Alachua	\$	1,100,340	\$ 1,705,342	\$	25,573	\$ 489,076	\$	3,320,331	
Hawthorne	Alachua	\$	21,367	\$ 19,443	\$	70	\$ 5,640	\$	46,520	
High Springs	Alachua	\$	55,311	\$ 50,973	\$	282	\$ 19,076	\$	125,643	
LaCrosse	Alachua	\$	3,761	\$ 546	\$	8	\$ 785	\$	5,100	
Micanopy	Alachua	\$	9,869	\$ 9,238	\$	-	\$ 2,564	\$	21,672	
Newberry	Alachua	\$	20,259	\$ 46,838	\$	1,314	\$ 19,270	\$	87,681	
Waldo	Alachua	\$	13,057	\$ 27,207	\$	-	\$ 3,345	\$	43,609	
Glen Saint Mary	Baker	\$	13,069	\$ 5,756	\$	-	\$ 1,069	\$	19,894	
Macclenny	Baker	\$	53,341	\$ 79,062	\$	672	\$ 13,168	\$	146,242	
Callaway	Bay	\$	35,468	\$ 405,907	\$	1,150	\$ 76,875	\$	519,400	
Cedar Grove	Bay		The Town of C	Cedar Grove dissolv	ied i	n 2008. Consec	uently, there are no	dis	tributions.	
Lynn Haven	Bay	\$	47,769	\$ 285,682	\$	3,138	\$ 84,722	\$	421,311	
Mexico Beach	Bay	\$	6,978	\$ 13,927	\$	16	\$ 6,896	\$	27,817	
Panama City	Bay	\$	510,541	\$ 605,083	\$	-	\$ 195,920	\$	1,311,545	
Panama City Beach	Bay	\$	90,906	\$ 18,273	\$	3,954	\$ 60,868	\$	174,001	
Parker	Bay	\$	32,217	\$ 121,916	\$	-	\$ 24,465	\$	178,599	
Springfield	Bay	\$	65,328	\$ 385,113	\$	-	\$ 46,799	\$	497,240	
Brooker	Bradford	\$	5,183	\$ 8,819	\$	89	\$ 1,196	\$	15,287	
Hampton	Bradford	\$	7,757	\$ 6,907	\$	193	\$ 1,458	\$	16,315	
Lawtey	Bradford	\$	13,179	\$ 13,879	\$	-	\$ 2,158	\$	29,216	
Starke	Bradford	\$	125,408	\$ 40,777	\$	560	\$ 19,424	\$	186,169	
Cape Canaveral	Brevard	\$	62,081	\$ 119,049	\$	452	\$ 35,520	\$	217,101	
Cocoa	Brevard	\$	327,756	\$ 207,008	\$	-	\$ 57,919	\$	592,684	
Cocoa Beach	Brevard	\$	239,157	\$ 36,241	\$	-	\$ 43,210	\$	318,608	
Grant-Valkaria	Brevard	\$	-	\$ -	\$	55,204	\$ 13,184	\$	68,388	
Indialantic	Brevard	\$	54,072	\$ 11,654	\$	-	\$ 10,154	\$	75,879	
Indian Harbour Beach	Brevard	\$	41,142	\$ 114,964	\$	532	\$ 29,408	\$	186,046	
Malabar	Brevard	\$	4,704	\$ 38,548	\$	276	\$ 9,496	\$	53,024	
Melbourne	Brevard	\$	731,356	\$ 998,709	\$	7,046	\$ 264,534	\$	2,001,644	
Melbourne Beach	Brevard	\$	19,175	\$ 40,996	\$	4	\$ 11,369	\$	71,543	
Melbourne Village	Brevard	\$	1,852	\$ 8,627	\$	123	\$ 2,443	\$	13,045	
Palm Bay	Brevard	\$	91,142	\$ 1,891,539	\$	24,981	\$ 343,496	\$	2,351,158	
Palm Shores	Brevard	\$	943	\$ 8,950	\$	270	\$ 3,196	\$	13,359	
Rockledge	Brevard	\$	155,640	\$ 299,063	\$	5,934	\$ 87,338	\$	547,974	
Satellite Beach	Brevard	\$	109,567	\$ 122,350	\$	237	\$ 36,340	\$	268,494	
Titusville	Brevard	\$	518,566	\$ 622,507	\$	3,721	\$ 150,035	\$	1,294,829	
West Melbourne	Brevard	\$	34,950	\$ 159,950	\$	4,705	\$ 53,239	\$	252,844	
Coconut Creek	Broward	\$	21,380	\$ 808,863	\$	12,524	\$ 190,635	\$	1,033,403	
Cooper City	Broward	\$	22,887	\$ 599,098	\$	5,172	\$ 118,185	\$	745,341	
Coral Springs	Broward	\$	49,420	\$ 2,248,352	\$	30,868	\$ 513,161	\$	2,841,801	
Dania Beach	Broward	\$	201,595	\$ 178,011	\$	8,015	\$ 116,753	\$	504,374	
Davie	Broward	\$	166,836	\$ 1,292,312		24,194	\$ 369,438	\$	1,852,780	
Deerfield Beach	Broward	\$	306,407	\$ 940,271	\$	16,125	\$ 299,867	\$	1,562,669	
Fort Lauderdale	Broward	\$	3,196,503	\$ 393,819		9,928	\$ 710,464	\$	4,310,713	
Hallandale Beach	Broward	\$	491,404	\$ 272,633		2,878	\$ 151,035	\$	917,949	
Hillsboro Beach	Broward	\$	3,190	\$ 21,499		317	\$ 8,791	\$	33,796	
Hollywood	Broward	\$	2,090,384	\$ 1,094,500		10,293	\$ 565,270	\$	3,760,446	
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	Broward	\$	58,784	\$ 12,584		971	\$ 24,502	\$	96,841	
Lauderdale Lakes	Broward	\$	210,740	\$ 556,914		9,240	\$ 127,786	\$	904,680	
Lauderhill	Broward	\$	183,519	\$ 1,116,853		22,608	\$ 254,121	\$	1,577,101	
Lazy Lake	Broward	\$	3,320	\$ 43	\$	-	\$ 162 \$ 42.257	\$	3,525	
Lighthouse Point	Broward	\$	176,544	\$ 45,186 \$ 1,014,010		-	\$ 43,357 \$ 220,112	\$	265,087	
Margate Miramar	Broward	\$	247,098	\$ 1,014,019 \$ 084.076		9,325	\$ <u>220,112</u>	\$	1,490,554	
Miramar North Lauderdale	Broward	\$	284,110	\$ 984,076 \$ 787,628		45,542	\$ 441,739 \$ 167,153	\$ ¢	1,755,466	
	Broward	\$	8,186	\$ 787,638 \$ 282,181		17,583		\$ ¢	980,560	
Oakland Park	Broward	\$ 6	398,752	\$ 282,181 \$ 211,574	\$ ¢	11,605	\$ 166,410 \$ 01,508	\$ ¢	858,948	
Parkland Pombroko Park	Broward	\$	112 799	\$ 211,574 \$ 5.045		8,593	\$ 91,598 \$ 23,007	\$ ¢	312,276	
Pembroke Park Pembroke Pines	Broward	\$ \$	112,788 320,564	\$ 5,945 \$ 2,182,935		645 43,757	\$ 23,007 \$ 601,442	\$ ¢	142,386 3,148,698	
	Broward				-		. ,	\$ ¢		
Plantation	Broward Broward	\$ \$	444,753	\$ 1,246,947 \$ 756,933	\$ \$	11,945	\$ 337,514 \$ 399,279	\$ ¢	2,041,159	
Pompano Beach			918,495 59,037		\$ \$	18,380	. ,	\$ ¢	2,093,087	
Sea Ranch Lakes Southwest Ranches	Broward Broward	\$ \$	59,037	\$ 765 \$ -	\$ \$	- 138,379	\$ 2,895 \$ 33,459	\$\$	62,697 171,838	
Southwest Ranches		\$ \$	- 173,630	<u> </u>	ծ \$			л \$	2,109,260	
Sunnse	Broward	Ф	173,030	φ 1,502,011	Φ	19,164	\$ 354,455	φ	2,109,200	

Municipal Revenue Sharing Program Revenue Estimates for the State Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2010										
Municipality	County	Guaranteed		Monies Needed to Meet FY 2000 Distribution		Growth Money		Additional Iold Harmless Provision		Yearly Total
Tamarac	Broward	\$	96,778	\$ 1,098,792	\$	13,099	\$	237,069	\$	1,445,738
West Park	Broward	\$	-	\$-	\$	333,350	\$	55,086	\$	388,436
Weston	Broward	\$	-	\$ 734,078	\$	19,519	\$	246,101	\$	999,698
Wilton Manors	Broward	\$	350,732	\$ 14,698	\$	-	\$	50,808	\$	416,237
Altha	Calhoun	\$	7,411	\$ 25,570	\$	31	\$	1,025	\$	34,038
Blountstown	Calhoun	\$	57,485	\$ 25,265	\$	-	\$	4,465	\$	87,215
Punta Gorda	Charlotte	\$	146,243	\$ 290,244	\$	-	\$	75,502	\$	511,989
Crystal River	Citrus	\$	95,471	\$ 82,517	\$	-	\$	13,397	\$	191,386
Inverness	Citrus	\$	119,126	\$ 158,993	\$	-	\$	26,121	\$	304,240
Green Cove Springs	Clay	\$	82,207	\$ 86,797	\$	-	\$	22,437	\$	191,441
Keystone Heights	Clay	\$	26,696	\$ 20,290	\$	-	\$	4,855	\$	51,841
Orange Park	Clay	\$	92,507	\$ 214,419	\$	-	\$	31,500	\$	338,427
Penney Farms	Clay	\$	3,053	\$ 34,801	\$	-	\$	2,206	\$	40,060
Everglades	Collier	\$	9,969	\$ 7,822	\$	-	\$	4,247	\$	22,037
Marco Island	Collier	\$	-	\$ 313,452	\$	-	\$	104,514	\$	417,966
Naples	Collier	\$	386,057	\$ 278,555	\$	-	\$	152,567	\$	817,179
Fort White	Columbia	\$	8,215	\$ 13,628	\$	-	\$	2,310	\$	24,153
Lake City	Columbia	\$	241,791	\$ 97,728	\$	-	\$	49,079	\$	388,599
Arcadia	De Soto	\$	157,477	\$ 58,085	\$	-	\$	14,561	\$	230,123
Cross City	Dixie	\$	60,079	\$ 44,964	\$	-	\$	3,112	\$	108,155
Horseshoe Beach	Dixie	\$	1,856	\$ 2,884	\$	-	\$	526	\$	5,266
Atlantic Beach	Duval	\$	65,115	\$ 223,961	\$	517	\$	89,239	\$	378,832
Baldwin	Duval	\$	21,646	\$ 18,965	\$	461	\$	10,234	\$	51,306
Jacksonville	Duval	\$	5,826,077	\$ 1,493,270	\$	117,573	\$	-	\$	7,436,920
Jacksonville (Duval)	Duval	\$	-	\$ 9,147,024	\$	69,890	\$	2,646,859	\$	11,863,772
Jacksonville Beach	Duval	\$	219,174	\$ 271,792	\$	287	\$	142,242	\$	633,495
Neptune Beach	Duval	\$	41,884	\$ 120,975	\$	45	\$	46,866	\$	209,770
Century	Escambia	\$	53,674	\$ 37,553	\$	-	\$	7,770	\$	98,996
Pensacola	Escambia	\$	727,797	\$ 1,208,512	\$	-	\$	255,467	\$	2,191,776
Beverly Beach	Flagler	\$	4,223	\$ 2,419	\$	-	\$	1,028	\$	7,670
Bunnell	Flagler	\$	38,218	\$ 17,416	\$	-	\$	4,833	\$	60,467
Palm Coast	Flagler	\$	-	\$ -	\$	1,221,749	\$	142,070	\$	1,363,819
Flagler Beach	Flagler/Volusia	\$	23,161	\$ 61,267	\$	7	\$	11,141	\$	95,576
Apalachicola	Franklin	\$	51,929	\$ 26,876	\$	-	\$	10,353	\$	89,158
Carrabelle	Franklin	\$	25,647	\$ 13,071	\$	-	\$	5,485	\$	44,204
Chattahoochee	Gadsden	\$	81,632	\$ 20,315	\$	228	\$	5,111	\$	107,286
Greensboro	Gadsden	\$	9,894	\$ 16,933 \$ 100 401	\$	152	\$	1,379	\$	28,357
Gretna	Gadsden	\$ \$	11,242	\$ 196,491	\$	-	\$	3,728	\$	211,461 52.061
Havana	Gadsden Gadsden	Դ Տ	28,337	\$ 19,857 \$ 44,305	\$ \$		\$ \$	3,867	\$ \$	- ,
Midway		э \$	-			-	ֆ \$	3,852 15,297		48,157
Quincy	Gadsden		166,567			-				235,002
Bell	Gilchrist	\$	5,992	\$ 3,449	-	14	\$	526	\$	9,981
Trenton	Gilchrist Gilchrist/Levy	\$ \$	22,161 7,553	\$ 16,661 \$ 7,022	\$ \$	162 154	\$ \$	1,968 1,976		40,951 16,705
Fanning Springs	,	\$	32,012		-	104	ہ \$			
Moore Haven Port Saint Joe	Glades Gulf	ֆ \$,	\$ 12,379 \$ 12,435		-	э \$	1,664 9,427	\$ \$	46,055 86.045
Wewahitchka	Gulf	э \$	64,183 23,114			-		,		,
	Hamilton	ֆ \$	59,554	\$ 39,495 \$ 6,604	\$ \$	-	\$ \$	4,242	\$	66,852 68,878
Jasper Jennings	Hamilton	\$	12,571	\$ 16,539		309	\$	2,720 1,322	\$ \$	30,740
White Springs	Hamilton	\$	13,231	\$ 17,299		- 309	\$	1,322	ֆ \$	30,740
Bowling Green	Hardee	\$	24,763	\$ 46,667	φ \$	3,175	ֆ \$	5,991	۹ \$	80,596
0	Hardee	\$			<u> </u>				۰ \$	121,336
Wauchula Zolfo Springs	Hardee	ծ \$	81,340 23,025	\$ 30,308 \$ 24,473	\$ \$	887 737	\$ \$	8,801 3,190	Դ \$	51,426
Clewiston	Hendry	э \$	23,025	\$ 24,473 \$ 64,991	э \$	66	ֆ \$	17,385	э \$	51,426 198,920
La Belle	Hendry	ֆ \$	56,826	\$ 24,144		329	э \$	12,129	Դ Տ	93,428
Brooksville	Hernando	ծ \$	175,729	\$ <u>24,144</u> \$ 197,686	\$ \$	- 329	ծ \$	24,633	Դ Տ	93,428 398,048
Weeki Wachee	Hernando	э \$	2,118	\$ 197,000	э \$	-	э \$	24,033	Դ Տ	2,313
Avon Park	Highlands	э \$	119,637	\$ 159,617	ֆ \$	202	э \$	29,953	Դ Տ	309,409
Lake Placid	Highlands	\$	53,574	\$ 10,289	э \$	- 202	ہ \$	29,955 5,881	۰ \$	69,744
Sebring	Highlands	ծ \$	168,381	\$ 10,289 \$ 89,615	\$	-	ծ \$	34,652	Դ \$	292,648
Plant City	Hillsborough	э \$	332,397	\$ 466,961	э \$	3,797	э \$	187,662	э \$	292,646 990,818
Tampa	Hillsborough	ъ \$	4,897,504	\$ 3,693,425	ֆ \$	2,268	ֆ \$	1,891,954	э \$	10,485,151
Temple Terrace	Hillsborough	ծ \$	4,897,504 205,169	\$ 3,693,425 \$ 350,033		2,208	ծ \$	1,891,954	Դ \$	695,530
Bonifay	Holmes	э \$	46,920	\$ <u>350,033</u> \$ <u>39,056</u>		2,020	<u>ծ</u> \$	3,564	Դ Տ	695,530 89,540
Donnay						-			· ·	
Esto	Holmes	\$	4,617	\$ 11,583	\$	151	\$	485	\$	16,837

Municipal Revenue Sharing Program Revenue Estimates for the State Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2010 Monies Needed Additional											
Municipality	County	Gu	aranteed	Monies Needed to Meet FY 2000 Distribution		Growth Money		Н	Additional old Harmless Provision		Yearly Tota
Ponce de Leon	Holmes	\$	8,741		,469	\$	94	\$	638	\$	14,942
Westville	Holmes	\$	2,077	\$ 10	,741	\$	-	\$	287	\$	13,105
Fellsmere	Indian River	\$	16,285		,024	\$	2,362	\$	20,292	\$	122,963
Indian River Shores	Indian River	\$	286	\$ 46	,729	\$	186	\$	15,907	\$	63,107
Orchid	Indian River	\$	30	\$	943	\$	82	\$	1,312	\$	2,367
Sebastian	Indian River	\$	33,165	\$ 360	,624	\$	6,103	\$	97,093	\$	496,985
Vero Beach	Indian River	\$	374,742	\$ 94	,344	\$	-	\$	78,191	\$	547,277
Alford	Jackson	\$	7,420	\$ 25	,030	\$	-	\$	1,546	\$	33,996
Bascom	Jackson	\$	2,835	\$ 2	,155	\$	36	\$	347	\$	5,373
Campbellton	Jackson	\$	7,330	Ŧ -	,717	\$	-	\$	854	\$	11,901
Cottondale	Jackson	\$	15,086		,905	\$	-	\$	2,873	\$	49,864
Graceville	Jackson	\$	36,420		,038	\$	-	\$	7,895	\$	91,353
Grand Ridge	Jackson	\$	10,018		,606	\$	454	\$	2,857	\$	41,934
Greenwood	Jackson	\$	8,020		,583	\$	407	\$	2,431	\$	25,441
Jacob City	Jackson	\$	-		,421	\$	61	\$	911	\$	18,392
Malone	Jackson	\$	15,027		,857	\$	40	\$	2,397	\$	40,321
Marianna	Jackson		136,106		,701	\$	-	\$	19,654	\$	218,462
Sneads	Jackson	\$	24,498		,009	\$	8	\$	6,171	\$	101,686
Monticello	Jefferson	\$	50,339		,250	\$	-	\$	3,283	\$	92,872
Mayo	Lafayette	\$	18,739		,401	\$	-	\$	1,198	\$	38,338
Astatula	Lake	\$	3,333		,874	\$	71	\$	5,753	\$	46,031
Clermont	Lake	\$	78,941	•	,228	\$	8,301	\$	79,829	\$	278,299
Eustis Fruitland Dark	Lake	\$	182,142		,820	\$	1,663	\$	64,196	\$	455,821
Fruitland Park Groveland	Lake Lake	\$ \$	20,503 36,365		,754 ,948	\$ \$	<u>330</u> 2,033	\$ \$	13,358 24,362	\$ \$	92,945 98,708
Howey-in-the-Hills	Lake	\$ \$	12,376		,940 ,972	э \$	2,033	э \$	4,267	Դ Տ	21,750
Lady Lake	Lake	\$ \$	13,366		,972	ф \$	315	Գ Տ	4,207	ֆ \$	332,813
Leesburg	Lake		309,234	•	, <u>200</u> ,875	\$ \$	1,801	э \$	69,545	۹ \$	466,454
Mascotte	Lake	\$	21,939		,723	\$	932	\$	15,623	φ \$	102,216
Minneola	Lake	\$	15,515		,132	\$	3,612	\$	32,107	φ \$	119,366
Montverde	Lake	\$	1,908		,123	\$		\$	4,148	\$	33,179
Mount Dora	Lake		111,030		,123	\$	600	\$	41,729	\$	245,690
Tavares	Lake	\$	57,583	•	,514	\$	2,889	\$	45,730	\$	249,716
Umatilla	Lake	\$	39,637		,000	\$	146	\$	9,085	\$	76,867
Bonita Springs	Lee	\$	-	\$	-	\$	755,729	\$	228,695	\$	984,424
Cape Coral	Lee		153,484	\$ 2,245	.930	\$	46,137	\$	833,347	\$	3,278,899
Fort Myers	Lee	-	893,274	· · · ·	,770	\$	7,906	\$	343,347	\$	1,721,297
Fort Myers Beach	Lee	\$	-		,840	\$	145	\$	35,650	\$	150,636
Sanibel	Lee	\$	-		,861	\$	-	\$	31,901	\$	142,762
Tallahassee	Leon	\$1,	250,960	\$ 2,144	,844	\$	35,642	\$	681,419	\$	4,112,866
Bronson	Levy	\$	10,844	\$ 19	,075	\$	67	\$	3,008	\$	32,994
Cedar Key	Levy	\$,982		-	\$	2,439		26,285
Chiefland	Levy	\$	64,181	\$ 18	,280	\$	-	\$	6,152		88,613
Inglis	Levy	\$	16,801	\$ 20	,816	\$	-	\$	4,555	\$	42,172
Otter Creek	Levy	\$	3,780		,068		-	\$	387		5,235
Williston	Levy	\$	47,202	•	,271	\$	-	\$	6,729		81,202
Yankeetown	Levy	\$	5,909		,231	\$	-	\$	2,000		17,140
Bristol	Liberty	\$	18,989		,087	\$	-	\$	1,415	\$	49,491
Greenville	Madison	\$	23,475	\$ 19	,599	\$	-	\$	1,294	\$	44,368
Lee	Madison	\$,796	\$	52	\$	613		15,451
Madison	Madison	\$	86,118		,919		-	\$	4,786	-	106,823
Anna Maria	Manatee	\$	13,693		,460	\$	-	\$	8,360		43,513
Bradenton	Manatee		376,545		,115	\$	3,050	\$	244,785		1,549,495
Bradenton Beach	Manatee	\$	27,417		,653		-	\$	6,926	-	43,996
Holmes Beach	Manatee	\$	55,071		,709	\$	-	\$	22,812	\$	134,591
Palmetto	Manatee	-	169,179		,632		683	\$	64,453		364,947
Longboat Key	Manatee/Sarasota	\$	47,549		,878	\$	-	\$	36,388		173,815
Belleview	Marion	\$	57,775		,904		-	\$	17,009		133,688
Dunnellon	Marion	\$	53,800		,475	\$	-	\$	8,630		78,905
McIntosh	Marion	\$	7,411		,048	\$	-	\$	1,916		16,376
Ocala	Marion				,273		-	\$	229,707	-	1,614,601
Reddick	Marion	\$,464		-	\$	2,222	\$	25,852
Jupiter Island	Martin	\$	2,386	•	,551	\$	-	\$	4,119		18,055
Ocean Breeze Park	Martin	\$	6,147 1,035		,963 ,879	\$ \$	-	\$	2,519		19,629
Sewall's Point	Martin	\$	1 1126	× 12	× / U	• •	-	\$	12,234	\$	56,148

Municipal Revenue Sharing Program

Revenue Estimates for the State Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2010												
				Monies Needed	I		Additional					
				to Meet FY 2000 Grow					Yearly			
Municipality	County		Guaranteed	Distribution	1	Money	Provision		Total			
Aventura	Miami-Dade	\$	-	\$ 318,911	\$	7,676	\$ 142,131	\$	468,719			
Bal Harbour	Miami-Dade	\$	43,116	\$ 6,908	\$	-	\$ 14,305	\$	64,330			
Bay Harbor Islands	Miami-Dade	\$	32,155	\$ 47,537	\$	548	\$ 24,082	\$	104,322			
Biscayne Park	Miami-Dade	\$	16,156	\$ 50,313	-	474	\$ 15,568	\$	82,511			
Coral Gables	Miami-Dade	\$	693,530	\$ 134,974	_	1,404	\$ 208,657	\$	1,038,565			
Cutler Bay	Miami-Dade	\$	-	<u>\$</u> -	\$	867,366	\$ 189,309	\$	1,056,675			
Doral	Miami-Dade	\$	-	\$ -	\$	519,229	\$ 161,260	\$	680,489			
El Portal	Miami-Dade	\$	11,922	\$ 55,233	\$	-	\$ 11,803 \$ 12,500	\$	78,958			
Florida City	Miami-Dade	\$	61,201	\$ 88,402	\$	2,441	\$ 43,589	\$	195,634			
Golden Beach Hialeah	Miami-Dade Miami Dada	\$ \$	2,533 1,930,261	\$ 8,214 \$ 3,610,477	\$ \$	79 40,684	\$ 4,449 \$ 1,069,051	\$ \$	15,275 6,650,474			
	Miami-Dade Miami Dada					-	. , ,					
Hialeah Gardens	Miami-Dade Miami-Dade	\$ \$	16,283	\$ 371,607 \$ 408,779	\$ \$	5,107	\$ 95,857 \$ 269,391	\$ \$	488,854			
Homestead Indian Creek	Miami-Dade	\$	326,447	\$ 408,779 \$ 52	э \$	23,938		э \$	1,028,555 1,719			
	Miami-Dade	\$	1,391	\$ 133,355	э \$	- 1,688	\$ 276 \$ 53,483	э \$	1,719			
Key Biscayne		\$ \$	- 10,067			-			17,831			
Medley Metro Dade	Miami-Dade Miami Dada		48,210,108	\$ 2,381	\$ \$	88	\$5,295 \$-	\$ \$				
	Miami-Dade Miami Dada	\$ \$	5,721,258	\$ - \$ 2,299,516	э \$	- 16,173		э \$	48,210,108			
Miami Miami Beach	Miami-Dade Miami-Dade	۶ ۶	1,489,227	\$ 3,288,516 \$ 508,031	э \$	10,173	\$ 1,836,770 \$ 438,426	э \$	10,862,717 2,435,684			
		\$	1,409,227		\$ \$	-	\$ 438,426 \$ 510,836	ծ Տ				
Miami Gardens	Miami-Dade Miami Dada		-	\$ -		2,800,272			3,311,108			
Miami Lakes	Miami-Dade Miami-Dade	\$	- 143,763	\$ - ¢ 00.020	\$	480,818	\$ 126,376 \$ 48,291	\$ \$	607,194 280,401			
Miami Shores		\$		\$ 88,038	\$	309						
Miami Springs	Miami-Dade	\$	217,492	\$ 82,329 \$ 62,880	\$	449	\$ 63,822	\$	364,092			
North Bay	Miami-Dade	\$	66,164	\$ 63,889	\$	42	\$ 26,833	\$	156,928			
North Miami North Miami Beach	Miami-Dade	\$	755,251	\$ 619,431	\$	9,632	\$ 281,966 \$ 101,520	\$	1,666,280			
	Miami-Dade	\$	642,052	\$ 312,312	\$	3,699	\$ 191,526	\$	1,149,590			
Opa-locka	Miami-Dade	\$	242,147	\$ 159,769	\$	-	\$ 71,849 \$ 117,070	\$	473,766			
Palmetto Bay	Miami-Dade	\$	-	\$ -	\$	453,164	\$ 117,679	\$	570,843			
Pinecrest	Miami-Dade	\$	-	\$ 277,711	\$	2,409	\$ 90,669	\$	370,789			
South Miami	Miami-Dade	\$	289,293	\$ 10,591 \$ 215,075	\$	-	\$ 49,404	\$	349,288			
Sunny Isles Beach	Miami-Dade	\$	-	\$ 215,975	\$	4,717	\$ 87,698 \$ 07,015	\$	308,390			
Surfside	Miami-Dade	\$	104,228	\$ 4,350	\$	-	\$ 27,015	\$	135,593			
Sweetwater	Miami-Dade	\$	38,362	\$ 363,492	\$	2,464	\$ 67,017 \$ 11,012	\$	471,335			
Virginia Gardens	Miami-Dade	\$	40,502	\$ 11,653	\$	-	\$ 11,012 \$ 20,777	\$	63,167			
West Miami	Miami-Dade	\$	167,074	\$ 5,928	\$	-	\$ 26,777	\$	199,779			
Islamorada Kay Calany Daash	Monroe Monroe	\$	- 3,918	\$ 178,167	\$	248	\$ 63,961	\$	242,376			
Key Colony Beach		\$,	\$ 19,319 \$ 102,850	\$	-	\$ 7,667	\$	30,904			
Key West	Monroe	\$ \$	392,780 2,685	\$ 402,859 \$ 2,824	\$ \$	-	\$ 220,353 \$ 1,852	\$ \$	1,015,993			
Layton Marathon	Monroe Monroe	۰ ۶	2,000	<u> </u>		219,024		э \$	7,361 312,036			
		ۍ \$	- 25,665	ه - \$ 5,441	\$ \$	219,024	\$ 93,012 \$ 4,541		35,647			
Callahan	Nassau	ۍ \$	130,679			-	\$ 45,878	\$ \$	287,281			
Fernandina Beach Hilliard	Nassau	۰ ۶	23,263	\$ 110,724 \$ 61,133		- 415	\$ 45,878 \$ 11,506	э \$	96,318			
	Nassau	\$	23,263	\$ 1,586		415			25,434			
Cinco Bayou Crestview	Okaloosa Okaloosa	\$	138,336	\$ 242,914		6,926	\$ 1,852 \$ 102,812		490,988			
Destin	Okaloosa	\$ \$	130,330	\$ 196,895		418	\$ 102,812 \$ 59,413	\$ \$	256,726			
Fort Walton Beach	Okaloosa	\$	227,379	\$ 361,741	\$	- 410	\$ 102,097	\$	691,217			
Laurel Hill	Okaloosa	\$	4,088	\$ 25,850	\$		\$ 3,067	\$	33,005			
Mary Esther	Okaloosa	\$	13,743	\$ 76,834		24	\$ 20,825	э \$	111,426			
Niceville	Okaloosa	\$	54,427	\$ 242,668		1,354	\$ 64,501	\$	362,950			
Shalimar	Okaloosa	\$	10,992	\$ 2,828		1,554	\$ 3,538	\$	17,358			
Valparaiso	Okaloosa	\$	40,774	\$ 168,405		494	\$ 31,891	\$	241,564			
Okeechobee	Okeechobee	\$	176,013	\$ 71,610		494	\$ 21,814	\$	269,437			
Apopka	Orange	\$	183,788	\$ 514,398		18,639	\$ 373,113		1,089,938			
Belle Isle		\$	9,272	\$ 152,993		248	\$ 55,359	\$	217,872			
Eatonville	Orange Orange	ۍ \$	9,272	\$ 60,663		240	\$ <u>55,359</u> \$ <u>23,326</u>	э \$	102,938			
Edgewood	Orange	\$ \$	63,799	\$ 00,003 \$ 7,004		-	\$ 23,326 \$ 21,048	э \$	91,851			
Maitland	Orange	\$ \$	158,137	\$ 7,004 \$ 138,272	_	4,057	\$ 21,048 \$ 151,553	э \$	452,020			
Oakland	Orange	\$	7,322	\$ 18,104		4,057	\$ 18,478	э \$	452,020			
Occee		\$	7,322	\$ 610,195		12,386	\$ 18,478 \$ 315,739	э \$	1,017,069			
Orlando	Orange Orange	۰ ۶	1,969,237	\$ 3,858,549		38,606	\$ 2,151,512		8,017,904			
Windermere	Orange	\$	10,267	\$ 35,450 \$ 35,450		587	\$ 26,583	\$	72,887			
Windermere Winter Garden	Orange	\$ \$	149,053	\$ 35,450 \$ 294,959		15,113	\$ 26,583 \$ 283,490	э \$	742,615			
Winter Park	Orange	۰ ۶	458,356	\$ 294,959 \$ 342,412		751	\$ 267,515	э \$	1,069,034			
Kissimmee	Osceola	3 \$	243,964	\$ 342,412 \$ 894,400			\$ 295,406	э \$	1,448,253			
		\$ \$										
Saint Cloud	Osceola	Φ	105,511	\$ 402,005	\$	10,565	\$ 149,510	\$	667,590			

Municipal Revenue Sharing Program Revenue Estimates for the State Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2010 Monies Needed Additional to Meet FY 2000 Growth **Hold Harmless** Yearly Money County Distribution Provision Municipality Guaranteed Total Palm Beach Atlantis \$ 6,296 \$ 21,897 \$ 279 \$ 10,253 \$ 38,725 Belle Glade Palm Beach \$ 302,170 \$ 370,085 \$ 4,066 \$ 81,317 \$ 757,638 Palm Beach \$ 523.997 \$ 934.776 \$ 9.256 \$ 406.021 \$ 1.874.049 Boca Raton Boynton Beach Palm Beach \$ 337,969 \$ 964,300 \$ 11,339 \$ 318,320 \$ 1,631,928 4,322 Palm Beach \$ \$ 4,722 \$ 1,985 \$ 11,029 Briny Breeze \$ Cloud Lake Palm Beach \$ 3,753 \$ 274 \$ 17 \$ 795 \$ 4,839 882,567 \$ 306,363 \$ Delray Beach Palm Beach \$ 362,476 \$ 6,720 \$ 1,558,126 Glen Ridge Palm Beach \$ 1,438 \$ 3,283 \$ 34 \$ 1,261 \$ 6,017 Palm Beach \$ 1,033 \$ 2,030 \$ 29 \$ 1,266 \$ 4,358 Golf Greenacres Palm Beach \$ 14,848 \$ 633,993 \$ 7,766 \$ 153,891 \$ 810,497 1,397 9,474 3,299 14.169 Gulf Stream Palm Beach \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 8,402 \$ \$ 460 Haverhill Palm Beach 19,445 \$ 7,283 \$ 35,590 Highland Beach Palm Beach \$ 2,928 \$ 51,775 \$ 357 \$ 19,778 \$ 74,838 Hypoluxo Palm Beach \$ 2,273 \$ 21,689 \$ 624 \$ 11,896 \$ 36,481 36,407 \$ \$ Palm Beach 13,616 \$ 343 \$ 17,346 \$ 67,712 Juno Beach 67,918 570,474 12,078 Jupiter Palm Beach \$ \$ \$ \$ 236,693 \$ 887,163 Jupiter Inlet Colony \$ 1.225 \$ 5,397 \$ 1,752 \$ Palm Beach \$ 8,374 Lake Clarke Shores Palm Beach \$ 7,218 \$ 70,108 \$ 154 \$ 16,422 \$ 93,902 Lake Park Palm Beach \$ 253,135 \$ 16,751 \$ -\$ 43,008 \$ 312,894 \$ 364,734 555,345 \$ 1.100.940 _ake Worth Palm Beach \$ 4,526 176,335 \$ \$ antana Palm Beach \$ 209,533 \$ 29,683 \$ \$ 47,135 \$ 286,351 15,213 \$ Loxahatchee Groves 55,205 Palm Beach \$ 70.418 \$ \$ \$ --Manalapan Palm Beach \$ 1,985 \$ 3,310 \$ S 1,685 \$ 6,980 Mangonia Park Palm Beach \$ 15,044 \$ 11,874 \$ 579 \$ 11,277 \$ 38,774 North Palm Beach Palm Beach \$ 82.307 \$ 179.019 \$ 59.387 320.714 \$ \$ -Ocean Ridge Palm Beach \$ 4,910 \$ 21,892 7,749 \$ \$ \$ 34,551 754 \$ Pahokee Palm Beach \$ 96,481 \$ 233,596 \$ 29,775 \$ 360,605 Palm Beach Palm Beach \$ 171,886 \$ 29,242 \$ S 46,383 \$ 247,510 \$ 126,411 \$ Palm Beach Gardens Palm Beach 564,740 \$ 10,912 \$ 235,089 \$ 937,152 6,521 Palm Beach Shores Palm Beach \$ 11,360 7,533 \$ 96 25,511 \$ \$ \$ Palm Beach \$ 90,524 \$ 237,677 2,799 74,153 405,153 Palm Springs \$ \$ \$ 2.945 \$ Riviera Beach Palm Beach \$ 369,915 \$ 164,082 \$ 342,877 \$ 879.819 Royal Palm Beach \$ 3,712 \$ 414,848 \$ 10,685 \$ 151,677 \$ 580,922 Palm Beach \$ South Bay Palm Beach 42,669 \$ 86,119 \$ -\$ 13,509 \$ 142,297 South Palm Beach Palm Beach \$ 745 24,235 18 \$ 7,273 \$ 32,272 \$ \$ Tequesta Palm Beach \$ 129,246 \$ 12,301 \$ -\$ 27,871 \$ 169,417 Palm Beach \$ 596,246 \$ 18,790 \$ 878,077 Wellington S 263.041 \$ 764,585 \$ Palm Beach 1,326,451 \$ 9,916 \$ 498,539 \$ 2,599,491 West Palm Beach \$ 24,878 \$ \$ 134,787 \$ Dade City Pasco 135,017 \$ \$ 294.683 -\$ New Port Richey Pasco 290,251 \$ 309,776 \$ \$ 60,330 \$ 660,357 15,410 \$ 72,453 \$ Port Richey Pasco \$ 11,402 \$ 99,264 \$ Pasco \$ 9,442 \$ 4.755 \$ Saint Leo 29.624 \$ -\$ 43,821 3,455 \$ \$ 14,350 \$ 42,541 San Antonio Pasco 24,736 \$ -\$ 236,781 \$ Pasco \$ 110,964 \$ 45,874 \$ 393,618 Zephyrhills -\$ Pinellas \$ 15,115 \$ 54,353 \$ \$ 15,633 \$ 85,101 Belleair -Belleair Beach Pinellas \$ 4,762 \$ 31,009 \$ -\$ 6,080 \$ 41,850 Belleair Bluffs Pinellas \$ 66.417 \$ 5.775 \$ - \$ 8.200 \$ 80.392 Belleair Shore \$ 352 \$ 529 \$ 2 \$ 278 \$ Pinellas 1.161 1,191,562 1,270,006 \$ 3,117 \$ 415,512 2,880,196 Clearwater Pinellas \$ \$ \$ Dunedin Pinellas \$ 313,081 \$ 591,613 \$ 2,238 \$ 141,587 \$ 1,048,518 \$ Gulfport Pinellas 133,248 \$ 166,253 \$ 136 \$ 48,178 \$ 347,815 Indian Rocks Beach Pinellas \$ 54,431 \$ 27,332 \$ 339 \$ 19,927 \$ 102,029 Indian Shores Pinellas \$ 10,610 \$ 12,732 \$ 49 \$ 6,783 \$ 30,174 \$ Kenneth City Pinellas 145,147 \$ 173,731 11,413 \$ - \$ 17,171 \$ 652,934 \$ 7,051 _argo Pinellas \$ 1,160,997 \$ \$ 285,941 \$ 2,106,923 \$ Madeira Beach Pinellas 174,090 \$ 10,826 \$ S 17,013 \$ 201,929 North Redington Beach Pinellas \$ 11,820 \$ 7,712 \$ 60 \$ 5,655 \$ 25,247 Oldsmar Pinellas \$ 19,857 \$ 204,898 \$ 2,074 \$ 52,483 \$ 279,312 Pinellas Park 701.404 4.101 \$ 1.278,379 Pinellas \$ 387,226 \$ \$ 185.648 \$ 4,793 22,244 6,004 33,041 Redington Beach Pinellas \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ Redington Shores Pinellas \$ 12,192 \$ 29,311 \$ -\$ 9,174 \$ 50,677 Safety Harbor Pinellas \$ 57,772 \$ 314,728 \$ 1,525 \$ 67,105 \$ 441,130 Saint Petersburg Pinellas \$ 3,125,822 \$ 3,324,207 \$ 1,866 \$ 951,228 \$ 7,403,124 199,235 \$ Saint Petersburg Beach 25,108 \$ 37,921 \$ 262,265 Pinellas \$ \$ 166,578 83,971 \$ 5,537 70,455 Seminole Pinellas \$ \$ \$ \$ 326,541 89,458 44,021 \$ 21,273 154,752 South Pasadena Pinellas \$ \$ \$ \$

Municipal Revenue Sharing Program

	Revenue Es	Ending June 30, 2010 Additional									
		Monies Needed to Meet FY 2000 Growth							Yearly		
Municipality	County		Guaranteed	Distribution		Money	Hold Harmless Provision		Total		
Tarpon Springs	Pinellas	\$	199,105	\$ 289,344			\$ 92,597	\$	584,426		
Treasure Island	Pinellas	\$	104,086	\$ 47,176	\$		\$ 28,563	\$	179,826		
Auburndale	Polk	\$	95,208	\$ 159,178	\$		\$ 52,836	\$	308,690		
Bartow	Polk	\$	247,027	\$ 225,594			\$ 62,126	\$	535,218		
Davenport	Polk	\$	22,371	\$ 44,204	\$	-	\$ 9,419	\$	75,995		
Dundee	Polk	\$	25,917	\$ 41,724	\$	238	\$ 12,650	\$	80,529		
Eagle Lake	Polk	\$	20,806	\$ 52,004	\$	414	\$ 10,283	\$	83,508		
Fort Meade	Polk	\$	76,018	\$ 139,315	\$	880	\$ 22,785	\$	238,998		
Frostproof	Polk	\$	59,573	\$ 16,744	\$	-	\$ 11,044	\$	87,361		
Haines City	Polk	\$	182,087	\$ 253,960	\$	359	\$ 71,359	\$	507,764		
Highland Park	Polk	\$	-	\$ 2,740	\$	67	\$ 936	\$	3,743		
Hillcrest Heights	Polk	\$	498	\$ 4,933	\$	27	\$ 997	\$	6,455		
Lake Alfred	Polk	\$	36,465	\$ 67,725	\$		\$ 17,191	\$	121,631		
Lake Hamilton	Polk	\$	15,272	\$ 14,019	\$		\$ 5,347	\$	34,686		
Lake Wales	Polk	\$	190,668	\$ 99,186	\$		\$ 49,624	\$	339,945		
Lakeland	Polk	\$	973,011	\$ 1,183,911	\$,	\$ 355,723	\$	2,518,672		
Mulberry	Polk	\$	53,918	\$ 36,479	\$	-	\$ 13,301	\$	103,698		
Polk City	Polk	\$	15,070	\$ 51,140	\$	-	\$ 6,953	\$	73,163		
Winter Haven	Polk	\$	439,141	\$ 303,030	\$	3,184	\$ 127,764	\$	873,119		
Crescent City	Putnam	\$	47,077	\$ 14,453	\$	-	\$ 4,770	\$	66,300		
Interlachen	Putnam	\$	11,693	\$ 30,525	\$		\$ 3,868	\$	46,086		
Palatka	Putnam	\$	276,527	\$ 92,156	\$		\$ 30,771	\$	399,453		
Pomona Park	Putnam	\$	7,968	\$ 14,081	\$		\$ 2,111	\$	24,160		
Welaka	Putnam	\$	7,493	\$ 7,421	\$		\$ 1,733	\$	16,647		
Hastings	Saint Johns	\$	15,795	\$ 11,024	\$		\$ 3,674	\$	30,493		
Saint Augustine	Saint Johns	\$	340,862	\$ 131,711	\$		\$ 74,624	\$	547,197		
Saint Augustine Beach	Saint Johns	\$	7,099	\$ 95,665	\$		\$ 32,350	\$	135,303		
Fort Pierce	Saint Lucie	\$	711,816	\$ 324,578	\$		\$ 104,827	\$	1,141,221		
Port Saint Lucie	Saint Lucie	\$	6,475	\$ 1,696,431	\$	54,575	\$ 381,547	\$	2,139,028		
Saint Lucie Village	Saint Lucie	\$	2,371	\$ 8,188	\$	-	\$ 1,560	\$	12,119		
Gulf Breeze	Santa Rosa	\$	75,883	\$ 88,344	\$		\$ 16,977	\$	181,203		
Jay	Santa Rosa	\$	20,822	\$ 7,321	\$		\$ 1,673	\$	29,816		
Milton	Santa Rosa	\$	116,957	\$ 150,174	\$		\$ 22,352	\$	289,482		
North Port	Sarasota	\$	24,372	\$ 435,594	\$		\$ <u>260,362</u>	\$	749,227		
Sarasota	Sarasota	\$	937,613	\$ 519,388	\$		\$ 269,520	\$	1,726,522		
Venice	Sarasota	\$	240,488	\$ 242,976	\$		\$ 107,325	\$	590,789		
Altamonte Springs	Seminole	\$ \$	57,567	\$ 824,280 \$ 488,283	\$	5,069	\$ 197,265 \$ 112,254	\$	1,084,181		
Casselberry	Seminole	۵ ۶	170,722		\$		\$ 113,354 \$ 66,672	\$	773,190		
Lake Mary	Seminole	۰ ۶	-		\$ \$		\$ 63,726	\$ \$	245,309		
Longwood Oviedo	Seminole	ۍ \$	80,818 39,986	\$ 231,114 \$ 475,431	э \$		\$ 148,893		375,975 674,240		
Sanford	Seminole Seminole	ۍ \$	376,081	\$ 611,108	э \$		\$ 240,213	\$ \$	1,241,835		
Winter Springs	Seminole	\$	13,825	\$ 673,732	ې \$,	\$ 156,044	э \$	850,868		
Bushnell	Sumter	\$	36,546	\$ 37,825			\$ 8,907	э \$	83,278		
Center Hill	Sumter	\$	8,283	\$ 37,823 \$ 27,199			\$ 3,463	φ \$	38,996		
Coleman	Sumter	\$	13,609	\$ 27,386			\$ 2,456	\$	43,451		
Webster	Sumter	\$	17,618	\$ 18,676			\$ 2,950	\$	39,244		
Wildwood	Sumter	\$	61,478	\$ 72,500			\$ 18,623	\$	152,601		
Branford	Suwannee	\$	20.042	\$ 4,266			\$ 1,858	\$	26,166		
Live Oak	Suwannee	\$	153,904	\$ 117,320			\$ 18,194	\$	289,418		
Perry	Taylor	\$	180,555	\$ 57,391	\$		\$ 20,411	\$	258,356		
Lake Butler	Union	\$	29,351	\$ 46,307	\$		\$ 2,803	\$	78,510		
Raiford	Union	\$	1,694	\$ 8,057	\$		\$ 394	\$	10,322		
Worthington Springs	Union	\$	4,563	\$ 2,353			\$ 738	\$	8,143		
Daytona Beach	Volusia	\$	1,027,176	\$ 657,390			\$ 201,660	\$	1,886,226		
Daytona Beach Shores	Volusia	\$	91,781	\$ 7,979			\$ 16,728	\$	116,488		
DeBary	Volusia	\$	-	\$ 241,559	·		\$ 59,163	\$	304,580		
DeLand	Volusia	\$	318,746	\$ 142,072			\$ 84,438	\$	551,040		
Deltona	Volusia	\$	-	\$ 1,548,977	\$		\$ 271,342	\$	1,856,421		
Edgewater	Volusia	\$	68,458	\$ 392,955			\$ 68,259	\$	534,300		
Holly Hill	Volusia	\$	155,248	\$ 143,841			\$ 39,174	\$	338,482		
Lake Helen	Volusia	\$	8,885	\$ 58,031	\$		\$ 9,115	\$	76,290		
New Smyrna Beach	Volusia	\$	201,998	\$ 197,487	\$		\$ 73,028	\$	474,392		
Oak Hill	Volusia	\$	13,952	\$ 22,879		,	\$ 6,368	\$	43,377		
Orange City	Volusia	\$	21,923	\$ 108,197	\$		\$ 30,169	\$	162,592		
Ormond Beach	Volusia	\$	294,368	\$ 472,729			\$ 128,362	\$	900,138		
		Ψ	201,000	+ 112,123	Ψ	4,010	- 120,002	Ψ	000,100		

Revenue Estimates for the State Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2010

	Revenue Es	stima	tes for the S	tat	e Fiscal Yeai	. Fi	nding June 3	0 , 2	2010	
				Ν	Nonies Needed				Additional	
				to	Meet FY 2000		Growth		Hold Harmless	Yearly
Municipality	County		Guaranteed		Distribution		Money		Provision	Total
Pierson	Volusia	\$	18,098	\$	13,177	\$	1,990	\$	8,331	\$ 41,596
Ponce Inlet	Volusia	\$	4,946	\$	32,790	\$	290	\$	10,281	\$ 48,307
Port Orange	Volusia	\$	93,493	\$	980,523	\$	14,048	\$	178,329	\$ 1,266,393
South Daytona	Volusia	\$	132,655	\$	192,449	\$	1,282	\$	42,476	\$ 368,862
Saint Marks	Wakulla	\$	9,455	\$	15,580	\$	-	\$	762	\$ 25,797
Sopchoppy	Wakulla	\$	9,800	\$	23,142	\$	-	\$	987	\$ 33,928
DeFuniak Springs	Walton	\$	100,398	\$	116,851	\$	-	\$	44,519	\$ 261,767
Freeport	Walton	\$	11,372	\$	31,161	\$	-	\$	14,096	\$ 56,629
Paxton	Walton	\$	13,228	\$	7,606	\$	697	\$	6,132	\$ 27,663
Caryville	Washington	\$	11,357	\$	1,616	\$	2	\$	539	\$ 13,514
Chipley	Washington	\$	67,615	\$	46,974	\$	-	\$	8,233	\$ 122,821
Ebro	Washington	\$	4,447	\$	4,418	\$	-	\$	584	\$ 9,449
Vernon	Washington	\$	12,365	\$	26,926	\$	-	\$	1,733	\$ 41,024
Wausau	Washington	\$	4,597	\$	16,650	\$	-	\$	978	\$ 22,225
Statewide Totals		\$	124,683,365	\$	113,763,811	\$	9,303,824	\$	41,200,000	\$ 288,950,999

Notes:

1) These estimates represent a 100 percent distribution of trust fund monies.

2) The column labeled "Additional Hold Harmless Provision" effectuates the provision found in section 57 of CS for CS for SB 2962 (codified as Chapter 2004-265, L.O.F.). This section includes a hold harmless provision such that the revenue sharing dollar increases of individual municipalities resulting from the percentage increase from 1.0715 percent to 1.3409 percent are to be distributed in proportion to their respective loss from the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Program, as effectuated by Chapter 2003-402, L.O.F. (i.e., HB 113-A). The effective date of this additional hold harmless provision was July 1, 2004.

3) The proportional contribution of each revenue source comprising the Municipal Revenue Sharing Program in state fiscal year 2010 has been estimated to be as follows: state sales tax, 71.02 percent; municipal fuel tax, 28.97 percent; and the state alternative fuel user decal fee collections, 0.01 percent.

4) On August 11, 2009, the Florida Revenue Estimating Conference revised downward its previous forecast of the state's sales tax collections. Subsequently, the Department of Revenue's Office of Tax Research recommended that the FY 2009-10 revenue estimates for several sales tax-based revenue programs be further reduced. This table reflects the recommended reduction.

Oil, Gas, and Sulfur Production Tax

Section 211.06(2)(b), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

An excise tax is levied on every person who extracts gas, oil, or sulfur for sale, transport, storage, profit, or commercial use. The tax rate is calculated separately for oil, gas, or sulfur; however, the tax rates are all based on the volume of oil, gas, or sulfur produced in a particular month. A portion of the revenue is distributed to those counties where the oil, gas, or sulfur is severed. An authorized use of the proceeds is not specified in current law.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

Only those counties where the resources are extracted are eligible to receive proceeds.

Administrative Procedures

The revenue generated from these types of excise taxes is deposited into the Oil and Gas Tax Trust Fund, which is administered by the Department of Revenue.

Distribution of Proceeds

The tax proceeds, subject to the service charge imposed under ch. 215, F.S., shall be credited to the general revenue fund of the county government where the gas, oil, or sulfur is produced, according to the following percentages: 12.5 percent of the tax proceeds on oil production,¹ 20 percent of the tax proceeds on small well and tertiary oil,² 20 percent of the tax proceeds on gas,³ and 20 percent of the tax proceeds on sulfur.⁴

Authorized Uses

The use of the revenue is at the discretion of the governing body.

^{1.} Imposed pursuant to Section 211.02(1)(b), F.S.

^{2.} Imposed pursuant to Section 211.02(1)(a), F.S.

^{3.} Imposed pursuant to Section 211.025, F.S.

^{4.} Imposed pursuant to Section 211.026, F.S.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a few opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.⁵ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
74-310	Solid minerals severance tax
79-05	Levy on irreplaceable minerals

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Prior Years' Revenues

A summary of prior years' distributions are available via the LCIR's website.⁶

^{5.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

^{6.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/datamtor.cfm

Phosphate Rock Severance Tax

Section 211.3103, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

A severance tax is levied upon every person engaging in the business of severing phosphate rock from the soils or waters in Florida for commercial use. A small portion of the total net tax proceeds are returned to those counties where phosphate rock is severed. Depending on eligibility, counties shall use the tax proceeds for phosphate-related expenses or purposes related to local economic development.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

Only those counties where phosphate rock is severed are eligible to receive proceeds.

Administrative Procedures

The current severance tax rate, effective July 1, 2008, is \$1.945 per ton severed.¹ The tax is administered, collected, and enforced by the Department of Revenue.² The tax applies to the total production of the producer during the taxable year as measured on the basis of bone-dry tons produced at the point of severance.³ In addition to the severance tax, a surcharge of \$1.38 per ton severed will be levied, effective July 1, 2008, and shall be levied until the last day of the calendar quarter in which the total surcharge revenue equals \$60 million.⁴

Beginning July 1^{st} of the fiscal year following the date on which the amount of surcharge revenues equals or exceeds \$60 million, the severance tax rate shall decrease to \$1.51 per ton severed with no base rate adjustment, as provided in s. 211.3103(6), F.S., being applied until the conditions of s. 211.3103(11)(d), F.S., are met.⁵

Distribution of Proceeds

The proceeds from the severance taxes, interest, and penalties shall be paid in to the State Treasury as follows. The first \$10 million in tax revenues shall be deposited into the Conservation and

^{1.} Section 211.3103(11)(b), F.S.

^{2.} Section 211.33, F.S.

^{3.} Section 211.3103(7), F.S.

^{4.} Section 211.3103(11)(a), F.S.

^{5.} Section 211.3103(11)(c), F.S.

Recreation Lands Trust Fund. The remaining revenues will be distributed in the following manner: 40.1 percent to the state's General Revenue Fund; 16.5 percent for payment to counties in proportion to the number of tons of phosphate rock produced from a phosphate rock matrix located within such county boundary; 13 percent for payment to counties that have been designated a Rural Area of Critical Economic Concern pursuant to s. 288.0656, F.S., in proportion to the number of tons of phosphate rock matrix located within such county boundary; 9.3 percent to the Phosphate Research Trust Fund; 10.7 percent to the Minerals Trust Fund; and 10.4 percent to the Nonmandatory Land Reclamation Trust Fund.⁶

Revenue derived from the \$1.38 per ton severance surcharge shall be deposited into the Nonmandatory Land Reclamation Trust Fund and shall be exempt from the General Revenue Service Charge provided in s. 215.20, F.S.⁷

Effective July 1st of the fiscal year after the surcharge revenues equal \$60 mllion, the proceeds from the severance taxes, interest, and penalties shall be distributed in the following manner: 25.5 percent to the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund; 37 percent to the state's General Revenue Fund; 13.6 percent for payment to counties in proportion to the number of tons of phosphate rock produced from a phosphate rock matrix located within such county boundary; 10.7 percent for payment to s. 288.0656, F.S., in proportion to the number of tons of phosphate rock phosphate rock matrix located within such county boundary; 6.6 percent to the Nonmandatory Land Reclamation Trust Fund; and 6.6 percent to the Phosphate Research Trust Fund.⁸

Authorized Uses

For taxes received by counties pursuant to s. 211.3103(2)(b)2. and (11)(e)3., F.S., the proceeds shall be used only for phosphate-related expenses. The term *phosphate-related expenses* means those expenses that provide for infrastructure or services in support of the phosphate industry, reclamation or restoration of phosphate lands, community infrastructure on such reclaimed lands, and similar expenses directly related to support of the industry.⁹

For taxes received by counties that have been designated a Rural Area of Critical Economic Concern pursuant to s. 211.3103(2)(b)3. and (11)(e)4., F.S., the proceeds shall be used for planning, preparing, and financing of infrastructure projects for job creation and capital investment, especially those related to industrial and commercial sites; maximizing the use of federal, local, and private resources, including, but not limited to, those available under the Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program; and projects that improve inadequate infrastructure that has

^{6.} Section 211.3103(2), F.S.

^{7.} Section 211.3103(11)(a), F.S.

^{8.} Section 211.3103(11)(e), F.S.

^{9.} Section 211.3103(11)(f), F.S.

resulted in regulatory action that prohibits economic or community growth, if such projects are related to specific job creation or job retention opportunities.¹⁰

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a few opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹¹ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	Subject
74-310	Solid minerals severance tax
79-05	Levy on irreplaceable minerals

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Prior Years' Revenues

A summary of prior years' distributions are available via the LCIR's website.¹²

^{10.} Section 211.3104(4), F.S.

^{11.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

^{12.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/datamtor.cfm

This page was intentionally left blank.

State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program

Sections 420.907-.9079, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

The State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) Program was created for the purpose of providing funds to counties and eligible municipalities as an incentive for the creation of local housing partnerships, to expand production and preservation of affordable housing, to further the housing element of local government comprehensive plans specific to affordable housing, and to increase housing-related employment. Portions of the documentary stamp tax are transferred into the Local Government Housing Trust Fund for distribution to eligible county and municipal governments to fund the implementation of local housing assistance plans.

General Law Amendments

Chapter 2009-96, L.O.F., (CS/CS/SB 360) revises certain definitions and provides that eligible housing for the SHIP Program includes manufactured housing. Local governments are authorized to use SHIP dollars to provide a one-time relocation grant of up to \$5,000 to tenants of rental properties who are evicted because the property has gone into foreclosure without the tenant's knowledge. With respect to local housing distributions, the legislation authorizes the Florida Housing Finance Corporation to distribute funds on a quarterly or more frequent basis, subject to the availability of funds. The Corporation may withhold up to \$5 million in funds distributed from the Local Government Housing Trust Fund to provide funding to counties and municipalities to purchase properties subject to a SHIP lien on which foreclosure proceedings have been instituted. Additionally, the Corporation may withhold an additional \$5 million to provide funding to counties and municipalities in a state of emergency. No more than 20 percent of SHIP funds provided to counties and eligible municipalities may be used for manufactured housing. These changes became effective on June 1, 2009.

Eligibility Requirements

A county or eligible municipality, as defined in s. 420.9071(9), F.S., must satisfy a number of requirements in order to become eligible to receive program funding.¹

Administrative Procedures

A portion of the documentary stamp tax revenues as provided in s. 201.15, F.S., monies received from any other source for the purposes of this program, and all proceeds derived from the investment of such monies are deposited into the Local Government Housing Trust Fund. The Florida Housing

^{1.} Section 420.9072(2)(a), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

Finance Corporation (FHFC), on behalf of the Department of Community Affairs, shall administer this trust fund for the purpose of implementing this program.²

After the distributions specified in s. 201.15(1)-(8), F.S., the lesser of 7.53 percent of remaining documentary stamp taxes or \$107 million in each fiscal year shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Housing Trust Fund. Half of that amount shall be paid to the credit of the Local Government Housing Trust Fund.³

After the distributions specified in s. 201.15(1)-(9), F.S., the lesser of 8.66 percent of remaining documentary stamp taxes or \$136 million in each fiscal year shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Housing Trust Fund. Of that amount, 87.5 percent shall be paid to the credit of the Local Government Housing Trust Fund.⁴

A county or eligible municipality seeking approval to receive its share of the local housing distribution must adopt an ordinance containing specified provisions.⁵ Additional procedures exist regarding the local government's submission of its local housing assistance plan.⁶

Distribution of Proceeds

Monies in the Local Government Housing Trust Fund shall be distributed by the FHFC to each approved county and eligible municipality within the county as provided in s. 420.9073, F.S. Distributions shall be allocated to the participating county and to each eligible municipality within the county according to an interlocal agreement between the county and eligible municipality. If no interlocal agreement exists, the allocation is made according to population. The portion for each eligible municipality is computed by multiplying the total monies earmarked for a county by a fraction; the numerator is the population of the eligible municipality, and the denominator is the county's total population. The remaining proceeds shall be distributed to the county.⁷

Local housing distributions shall be disbursed on a quarterly or more frequent basis, subject to the availability of funds.⁸ Each county's share of the funds to be distributed from the portion of funds received pursuant to s. 201.15(9), F.S., shall be calculated for each fiscal year pursuant to the procedure specified in s. 420.9073, F.S.

5. Section 420.9072(2)(b), F.S.

^{2.} Section 420.9079, F.S.

^{3.} Section 201.15(9), F.S.

^{4.} Section 201.15(10), F.S.

^{6.} Section 420.9072(3), F.S.

^{7.} Section 420.9072(4), F.S.

^{8.} Section 420.9073(1), F.S.

Authorized Uses

A county or eligible municipality must expend its portion of the local housing distribution only to implement a local housing assistance plan or as provided in s. 420.9072(7)(b), F.S., until July 1, 2010. Proceeds may not be expended for the purpose of providing rent subsidies; however, this does not prohibit the use of the funds for security and utility deposit assistance.⁹ Additionally, funds may not be pledged to pay the debt service on any bonds.¹⁰

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued an opinion relevant to this revenue source. The full text of the opinion is available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹¹ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

<u>Opinion #</u>	<u>Subject</u>
2008-66	Sunshine Law, community land trust

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

^{9.} Section 420.9072(7), F.S.

^{10.} Section 420.9072(8), F.S.

^{11.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

This page was intentionally left blank.

Vessel Registration Fees

Sections 328.66 and 328.72, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Vessel owners are required to pay annually a state registration fee, and the fee amount varies by vessel class. A portion of the state fee, derived from recreational vessels only, is distributed to county governments for expenditure on a variety of recreational boating-related purposes.

In addition, any county government may impose an annual registration fee on vessels registered, operated, used, or stored on the water of this state within its jurisdiction. This optional registration fee shall be 50 percent of the applicable state registration fee. A municipality that was imposing a registration fee before April 1, 1984, may continue to levy such fee. Monies received from the fee shall be expended for the patrol, regulation, and maintenance of lakes, rivers, and waters as well as for other boating-related activities of such municipality or county.

General Law Amendments

Chapter 2009-86, L.O.F., (CS/CS/HB 1423) authorizes a county government to impose the optional registration fee on vessels used on the waters of this state within its jurisdiction. This change becomes effective October 1, 2009.

<u>Eligibility Requirements</u>

All counties are eligible to impose the optional fee subject to an ordinance adopted by the governing body. Additionally, a municipality that was imposing a registration fee before April 1, 1984, is permitted to continue levying its fee.

Administrative Procedures

County tax collectors collect both the state fees and county optional fees, if applicable.¹ The amount of the state fee varies by vessel class for each 12 month period registered according to the following schedule.² The county portion of the state fee, which is derived from recreational vessels only, is noted as well.

- 1. Class A-1 (less than 12 feet in length; and all canoes to which propulsion motors have been attached, regardless of length): The state fee is \$5.50 with no distribution to the county.
- 2. Class A-2 (12 feet or more and less than 16 feet in length): The state fee is \$16.25 of which \$2.85 is distributed to the county.

^{1.} Section 328.73(1), F.S.

^{2.} Section 328.72(1)(a), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

- 3. Class 1 (16 feet or more and less than 26 feet in length): The state fee is \$28.75 of which \$8.85 is distributed to the county.
- 4. Class 2 (26 feet or more and less than 40 feet in length): The state fee is \$78.25 of which \$32.85 is distributed to the county.
- 5. Class 3 (40 feet or more and less than 65 feet in length): The state fee is \$127.75 of which \$56.85 is distributed to the county.
- 6. Class 4 (65 feet or more and less than 110 feet in length): The state fee is \$152.75 of which \$68.85 is distributed to the county.
- 7. Class 5 (110 feet or more in length): The state fee is \$189.75 of which \$86.85 is distributed to the county.
- 8. Dealer Registration Certificate: The state fee is \$25.50 with no distribution to the county.

If a county government imposes the optional fee on vessels registered, operated, used, or stored on the waters of this state within its jurisdiction, the fee shall be 50 percent of the applicable state fee.

Beginning in 2013 and every 5 years thereafter, the state registration fees shall be adjusted by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers since the fees were last adjusted, unless otherwise provided by general law. By February 1 of each year in which an adjustment is scheduled to occur, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall submit a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives detailing how the increase in vessel registration fees will be used within the agency. The state fee increases shall take effect July 1 of each adjustment year.³

Distribution of Proceeds

The county portion of the state fee shall be distributed by the tax collector to the board of county commissioners.⁴ The county shall retain the optional fee proceeds, less the first dollar of each registration fee, which shall be remitted to the State for deposit in the Save the Manatee Trust Fund. ⁵ Any county that imposes the optional fee may establish, by interlocal agreement with one or more municipalities located in the county, a distribution formula for dividing the proceeds or for the use of the funds for boating-related projects located within the county and/or municipality or municipalities.⁶

Authorized Uses

The portion of the state fees returned to county governments are for the sole purposes of providing recreational channel marking and other uniform waterway markers, public boat ramps, lifts, and hoists, marine railways, and other public launching facilities, derelict vessel removal, and removal of

^{3.} Section 328.72(1)(b), F.S.

^{4.} Section 328.72(15), F.S.

^{5.} Section 328.66(1), F.S.

^{6.} Section 328.66(2), F.S.

vessels and floating structures deemed a hazard to public safety and health for failure to comply with s. 327.53, F.S.⁷

County governments shall demonstrate through an annual detailed accounting report that their portion of the state fees were spent as provided, and such report shall be provided to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission no later than November 1st of each year. If a county's report has not been provided to the Commission by January 1st of the year following the November 1st deadline, the tax collector shall not distribute the designated monies to the board of county commissioners for the next calendar year but shall remit the monies to the State for deposit into the Marine Resources Conservation Trust Fund. If the county complies with the reporting requirement within the calendar year, the monies shall be returned to the county. If not, the monies shall remain in the Trust Fund and may be appropriated for specified purposes.

The optional fee proceeds shall be expended for the patrol, regulation, and maintenance of the lakes, rivers, and waters and for other boating-related activities of such county or municipality.⁸

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued an opinion relevant to this revenue source. The full text of this opinion is available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.⁹

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
90-60	Municipality's regulation of resident vessels
92-88	Operation of commercial mullet vessels
2005-51	Boats, exemption for non-motored powered boats

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinion in its entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

^{7.} Section 328.72(15), F.S.

^{8.} Section 328.66(1), F.S.

^{9.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

This page was intentionally left blank.

Communications Services Tax

Chapter 202, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

The Communications Services Tax Simplification Law was enacted to restructure taxes on telecommunications, cable, direct-to-home satellite, and related services that existed prior to October 1, 2001.¹ The definition of communications services encompasses voice, data, audio, video, or any other information or signals, including cable services that are transmitted by any medium. The law replaced and consolidated seven different state and local taxes or fees with a single tax comprised of two components: a state communications services tax and a local communications services tax. The tax is imposed on retail sales of communications services which originate and terminate in the state, or originate or terminate in the state and are billed to an address within the state. Tax proceeds are transferred to county and municipal governments, the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund, and the state's General Revenue Fund.

State Communications Services Tax

The state communications services tax consists of two components: a state tax and a gross receipts tax. A state tax is imposed on the retail sale of communications services at the rate of 6.8 percent while the retail sale of any direct-to-home satellite service received in this state is taxed at the rate of 10.8 percent.² The second component is the gross receipts tax of 2.37 percent that is applied to communications services, which includes direct-to-home satellite service.³

Consequently, local, long distance, or toll telephone; mobile communications; private line; pager and beeper; telephone charges made by a hotel or motel; fax; telex, telegram, and teletype services; and cable services are taxed at the state rate of 6.8 percent plus the 2.37 percent gross receipt rate for a total of 9.17 percent. Direct-to-home satellite service is taxed at the state rate of 10.8 percent plus the gross receipts rate of 2.37 percent for a total of 13.17 percent.

Local Communications Services Tax

A county or municipality may, by ordinance, levy a local communications services tax.⁴ The local tax rates vary, depending on the type of local government. For municipalities and charter counties that have not chosen to levy permit fees, the tax may be levied at a rate up to 5.1 percent. For municipalities and charter counties that have chosen to levy permit fees, the tax may be levied at a rate up to 4.98 percent. Non-charter counties may levy the tax at a rate of up to 1.6 percent. These

^{1.} Refer to the Department of Revenue's <u>Communications Services Tax: An Overview of Florida's Tax Restructuring</u> (http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/taxes/pdf/Cst_ovr.pdf) for a more detailed explanation of the 2001 tax law changes.

^{2.} Section 202.12(1), F.S.

^{3.} Section 203.01(1)(b), F.S.

^{4.} Section 202.19(1), F.S.

maximum rates do not include add-ons of up to 0.12 percent for municipalities and charter counties or up to 0.24 percent for non-charter counties that have elected not to require and collect permit fees authorized pursuant to s. 337.401, F.S., nor do they supersede conversion or emergency rates authorized by s. 202.20, F.S., which are in excess of these maximum rates.⁵ In addition to the local communications services taxes, any local option sales tax that a county or school board has levied pursuant to s. 212.055, F.S., is imposed as a local communications services tax, and the rate shall be determined in accordance with s. 202.20(3), F.S.⁶

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

County and municipal governments receive proceeds of the state communications services tax via the County Revenue Sharing Program, Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Program, and Municipal Revenue Sharing Program. Counties, municipalities, and school boards may be eligible to receive proceeds of the local communications services tax.

Administrative Procedures

The communications services taxes, as imposed pursuant to Chapters 202 and 203, F.S., (i.e., the gross receipts tax on communications services) shall be paid by the purchaser and shall be collected from the purchaser by the dealer of such services. Each dealer who makes retail sales of communications services shall add the amount of applicable taxes to the price of services sold and shall state the taxes separately from the price of services on all invoices.⁷

The Department of Revenue (DOR) administers the statewide collection of both the state and local components of the communications service tax. Dealers who collect local communications services tax must notify the DOR of the method employed to accurately assign addresses to the appropriate taxing jurisdiction. The DOR maintains a database that provides the local taxing jurisdiction for all addresses in Florida. The database contains county and municipal names for every address and is based on information provided by the local taxing jurisdiction and updated at least once every six months.⁸

The amount of revenue collected is dependent on the jurisdiction's local communications services tax rate. A county government's local communications services tax is charged to those billable

^{5.} Section 202.19(2), F.S.

^{6.} Section 202.19(5), F.S.

^{7.} Section 202.16, F.S.

^{8.} Section 202.22, F.S.

customers residing within the unincorporated area. A municipal government's local communications services tax is charged to those billable customers residing within the incorporated area.

The proceeds of each local communications services tax levied by a county or municipality, less the DOR's costs of administration, shall be transferred to the Local Communications Services Tax Clearing Trust Fund for distribution to counties and municipalities. The amount deducted for administrative costs may not exceed 1 percent of the total revenue generated for all taxing jurisdictions, and the total administrative costs shall be prorated among those taxing jurisdictions on the basis of the amount collected for a particular jurisdiction relative to the amount collected for all such jurisdictions.⁹

Any adoption, repeal, or change in the rate of a local communications services tax imposed under s. 202.19, F.S., is effective with respect to taxable services included on bills that are dated on or after the January 1st subsequent to such adoption, repeal, or change. The local government must notify the DOR of the adoption, repeal, or change by September 1st which immediately precedes the January 1st effective date.¹⁰

Distribution of Proceeds

State Communications Services Tax

As previously mentioned, the state communications services tax consists of the components: a 6.8 percent tax on communications services, a 10.8 percent tax on direct-to-home satellite service, and a 2.37 gross receipts tax on communications services, which includes direct-to-home satellite service. The proceeds derived from the 2.37 percent gross receipts tax on communications services, including direct-to-home satellite service, are transferred to the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund, which serves as a funding source for public school capital construction. The proceeds derived from the 6.8 percent state tax on communications services, except direct-to-home satellite service, are distributed by the same formula used for distribution of the state sales and use tax, as prescribed in s. 212.20(6), F.S., which directs portions of the available proceeds to the County Revenue Sharing Program, Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Program, and Municipal Revenue Sharing Program via their separate trust funds.¹¹

The proceeds derived from the 10.8 percent state tax on direct-to-home satellite service are distributed pursuant to s. 202.18(2), F.S.¹² This provision specifies that 63 percent of the proceeds are distributed by the state sales and use tax distribution formula prescribed in s. 212.20(6), F.S., with an adjustment to s. 212.20(6)(d), F.S. The remaining 37 percent of the proceeds are transferred to the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund with 70 percent allocated in the

^{9.} Section 202.18(3), F.S.

^{10.} Section 202.21, F.S.

^{11.} Section 202.18(1), F.S.

^{12.} Section 202.12(1)(b), F.S.

same proportion as the ordinary distribution under s. 218.61, F.S., and the emergency distribution under s. 218.65, F.S., in the prior state fiscal year, and 30 percent shall be allocated pursuant to the distribution for fiscally constrained counties under s. 218.67, F.S.

Local Communications Services Tax

The amount of tax revenues available for distribution to local governments is dependent on each jurisdiction's local communications services tax rate. The tax revenues, less the DOR's administrative cost deduction, are distributed monthly to the appropriate jurisdictions. The proceeds of taxes imposed pursuant to s. 202.19(5), F.S., shall be distributed in the same manner as the local option sales taxes.¹³

Authorized Uses

The revenues derived from the local communications services tax may be used for any public purpose, including the pledge of such revenues for the repayment of current or future bonded indebtedness. Revenue raised by a tax imposed pursuant to s. 202.19(5), F.S., shall be used for the same purposes as the underlying local option sales tax imposed by the county or school board pursuant to s. 212.055, F.S.¹⁴

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued an opinion relevant to this revenue source. The full text of this opinion is available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹⁵ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinion pertaining to this revenue source.

<u>Opinion #</u>	<u>Subject</u>
2008-14	Records, lease payments as proprietary information

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinion in its entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Local Tax Rates

The DOR maintains a list of historical, current, and upcoming local tax rates.¹⁶

^{13.} Section 202.18(3), F.S.

^{14.} Section 202.19(8), F.S.

^{15.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

^{16.} http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/taxes/local_tax_rates.html

Current Year's Revenues

The table included in this section lists the estimated local communications services tax distributions for local fiscal year 2010 as calculated by the DOR. Inquiries regarding the DOR's estimates should be addressed to the Office of Tax Research at (850) 488-2900.

Fc	Forecast of Taxable Communication Services and Revenues											
		Loca	I Fiscal Y	ear	Ending Se	ptember 30, 2	201	0				
		Estimated			Base	2008						Total
	Co	mm. Services	Current		Revenue	Revenue		Per Capita	A	djustment		Revenue
Local Government		Tax Base	Tax Rate		Estimate	Sharing Pop.		onsumption	•			Estimate
ALACHUA BOCC	\$	87,342,913	6.90%	\$	6,026,661	103,817		. 841	\$	216,705	\$	6,243,366
Alachua	\$	7,709,712	5.22%	\$	402,447	8,742	\$	882	\$	23,145	\$	425,592
Archer	\$	623,189	5.22%	\$	32,530	1,225	\$	509	\$	(7,334)	\$	25,196
Gainesville	\$	100,321,766	5.57%	\$	5,587,922	123,965	\$	809	\$	(475,558)	\$	5,112,364
Hawthorne	\$	857,525	5.22%	\$	44,763	1,436	\$	597	\$	(2,087)	\$	42,676
High Springs	\$	3,652,027	5.22%	\$	190,636	4,855	\$	752	\$	5,218	\$	195,854
LaCrosse	\$	194,661	3.42%	\$	6,657	202	\$	964	\$	908	\$	7,565
Micanopy	\$	605,978	5.10%	\$	30,905	636	\$	953	\$	1,579	\$	32,484
Newberry	\$	3,459,235	4.20%	\$	145,288	4,914	\$	704	\$	2,316	\$	147,604
Waldo	\$	309,392	5.22%	\$	16,150	836	\$	370	\$	(35)	\$	16,115
BAKER BOCC	\$	9,876,475	1.84%	\$	181,727	17,500	\$	564	\$	765	\$	182,492
Glen Saint Mary	\$	378,508	5.30%	\$	20,061	429	\$	882	\$	3	\$	20,064
Macclenny	\$	5,005,843	6.02%	\$	301,352	5,897	\$	849	\$	1,174	\$	302,526
BAY BOCC	\$	59,614,484	1.84%	\$	1,096,907	71,245	\$	837	\$	60,456	\$	1,157,363
Callaway	\$	8,449,117	5.22%	\$	441,044	14,656	\$	576	\$	8,262	\$	449,306
Cedar Grove		Th	e Town of Ce	edar	Grove dissol	ved in 2008. Con	seq	uently, there is	s no	distribution.		
Lynn Haven	\$	15,355,650	5.22%	\$	801,565	16,614	\$	924	\$	8,187	\$	809,752
Mexico Beach	\$	1,391,219	2.88%	\$	40,067	1,331	\$	1,045	\$	(6,125)	\$	33,942
Panama City	\$	40,236,361	5.22%	\$	2,100,338	37,320	\$	1,078	\$	9,533	\$	2,109,871
Panama City Beach	\$	20,350,422	5.22%	\$	1,062,292	13,453	\$	1,513	\$	16,390	\$	1,078,682
Parker	\$	2,913,245	5.22%	\$	152,071	4,650	\$	627	\$	2,504	\$	154,575
Springfield	\$	4,669,854	5.22%	\$	243,766	8,852	\$	528	\$	4,448	\$	248,214
BRADFORD BOCC	\$	7,342,819	0.64%	\$	46,994	17,090	\$	430	\$	(2,575)	\$	44,419
Brooker	\$	297,336	3.00%	\$	8,920	391	\$	760	\$	1,004	\$	9,924
Hampton	\$	113,826	2.20%	\$	2,504	468	\$	243	\$	(809)	\$	1,695
Lawtey	\$	384,292	1.10%	\$	4,227	666	\$	577	\$	8,127	\$	12,354
Starke	\$	5,977,183	5.22%	\$	312,009	6,013	\$	994	\$	13,992	\$	326,001
BREVARD BOCC	\$	170,863,644	5.22%	\$	8,919,082	211,004	\$	810	\$	(645,318)	\$	8,273,764
Cape Canaveral	\$	10,684,413	5.22%	\$	557,726	10,635	\$	1,005	\$	18,287	\$	576,013
Cocoa	\$	18,792,363	5.22%	\$	980,961	16,971	\$	1,107	\$	(4,940)	\$	976,021
Cocoa Beach	\$	14,386,063	5.22%	\$	750,952	12,800	\$	1,124	\$	15,153	\$	766,105
Grant-Valkaria	\$	2,414,253	5.22%	\$	126,024	3,985	\$	819	\$	-	\$	126,024
Indialantic	\$	3,531,808	6.20%	\$	218,972	2,992	\$	1,180	\$	2,052	\$	221,024
Indian Harbour Beach	\$	7,861,367	5.22%	\$	410,363	8,733	\$	900	\$	10,157	\$	420,520

Fo	Forecast of Taxable Communication Services and Revenues											
		Loca	al Fiscal Y	ear	Ending Se	ptember 30, 2	201	0				
	E	Estimated			Base	2008						Total
	Con	nm. Services	Current		Revenue	Revenue		Per Capita	A	djustment		Revenue
Local Government		Tax Base	Tax Rate		Estimate	Sharing Pop.	C	onsumption		Estimates		Estimate
Malabar	\$	2,372,210	5.22%	\$	123,829	2,859	\$	830	\$	4,206	\$	128,035
Melbourne	\$	86,013,895	5.93%	\$	5,100,624	78,321	\$	1,098	\$	86,793	\$	5,187,417
Melbourne Beach	\$	2,924,164	5.22%	\$	152,641	3,309	\$	884	\$	2,741	\$	155,382
Melbourne Village	\$	990,492	5.22%	\$	51,704	729	\$	1,359	\$	2,263	\$	53,967
Palm Bay	\$	72,251,764	5.22%	\$	3,771,542	102,519	\$	705	\$	135,960	\$	3,907,502
Palm Shores	\$	838,346	4.80%	\$	40,241	968	\$	866	\$	2,209	\$	42,450
Rockledge	\$	23,185,493	5.22%	\$	1,210,283	25,670	\$	903	\$	59,943	\$	1,270,226
Satellite Beach	\$	9,486,458	5.22%	\$	495,193	10,848	\$	874	\$	23,544	\$	518,737
Titusville	\$	36,573,291	5.42%	\$	1,982,272	45,622	\$	802	\$	54,098	\$	2,036,370
West Melbourne	\$	14,810,709	5.52%	\$	817,551	16,703	\$	887	\$	51,338	\$	868,889
BROWARD BOCC	\$	44,312,251	5.22%	\$	2,313,100	11,946	\$	3,709	\$	(33,713)	\$	2,279,387
Coconut Creek	\$	45,260,709	5.22%	\$	2,362,609	48,193	\$	939	\$	103,900	\$	2,466,509
Cooper City	\$	26,166,343	4.80%	\$	1,255,984	30,047	\$	871	\$	50,268	\$	1,306,252
Coral Springs	\$	115,884,133	5.22%	\$	6,049,152	128,930	\$	899	\$	255,221	\$	6,304,373
Dania Beach	\$	28,539,713	5.32%	\$	1,518,313	28,425	\$	1,004	\$	27,312	\$	1,545,625
Davie	\$	84,994,174	5.20%	\$	4,419,697	92,201	\$	922	\$	166,555	\$	4,586,252
Deerfield Beach	\$	102,417,194	5.22%	\$	5,346,178	73,227	\$	1,399	\$	233,359	\$	5,579,537
Fort Lauderdale	\$	283,520,885	5.22%	\$	14,799,790	180,084	\$	1,574	\$	184,682	\$	14,984,472
Hallandale Beach	\$	35,713,915	5.22%	\$	1,864,266	38,232	\$	934	\$	53,737	\$	1,918,003
Hillsboro Beach	\$	1,793,518	1.20%	\$	21,522	2,224	\$	806	\$	1,540	\$	23,062
Hollywood	\$	148,617,956	5.22%	\$	7,757,857	143,172	\$	1,038	\$	306,144	\$	8,064,001
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	\$	7,251,988	5.22%	\$	378,554	5,852	\$	1,239	\$	25,373	\$	403,927
Lauderdale Lakes	\$	25,871,321	5.32%	\$	1,376,354	32,216	\$	803	\$	36,095	\$	1,412,449
Lauderhill	\$	52,861,070	5.22%	\$	2,759,348	64,635	\$	818	\$	204,308	\$	2,963,656
Lazy Lake	\$	39,191	0.60%	\$	235	41	\$	956	\$	19	\$	254
Lighthouse Point	\$	8,619,384	6.22%	\$	536,126	11,020	\$	782	\$	36,350	\$	572,476
Margate	\$	46,456,115	5.32%	\$	2,471,465	54,180	\$	857	\$	108,122	\$	2,579,587
Miramar	\$	105,505,145	5.22%	\$	5,507,369	112,666	\$	936	\$	186,667	\$	5,694,036
North Lauderdale	\$	28,419,888	5.22%	\$	1,483,518	42,287	\$	672	\$	67,867	\$	1,551,385
Oakland Park	\$	41,873,611	5.42%	\$	2,269,550	42,241	\$	991	\$	138,009	\$	2,407,559
Parkland	\$	21,549,450	5.22%	\$	1,124,881	23,835	\$	904	\$	43,316	\$	1,168,197
Pembroke Park	\$	5,807,223	5.22%	\$	303,137	6,161	\$	943	\$	10,565	\$	313,702
Pembroke Pines	\$	137,915,544	5.42%	\$	7,475,022	151,161	\$	912	\$	292,251	\$	7,767,273
Plantation	\$	105,700,296	5.22%	\$	5,517,555	85,688	\$	1,234	\$	379,962	\$	5,897,517

Forecast of Taxable Communication Services and Revenues												
		Loca	al Fiscal Ye	ear	Ending Se	ptember 30, 2	201	0				
		Estimated			Base	2008						Total
	Co	omm. Services	Current		Revenue	Revenue	F	Per Capita	A	djustment		Revenue
Local Government		Tax Base	Tax Rate		Estimate	Sharing Pop.	Co	onsumption		Estimates		Estimate
Pompano Beach	\$	100,964,246	5.22%	\$	5,270,334	99,815	\$	1,012	\$	350,290	\$	5,620,624
Sea Ranch Lakes	\$	746,424	5.22%	\$	38,963	730	\$	1,022	\$	2,168	\$	41,131
Southwest Ranches	\$	7,023,672	5.22%	\$	366,636	8,489	\$	827	\$	43,485	\$	410,121
Sunrise	\$	91,958,492	5.22%	\$	4,800,233	90,081	\$	1,021	\$	426,468	\$	5,226,701
Tamarac	\$	57,735,809	5.22%	\$	3,013,809	59,855	\$	965	\$	189,970	\$	3,203,779
West Park	\$	6,823,602	5.22%	\$	356,192	13,861	\$	492	\$	5,616	\$	361,808
Weston	\$	70,396,419	5.22%	\$	3,674,693	62,088	\$	1,134	\$	177,840	\$	3,852,533
Wilton Manors	\$	12,049,771	5.62%	\$	677,197	12,929	\$	932	\$	50,465	\$	727,662
CALHOUN BOCC	\$	3,844,896	1.84%	\$	70,746	9,853	\$	390	\$	2,857	\$	73,603
Altha	\$	348,922	5.22%	\$	18,214	568	\$	614	\$	(164)	\$	18,050
Blountstown	\$	2,238,742	5.22%	\$	116,862	2,440	\$	918	\$	2,587	\$	119,449
CHARLOTTE BOCC	\$	110,226,584	5.22%	\$	5,753,828	147,004	\$	750	\$,		5,484,671
Punta Gorda	\$	18,074,760	5.22%	\$	943,502	17,669	\$	1,023	\$	(29,267)	\$	914,235
CITRUS BOCC	\$	86,247,237	2.24%	\$	1,931,938	130,903	\$	659	\$	53,546	\$	1,985,484
Crystal River	\$	5,221,286	5.22%	\$	272,551	3,660	\$	1,427	\$	(1,363)	\$	271,188
Inverness	\$	7,355,484	5.32%	\$	391,312	7,288	\$	1,009	\$	60,868	\$	452,180
CLAY BOCC	\$	118,120,991	5.92%	\$	6,992,763	167,484	\$	705	\$	135,492	\$	7,128,255
Green Cove Springs	\$	7,168,067	5.22%	\$	374,173	6,555	\$	1,094	\$	11,377	\$	385,550
Keystone Heights	\$	1,160,800	4.00%	\$	46,432	1,409	\$	824	\$	3,949	\$	50,381
Orange Park	\$	15,165,399	5.22%	\$	791,634	9,085	\$	1,669	\$	22,424	\$	814,058
Penney Farms	\$	384,906	5.22%	\$	20,092	635	\$	606	\$	(3,578)	\$	16,514
COLLIER BOCC	\$	260,233,481	2.10%	\$	5,464,903	292,655	\$	889	\$	550,140	\$	6,015,043
Everglades	\$	725,427	3.90%	\$	28,292	648	\$	1,119	\$	(10)	\$	28,283
Marco Island	\$	18,906,121	5.22%	\$	986,900	16,856	\$	1,122	\$	(61,063)	\$	925,837
Naples	\$	51,664,502	3.30%	\$	1,704,929	22,556	\$	2,290	\$	83,079	\$	1,788,008
COLUMBIA BOCC	\$	19,553,594	1.30%	\$	254,197	50,954	\$	384	\$	7,033	\$	261,230
Fort White	\$	1,415,579	0.60%	\$	8,493	519	\$	2,728	\$	(1)	\$	8,492
Lake City	\$	19,295,088	5.22%	\$	1,007,204	10,989	\$	1,756	\$	250	\$	1,007,454
DE SOTO BOCC	\$	10,258,321	2.34%	\$	240,045	25,762	\$	398	\$	13,404	\$	253,449
Arcadia	\$	6,613,675	5.22%	\$	345,234	6,627	\$	998	\$	(920)	\$	344,314
DIXIE BOCC	\$	5,543,040	1.84%	\$	101,992	12,630	\$	439	\$	8,105	\$	110,097
Cross City	\$	1,985,178	2.50%	\$	49,629	1,745	\$	1,138	\$	4,629	\$	54,258
Horseshoe Beach	\$	140,146	6.20%	\$	8,689	309	\$	454	\$	(652)	\$	8,037
DUVAL - Jacksonville	\$	859,449,098	5.22%	\$	44,863,243	858,859	\$	1,001	\$	1,023,271	\$	45,886,514

Forecast of Taxable Communication Services and Revenues												
		Loca	al Fiscal Y	ear	Ending Se	ptember 30, 2	2010					
		Estimated			Base	2008						Total
	Co	mm. Services	Current		Revenue	Revenue	Р	er Capita	A	djustment		Revenue
Local Government		Tax Base	Tax Rate		Estimate	Sharing Pop.	Со	nsumption		Estimates		Estimate
Atlantic Beach	\$	11,611,458	5.22%	\$	606,118	13,819	\$	840	\$	13,122	\$	619,240
Baldwin	\$	1,181,226	6.22%	\$	73,472	1,605	\$	736	\$	1,250	\$	74,722
Jacksonville Beach	\$	27,188,505	5.22%	\$	1,419,240	22,749	\$	1,195	\$	17,161	\$	1,436,401
Neptune Beach	\$	7,097,112	5.22%	\$	370,469	7,377	\$	962	\$	4,655	\$	375,124
ESCAMBIA BOCC	\$	180,871,390	1.84%	\$	3,328,034	254,366	\$	711	\$	413,000	\$	3,741,034
Century	\$	1,099,099	2.10%	\$	23,081	1,644	\$	669	\$	(1,422)	\$	21,659
Pensacola	\$	77,074,045	5.22%	\$	4,023,265	54,827	\$	1,406	\$	(1,143,339)	\$	2,879,926
FLAGLER BOCC	\$	12,366,031	1.84%	\$	227,535	12,304	\$	1,005	\$	(12,847)	\$	214,688
Beverly Beach	\$	428,359	5.10%	\$	21,846	517	\$	829	\$	667	\$	22,513
Bunnell	\$	2,528,830	5.75%	\$	145,408	2,648	\$	955	\$	(4,816)	\$	140,592
Flagler Beach (part)	\$	4,974,925	5.10%	\$	253,721	5,444	\$	914	\$	3,870	\$	257,591
Marineland (part)	\$	486,334	0.40%	\$	1,945	9	\$	54,037	\$	-	\$	1,945
Palm Coast	\$	52,940,558	5.22%	\$	2,763,497	74,590	\$	710	\$	99,578	\$	2,863,075
FRANKLIN BOCC	\$	5,735,521	0.90%	\$	51,620	6,875	\$	834	\$	4,782	\$	56,402
Apalachicola	\$	2,222,863	3.60%	\$	80,023	2,480	\$	896	\$	(3,606)	\$	76,417
Carrabelle	\$	883,468	5.82%	\$	51,418	1,346	\$	656	\$	406	\$	51,824
GADSDEN BOCC	\$	15,131,962	1.84%	\$	278,428	32,024	\$	473	\$	26,594	\$	305,022
Chattahoochee	\$	1,540,206	5.22%	\$	80,399	2,309	\$	667	\$	8,071	\$	88,470
Greensboro	\$	352,818	5.12%	\$	18,064	634	\$	556	\$	437	\$	18,501
Gretna	\$	937,028	4.02%	\$	37,669	1,675	\$	559	\$	77	\$	37,746
Havana	\$	2,109,870	5.22%	\$	110,135	1,815	\$	1,162	\$	(628)	\$	109,507
Midway	\$	1,791,116	3.70%	\$	66,271	1,883	\$	951	\$	405	\$	66,676
Quincy	\$	7,848,746	5.22%	\$	409,705	6,972	\$	1,126	\$	(52,057)	\$	357,648
GILCHRIST BOCC	\$	6,607,164	1.84%	\$	121,572	13,899	\$	475	\$	12,769	\$	134,341
Bell	\$	476,195	4.50%	\$	21,429	460	\$	1,035	\$	24	\$	21,453
Fanning Springs (part)	\$	265,419	5.62%	\$	14,917	356	\$	746	\$	-	\$	14,917
Trenton	\$	1,283,946	5.22%	\$	67,022	1,722	\$	746	\$	(5,061)	\$	61,961
GLADES BOCC	\$	4,777,302	1.84%	\$	87,902	8,688	\$	550	\$	1,322	\$	89,224
Moore Haven	\$	771,243	1.20%	\$	9,255	1,655	\$	466	\$	1,003	\$	10,258
GULF BOCC	\$	5,064,431	0.54%	\$	27,348	8,305	\$	610	\$	(506)	\$	26,842
Port Saint Joe	\$	4,102,797	5.22%	\$	214,166	3,758	\$	1,092	\$	16,680	\$	230,846
Wewahitchka	\$	1,546,182	5.22%	\$	80,711	1,721	\$	898	\$	2,042	\$	82,753
HAMILTON BOCC	\$	4,292,166	0.30%	\$	12,876	8,603	\$	499	\$	778	\$	13,654
Jasper	\$	1,080,969	4.80%	\$	51,887	1,705	\$	634	\$	4,241	\$	56,128

Forecast of Taxable Communication Services and Revenues												
		Loca	al Fiscal Ye	ear	Ending Se	ptember 30, 2	2010					
		Estimated			Base	2008						Total
	Co	mm. Services	Current		Revenue	Revenue	Р	er Capita	Α	djustment		Revenue
Local Government		Tax Base	Tax Rate		Estimate	Sharing Pop.	Co	nsumption	E	Estimates		Estimate
Jennings	\$	353,890	5.10%	\$	18,048	813	\$	435	\$	7	\$	18,055
White Springs	\$	517,257	5.00%	\$	25,863	767	\$	674	\$	(402)	\$	25,461
HARDEE BOCC	\$	8,076,832	1.34%	\$	108,230	16,809	\$	481	\$	5,785	\$	114,015
Bowling Green	\$	812,110	3.32%	\$	26,962	3,072	\$	264	\$	(921)	\$	26,041
Wauchula	\$	4,011,492	5.10%	\$	204,586	4,538	\$	884	\$	(936)	\$	203,650
Zolfo Springs	\$	468,267	2.32%	\$	10,864	1,629	\$	287	\$	(1,238)	\$	9,626
HENDRY BOCC	\$	16,681,143	1.84%	\$	306,933	28,615	\$	583	\$	650	\$	307,583
Clewiston	\$	5,474,564	5.22%	\$	285,772	6,887	\$	795	\$	(20,089)	\$	265,683
La Belle	\$	5,120,280	4.22%	\$	216,076	4,564	\$	1,122	\$	(1,312)	\$	214,764
HERNANDO BOCC	\$	111,569,351	1.40%	\$	1,561,971	156,785	\$	712	\$	85,382	\$	1,647,353
Brooksville	\$	10,260,049	5.22%	\$	535,575	7,640	\$	1,343	\$	(25,202)	\$	510,373
Weeki Wachee	\$	834,997	0.10%	\$	835	7	\$	119,285	\$	(43)	\$	792
HIGHLANDS BOCC	\$	45,144,692	1.84%	\$	830,662	79,126	\$	571	\$	71,915	\$	902,577
Avon Park	\$	6,365,763	5.22%	\$	332,293	8,865	\$	718	\$	(2,015)	\$	330,278
Lake Placid	\$	3,450,129	5.22%	\$	180,097	1,780	\$	1,938	\$	(201)	\$	179,896
Sebring	\$	10,945,363	5.22%	\$	571,348	10,412	\$	1,051	\$	(21,415)	\$	549,933
HILLSBOROUGH BOCC	\$	680,285,145	4.00%	\$	27,211,406	803,208	\$	847	\$	183,586	\$	27,394,992
Plant City	\$	29,996,895	5.72%	\$	1,715,822	33,500	\$	895	\$	2,240	\$	1,718,062
Tampa	\$	554,293,443	5.22%	\$	28,934,118	338,599	\$	1,637	\$	(3,221)	\$	28,930,897
Temple Terrace	\$	30,704,123	5.40%	\$	1,658,023	23,882	\$	1,286	\$	6,170	\$	1,664,193
HOLMES BOCC	\$	5,634,743	1.84%	\$	103,679	14,175	\$	398	\$	1,677	\$	105,356
Bonifay	\$	2,444,477	5.82%	\$	142,269	2,792	\$	876	\$	68,164	\$	210,433
Esto	\$	107,438	0.80%	\$	860	379	\$	283	\$	7	\$	867
Noma	\$	83,818	0.10%	\$	84	230	\$	364	\$	8	\$	92
Ponce de Leon	\$	234,815	2.70%	\$	6,340	510	\$	460	\$	(937)	\$	5,403
Westville	\$	99,571	0.90%	\$	896	213	\$	467	\$	(11)	\$	885
INDIAN RIVER BOCC	\$	72,484,439	1.84%	\$	1,333,714	91,201	\$	795	\$	24,555	\$	1,358,269
Fellsmere	\$	2,132,215	5.22%	\$	111,302	5,108	\$	417	\$	145	\$	111,447
Indian River Shores	\$	5,212,799	2.80%	\$	145,958	3,829	\$	1,361	\$	4,217	\$	150,175
Orchid	\$	1,115,784	2.10%	\$	23,431	305	\$	3,658	\$	1,474	\$	24,905
Sebastian	\$	16,697,980	5.22%	\$	871,635	22,924	\$	728	\$	12,873	\$	884,508
Vero Beach	\$	27,265,801	5.12%	\$	1,396,009	17,889	\$	1,524	\$	(7,656)	\$	1,388,353
JACKSON BOCC	\$	17,364,839	1.84%	\$	319,513	29,635	\$	586	\$	11,832	\$	331,345
Alford	\$	238,384	1.50%	\$	3,576	494	\$	483	\$	(453)	\$	3,123

F	Forecast of Taxable Communication Services and Revenues												
		Loca	al Fiscal Y	ear	Ending Se	ptember 30, 2	201	0					
		Estimated			Base	2008						Total	
	Co	mm. Services	Current		Revenue	Revenue	F	Per Capita	A	djustment		Revenue	
Local Government		Tax Base	Tax Rate		Estimate	Sharing Pop.		onsumption		Estimates		Estimate	
Bascom	\$	71,540	1.32%	\$	944	111	\$	645	\$	(132)	\$	812	
Campbellton	\$	179,800	5.22%	\$	9,386	246	\$	731	\$	(344)	\$	9,042	
Cottondale	\$	482,876	5.22%	\$	25,206	920	\$	525	\$	(1,941)	\$	23,265	
Graceville	\$	1,943,511	5.22%	\$	101,451	2,517	\$	772	\$	1,660	\$	103,111	
Grand Ridge	\$	570,313	5.22%	\$	29,770	940	\$	607	\$	(3,793)	\$	25,977	
Greenwood	\$	407,168	5.22%	\$	21,254	778	\$	523	\$	3,699	\$	24,953	
Jacob City	\$	-	0.00%	\$	-	299	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Malone	\$	547,364	5.22%	\$	28,572	772	\$	709	\$	884	\$	29,456	
Marianna	\$	5,637,798	5.22%	\$	294,293	6,271	\$	899	\$	(10,624)	\$	283,669	
Sneads	\$	1,286,079	3.30%	\$	42,441	1,986	\$	648	\$	12,877	\$	55,318	
JEFFERSON BOCC	\$	6,945,361	1.14%	\$	79,177	10,894	\$	638	\$	4,472	\$	83,649	
Monticello	\$	3,179,891	4.50%	\$	143,095	2,508	\$	1,268	\$	13,179	\$	156,274	
LAFAYETTE BOCC	\$	1,990,591	1.84%	\$	36,627	5,559	\$	358	\$	5,428	\$	42,055	
Мауо	\$	801,245	2.00%	\$	16,025	1,000	\$	801	\$	737	\$	16,762	
LAKE BOCC	\$	112,155,599	1.94%	\$	2,175,819	155,922	\$	719	\$	145,797	\$	2,321,616	
Astatula	\$	762,331	4.40%	\$	33,543	1,643	\$	464	\$	(2,830)	\$	30,713	
Clermont	\$	24,918,964	5.22%	\$	1,300,770	23,476	\$	1,061	\$	(50,062)	\$	1,250,708	
Eustis	\$	14,360,744	5.22%	\$	749,631	18,375	\$	782	\$	(120,539)	\$	629,092	
Fruitland Park	\$	3,105,712	5.22%	\$	162,118	3,902	\$	796	\$	1,068	\$	163,186	
Groveland	\$	5,204,376	5.22%	\$	271,668	7,207	\$	722	\$	(31,698)	\$	239,970	
Howey-in-the-Hills	\$	1,084,775	5.22%	\$	56,625	1,215	\$	893	\$	(2)	\$	56,623	
Lady Lake	\$	16,402,160	5.22%	\$	856,193	13,117	\$	1,250	\$	(49,173)	\$	807,020	
Leesburg	\$	21,345,047	5.22%	\$	1,114,211	20,093	\$	1,062	\$	3,101	\$	1,117,312	
Mascotte	\$	2,698,372	5.22%	\$	140,855	4,516	\$	598	\$	(4,757)	\$	136,098	
Minneola	\$	6,712,499	5.22%	\$	350,392	9,044	\$	742	\$	(15,752)	\$	334,640	
Montverde	\$	1,174,607	5.10%	\$	59,905	1,196	\$	982	\$	(22)	\$	59,883	
Mount Dora	\$	11,192,795	5.22%	\$	584,264	11,290	\$	991	\$	716	\$	584,980	
Tavares	\$	9,870,912	5.32%	\$	525,133	13,344	\$	740	\$	4,819	\$	529,952	
Umatilla	\$	2,192,269	5.22%	\$	114,436	2,940	\$	746	\$	(29,953)	\$	84,483	
LEE BOCC	\$	288,464,887	3.61%	\$	10,413,582	328,979	\$	877	\$	258,325	\$	10,671,907	
Bonita Springs	\$	35,862,401	1.82%	\$	652,696	46,675	\$	768	\$	152,598	\$	805,294	
Cape Coral	\$	117,818,747	4.12%	\$	4,854,132	165,745	\$	711	\$	19,699	\$	4,873,831	
Fort Myers	\$	78,192,884	5.22%	\$	4,081,669	68,594	\$	1,140	\$	90,447	\$	4,172,116	
Fort Myers Beach	\$	12,491,421	5.22%	\$	652,052	6,928	\$	1,803	\$	4,775	\$	656,827	

Fc	Forecast of Taxable Communication Services and Revenues															
		Loca	al Fiscal Y	ear	Ending Se	ptember 30, 2	201	D								
		Estimated			Base	2008						Total				
	Co	mm. Services	Current		Revenue	Revenue	F	Per Capita	A	djustment		Revenue				
Local Government		Tax Base	Tax Rate		Estimate	Sharing Pop.	Co	nsumption	E	Estimates		Estimates		Estimates		Estimate
Sanibel	\$	11,021,289	5.22%	\$	575,311	6,374	\$	1,729	\$	3,377	\$	578,688				
LEON BOCC	\$	74,236,263	5.22%	\$	3,875,133	96,944	\$	766	\$	447,927	\$	4,323,060				
Tallahassee	\$	166,271,226	6.10%	\$	10,142,545	176,167	\$	944	\$	(374,888)	\$	9,767,657				
LEVY BOCC	\$	15,987,708	1.84%	\$	294,174	30,395	\$	526	\$	12,802	\$	306,976				
Bronson	\$	815,928	2.50%	\$	20,398	1,159	\$	704	\$	(78)	\$	20,320				
Cedar Key	\$	722,434	2.10%	\$	15,171	928	\$	778	\$	(30)	\$	15,141				
Chiefland	\$	2,607,057	5.22%	\$	136,088	2,265	\$	1,151	\$	286	\$	136,374				
Fanning Springs (part)	\$	139,127	5.62%	\$	7,819	607	\$	229	\$	-	\$	7,819				
Inglis	\$	980,091	5.22%	\$	51,161	1,724	\$	568	\$	46	\$	51,207				
Otter Creek	\$	84,461	0.70%	\$	591	147	\$	575	\$	26	\$	617				
Williston	\$	2,104,988	5.22%	\$	109,880	2,577	\$	817	\$	(3,033)	\$	106,847				
Yankeetown	\$	454,924	5.72%	\$	26,022	760	\$	599	\$	(75)	\$	25,947				
LIBERTY BOCC	\$	2,874,695	0.60%	\$	17,248	5,675	\$	507	\$	3,733	\$	20,981				
Bristol	\$	649,819	5.22%	\$	33,921	897	\$	724	\$	(5,302)	\$	28,619				
MADISON BOCC	\$	7,728,136	1.84%	\$	142,198	14,206	\$	544	\$	14,969	\$	157,167				
Greenville	\$	347,157	4.62%	\$	16,039	813	\$	427	\$	(2,647)	\$	13,392				
Lee	\$	146,288	5.22%	\$	7,636	416	\$	352	\$	4,875	\$	12,511				
Madison	\$	3,524,133	5.22%	\$	183,960	3,085	\$	1,142	\$	55,948	\$	239,908				
MANATEE BOCC	\$	193,449,865	1.84%	\$	3,559,478	237,747	\$	814	\$	142,651	\$	3,702,129				
Anna Maria	\$	2,056,928	5.22%	\$	107,372	1,875	\$	1,097	\$	183	\$	107,555				
Bradenton	\$	50,128,531	5.72%	\$	2,867,352	54,090	\$	927	\$	(16,409)	\$	2,850,943				
Bradenton Beach	\$	1,870,810	5.72%	\$	107,010	1,541	\$	1,214	\$	(3,264)	\$	103,746				
Holmes Beach	\$	5,173,245	5.22%	\$	270,043	5,107	\$	1,013	\$	(6,291)	\$	263,752				
Longboat Key (part)	\$	4,162,286	5.22%	\$	217,271	2,616	\$	1,591	\$	6,155	\$	223,426				
Palmetto	\$	10,957,479	5.42%	\$	593,895	14,434	\$	759	\$	(3,216)	\$	590,679				
MARION BOCC	\$	175,266,486	1.74%	\$	3,040,874	263,934	\$	664	\$	375,828	\$	3,416,702				
Belleview	\$	4,464,872	5.12%	\$	228,601	4,034	\$	1,107	\$	(71)	\$	228,530				
Dunnellon	\$	2,448,681	5.22%	\$	127,821	2,033	\$	1,204	\$	809	\$	128,630				
McIntosh	\$	449,678	1.30%	\$	5,846	448	\$	1,004	\$	(6)	\$	5,840				
Ocala	\$	72,562,405	5.22%	\$	3,787,758	54,268	\$	1,337	\$	282,359	\$	4,070,117				
Reddick	\$	252,549	1.30%	\$	3,283	520	\$	486	\$	(505)	\$	2,779				
MARTIN BOCC	\$	110,975,796	1.84%	\$	2,041,955	122,894	\$	903	\$	122,658	\$	2,164,613				
Jupiter Island	\$	1,381,028	5.22%	\$	72,090	675	\$	2,046	\$	7,306	\$	79,396				
Ocean Breeze Park	\$	407,168	2.20%	\$	8,958	411	\$	991	\$	81	\$	9,039				

Forecast of Taxable Communication Services and Revenues												
		Loca	al Fiscal Ye	ear	Ending Se	ptember 30, 2	201	0				
		Estimated			Base	2008						Total
	Co	mm. Services	Current		Revenue	Revenue	F	Per Capita	A	djustment		Revenue
Local Government		Tax Base	Tax Rate		Estimate	Sharing Pop.	Co	onsumption	Estimates			Estimate
Sewall's Point	\$	2,442,546	3.12%	\$	76,207	2,000	\$	1,221	\$	5,566	\$	81,773
Stuart	\$	25,033,527	5.22%	\$	1,306,750	16,554	\$	1,512	\$	2,237	\$	1,308,987
MIAMI-DADE BOCC	\$	922,349,115	5.22%	\$	48,146,624	1,081,014		853	\$	(3,827,691)	\$	44,318,933
Aventura	\$	49,028,160	5.20%	\$	2,549,464	31,044	\$	1,579	\$	88,608	\$	2,638,072
Bal Harbour	\$	5,729,097	5.22%	\$	299,059	3,299	\$	1,737	\$	12,208	\$	311,267
Bay Harbor Islands	\$	6,822,473	5.22%	\$	356,133	5,135	\$	1,329	\$	17,553	\$	373,686
Biscayne Park	\$	2,774,843	5.22%	\$	144,847	3,272	\$	848	\$	4,475	\$	149,322
Coral Gables	\$	86,691,210	5.22%	\$	4,525,281	45,798	\$	1,893	\$	283,470	\$	4,808,751
Cutler Bay	\$	21,776,282	5.22%	\$	1,136,722	41,579	\$	524	\$	-	\$	1,136,722
Doral	\$	84,546,019	5.22%	\$	4,413,302	34,322	\$	2,463	\$	85,682	\$	4,498,984
El Portal	\$	1,842,828	5.60%	\$	103,198	2,502	\$	737	\$	437	\$	103,635
Florida City	\$	5,602,641	5.42%	\$	303,663	10,193	\$	550	\$	(1,501)	\$	302,162
Golden Beach	\$	1,262,784	2.12%	\$	26,771	947	\$	1,333	\$	1,725	\$	28,496
Hialeah	\$	164,208,708	5.87%	\$	9,639,051	228,157	\$	720	\$	622,789	\$	10,261,840
Hialeah Gardens	\$	14,314,114	5.22%	\$	747,197	20,939	\$	684	\$	52,978	\$	800,175
Homestead	\$	33,163,648	5.42%	\$	1,797,470	59,397	\$	558	\$	60,871	\$	1,858,341
Indian Creek	\$	227,417	0.70%	\$	1,592	58	\$	3,921	\$	(108)	\$	1,484
Islandia	\$	-	0.00%	\$	-	6	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Key Biscayne	\$	18,879,510	5.22%	\$	985,510	11,555	\$	1,634	\$	50,163	\$	1,035,673
Medley	\$	12,092,452	6.22%	\$	752,151	1,126	\$	10,739	\$	25,434	\$	777,585
Miami	\$	663,867,793	5.22%	\$	34,653,899	403,512	\$	1,645	\$	418,290	\$	35,072,189
Miami Beach	\$	123,491,633	5.22%	\$	6,446,263	94,040	\$	1,313	\$	303,939	\$	6,750,202
Miami Gardens	\$	74,841,282	5.22%	\$	3,906,715	111,171	\$	673	\$	12,644	\$	3,919,359
Miami Lakes	\$	28,809,723	5.22%	\$	1,503,868	27,019	\$	1,066	\$	91,231	\$	1,595,099
Miami Shores	\$	12,556,464	5.72%	\$	718,230	10,654	\$	1,179	\$	27,889	\$	746,119
Miami Springs	\$	14,850,032	5.22%	\$	775,172	13,557	\$	1,095	\$	40,393	\$	815,565
North Bay	\$	6,178,970	4.90%	\$	302,770	6,814	\$	907	\$	16,955	\$	319,725
North Miami	\$	41,820,690	5.22%	\$	2,183,040	59,688	\$	701	\$	90,705	\$	2,273,745
North Miami Beach	\$	43,919,242	5.22%	\$	2,292,584	40,879	\$	1,074	\$	90,723	\$	2,383,307
Opa-locka	\$	12,536,656	5.22%	\$	654,413	15,146	\$	828	\$	19,244	\$	673,657
Palmetto Bay	\$	22,685,214	5.22%	\$	1,184,168	25,170	\$	901	\$	4,966	\$	1,189,134
Pinecrest	\$	19,688,758	5.52%	\$	1,086,819	19,454	\$	1,012	\$	70,885	\$	1,157,704
South Miami	\$	14,442,429	5.22%	\$	753,895	11,183	\$	1,291	\$	39,473	\$	793,368
Sunny Isles Beach	\$	19,615,853	5.22%	\$	1,023,948	20,171	\$	972	\$	20,457	\$	1,044,405

Forecast of Taxable Communication Services and Revenues												
		Loca	al Fiscal Ye	ear	Ending Se	ptember 30, 2	201	0				
		Estimated			Base	2008						Total
	Co	omm. Services	Current		Revenue	Revenue	F	Per Capita	A	djustment		Revenue
Local Government		Tax Base	Tax Rate		Estimate	Sharing Pop.	Co	onsumption	E	Estimates		Estimate
Surfside	\$	6,204,835	5.22%	\$	323,892	5,789	\$	1,072	\$	16,836	\$	340,728
Sweetwater	\$	8,329,656	5.22%	\$	434,808	14,251	\$	584	\$	41,987	\$	476,795
Virginia Gardens	\$	2,337,084	5.22%	\$	121,996	2,298	\$	1,017	\$	7,317	\$	129,313
West Miami	\$	6,184,838	4.40%	\$	272,133	5,690	\$	1,087	\$	10,597	\$	282,730
MONROE BOCC	\$	45,546,409	1.64%	\$	746,961	34,724	\$	1,312	\$	2,611	\$	749,572
Islamorada	\$	6,527,864	5.22%	\$	340,755	7,113	\$	918	\$	5,832	\$	346,587
Key Colony Beach	\$	1,227,633	5.10%	\$	62,609	854	\$	1,438	\$	94	\$	62,703
Key West	\$	33,156,542	5.22%	\$	1,730,771	23,019	\$	1,440	\$	36,599	\$	1,767,370
Layton	\$	-	0.00%	\$	-	205	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Marathon	\$	11,712,018	5.22%	\$	611,367	10,097	\$	1,160	\$	10,297	\$	621,664
NASSAU BOCC	\$	41,103,855	1.84%	\$	756,311	55,842	\$	736	\$	17,552	\$	773,863
Callahan	\$	1,822,992	4.50%	\$	82,035	1,105	\$	1,650	\$	762	\$	82,797
Fernandina Beach	\$	14,423,156	5.12%	\$	738,466	11,907	\$	1,211	\$	2,480	\$	740,946
Hilliard	\$	1,947,449	5.22%	\$	101,657	2,947	\$	661	\$	3,304	\$	104,961
OKALOOSA BOCC	\$	103,632,144	2.30%	\$	2,383,539	116,020	\$	893	\$	1,122,464	\$	3,506,003
Cinco Bayou	\$	608,977	5.12%	\$	31,180	374	\$	1,628	\$	8,816	\$	39,996
Crestview	\$	17,643,881	5.22%	\$	921,011	21,192	\$	833	\$	228,679	\$	1,149,690
Destin	\$	22,571,463	5.22%	\$	1,178,230	12,225	\$	1,846	\$	29,952	\$	1,208,182
Fort Walton Beach	\$	27,005,730	5.62%	\$	1,517,722	20,918	\$	1,291	\$	(11,936)	\$	1,505,786
Laurel Hill	\$	348,587	2.80%	\$	9,760	615	\$	567	\$	641	\$	10,401
Mary Esther	\$	4,051,163	5.02%	\$	203,368	4,100	\$	988	\$	51,351	\$	254,719
Niceville	\$	12,514,347	5.50%	\$	688,289	13,364	\$	936	\$	20,583	\$	708,872
Shalimar	\$	1,506,554	5.00%	\$	75,328	720	\$	2,092	\$	28	\$	75,356
Valparaiso	\$	4,222,949	5.22%	\$	220,438	6,540	\$	646	\$	17,544	\$	237,982
OKEECHOBEE BOCC	\$	18,354,401	0.80%	\$	146,835	32,526	\$	564	\$	18,091	\$	164,926
Okeechobee	\$	6,659,556	5.10%	\$	339,637	5,496	\$	1,212	\$	(16,811)	\$	322,826
ORANGE BOCC	\$	596,226,425	4.98%	\$	29,692,076	712,591	\$	837	\$	(899,558)	\$	28,792,518
Apopka	\$	33,283,596	6.12%	\$	2,036,956	40,368	\$	825	\$	(759)	\$	2,036,197
Bay Lake	\$	-	0.00%	\$	-	20	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Belle Isle	\$	5,068,766	5.22%	\$	264,590	5,886	\$	861	\$	11,126	\$	275,716
Eatonville	\$	2,279,368	5.22%	\$	118,983	2,429	\$	938	\$	2,075	\$	121,058
Edgewood	\$	2,899,565	5.22%	\$	151,357	2,278	\$	1,273	\$	4,855	\$	156,212
Lake Buena Vista	\$	-	0.00%	\$	-	23	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Maitland	\$	33,701,708	5.22%	\$	1,759,229	16,209	\$	2,079	\$	30,559	\$	1,789,788

Forecast of Taxable Communication Services and Revenues												
	Loc	al Fiscal Y	ear Ending S	eptember 30, 2	2010							
	Estimated		Base	2008			Total					
	Comm. Services	Current	Revenue	Revenue	Per Capita	Adjustment	Revenue					
Local Government	Tax Base	Tax Rate	Estimate	Sharing Pop.	Consumption	Estimates	Estimate					
Oakland	\$ 2,065,529	5.22%	\$ 107,821	1,938	\$ 1,066	\$ 4,235	\$ 112,056					
Ocoee	\$ 28,095,019	5.22%	\$ 1,466,560	33,661	\$ 835	\$ 6,698	\$ 1,473,258					
Orlando	\$ 402,759,865	5.22%	\$ 21,024,065	5 233,887	\$ 1,722	\$ (33,701)	\$ 20,990,364					
Windermere	\$ 3,918,066	5.22%	\$ 204,523	3 2,678	\$ 1,463	\$ 30,819	\$ 235,342					
Winter Garden	\$ 27,023,412	5.22%	\$ 1,410,622	2 30,838	\$ 876	\$ 7,160	\$ 1,417,782					
Winter Park	\$ 44,874,153	5.72%	\$ 2,566,802	2 28,852	\$ 1,555	\$ (3,013)	\$ 2,563,789					
OSCEOLA BOCC	\$ 130,409,047	5.22%	\$ 6,807,352	179,178	\$ 728	\$ (344,911)	\$ 6,462,441					
Kissimmee	\$ 55,928,661	5.22%	\$ 2,919,476	61,461	\$ 910	\$ 22,797	\$ 2,942,273					
Saint Cloud	\$ 25,042,340	5.10%	\$ 1,277,159	32,830	\$ 763	\$ 84,792	\$ 1,361,951					
PALM BEACH BOCC	\$ 478,920,601	5.72%	\$ 27,394,258	560,943	\$ 854	\$ (2,017,568)	\$ 25,376,690					
Atlantis	\$ 2,686,666	5.10%	\$ 137,020	2,147	\$ 1,251	\$ 2,996	\$ 140,016					
Belle Glade	\$ 10,219,469	5.12%	\$ 523,237	7 17,141	\$ 596	\$ 1,806	\$ 525,043					
Boca Raton	\$ 172,267,363	5.42%	\$ 9,336,891	85,293	\$ 2,020	\$ 287,084	\$ 9,623,975					
Boynton Beach	\$ 54,987,706	5.22%	\$ 2,870,358	66,671	\$ 825	\$ 166,869	\$ 3,037,227					
Briny Breezes	\$ 173,112	5.22%	\$ 9,036	õ 417	\$ 415	\$ 62	\$ 9,098					
Cloud Lake	\$ 89,541	2.32%	\$ 2,077	7 164	\$ 546	\$ 9	\$ 2,086					
Delray Beach	\$ 76,135,690	5.22%	\$ 3,974,283	64,220	\$ 1,186	\$ 118,447	\$ 4,092,730					
Glen Ridge	\$ 218,126	5.22%	\$ 11,386	6 262	\$ 833	\$ (8,386)	\$ 3,000					
Golf	\$ 1,051,518	5.22%	\$ 54,889	266	\$ 3,953	\$ 2,437	\$ 57,326					
Greenacres	\$ 22,433,539	6.44%	\$ 1,444,720) 32,550	\$ 689	\$ 79,719	\$ 1,524,439					
Gulf Stream	\$ 1,184,285	5.22%	\$ 61,820) 716	\$ 1,654	\$ 1,627	\$ 63,447					
Haverhill	\$ 1,381,499	2.60%	\$ 35,919	1,681	\$ 822	\$ (3,911)	\$ 32,008					
Highland Beach	\$ 5,558,343	5.22%	\$ 290,146	6 4,164	\$ 1,335	\$ 8,748	\$ 298,894					
Hypoluxo	\$ 1,923,433	5.92%	\$ 113,867	2,448	\$ 786	\$ (3,579)	\$ 110,288					
Juno Beach	\$ 6,467,998	5.22%	\$ 337,629	3,674	\$ 1,760	\$ 12,580	\$ 350,209					
Jupiter	\$ 61,879,743	5.22%	\$ 3,230,123	49,783	\$ 1,243	\$ 156,616	\$ 3,386,739					
Jupiter Inlet Colony	\$-	0.00%	\$	- 370	\$-	\$-	\$-					
Lake Clarke Shores	\$ 3,076,177	5.22%	\$ 160,576	3,427	\$ 898	\$ 8,116	\$ 168,692					
Lake Park	\$ 9,160,613	5.32%	\$ 487,345	5 9,112	\$ 1,005	\$ 19,135	\$ 506,480					
Lake Worth	\$ 28,210,769	5.22%	\$ 1,472,602	36,725	\$ 768	\$ 1,526	\$ 1,474,128					
Lantana	\$ 7,580,727	5.42%	\$ 410,875		\$ 773	\$ 14,794	\$ 425,669					
Loxahatchee Groves	\$ 1,126,278	5.22%	\$ 58,792	3,232	\$ 348	\$-	\$ 58,792					
Manalapan	\$ 984,363	1.60%	\$ 15,750	354	\$ 2,781	\$ 3,107	\$ 18,857					
Mangonia Park	\$ 2,867,685	5.62%	\$ 161,164	2,223	\$ 1,290	\$ 7,265	\$ 168,429					

Forecast of Taxable Communication Services and Revenues												
		Loca	al Fiscal Ye	ear	Ending Se	ptember 30, 2	201	0				
		Estimated			Base	2008						Total
	Co	mm. Services	Current		Revenue	Revenue	F	Per Capita	Α	djustment		Revenue
Local Government		Tax Base	Tax Rate		Estimate	Sharing Pop.	Co	onsumption		Estimates		Estimate
North Palm Beach	\$	15,317,219	5.22%	\$	799,559	12,530	\$	1,222	\$	49,345	\$	848,904
Ocean Ridge	\$	2,402,591	2.00%	\$	48,052	1,630	\$	1,474	\$	3,245	\$	51,297
Pahokee	\$	3,772,518	5.22%	\$	196,925	6,267	\$	602	\$	587	\$	197,512
Palm Beach	\$	23,258,387	5.22%	\$	1,214,088	9,797	\$	2,374	\$	58,183	\$	1,272,271
Palm Beach Gardens	\$	66,517,877	1.50%	\$	997,768	50,282	\$	1,323	\$	99,212	\$	1,096,980
Palm Beach Shores	\$	1,339,876	5.52%	\$	73,961	1,418	\$	945	\$	3,002	\$	76,963
Palm Springs	\$	12,438,055	5.32%	\$	661,705	15,577	\$	798	\$	29,392	\$	691,097
Riviera Beach	\$	32,639,712	5.22%	\$	1,703,793	35,150	\$	929	\$	50,349	\$	1,754,142
Royal Palm Beach	\$	28,578,686	5.22%	\$	1,491,807	31,567	\$	905	\$	70,336	\$	1,562,143
South Bay	\$	3,346,472	5.10%	\$	170,670	2,839	\$	1,179	\$	(92)	\$	170,578
South Palm Beach	\$	1,286,747	5.60%	\$	72,058	1,522	\$	845	\$	11,562	\$	83,620
Tequesta	\$	6,924,069	5.22%	\$	361,436	5,898	\$	1,174	\$	15,857	\$	377,293
Wellington	\$	53,950,663	5.22%	\$	2,816,225	55,076	\$	980	\$	96,538	\$	2,912,763
West Palm Beach	\$	149,605,498	5.42%	\$	8,108,618	103,324	\$	1,448	\$	104,594	\$	8,213,212
PASCO BOCC	\$	310,525,406	1.84%	\$	5,713,667	396,247	\$	784	\$	264,898	\$	5,978,565
Dade City	\$	6,480,062	5.22%	\$	338,259	6,995	\$	926	\$	(45,965)	\$	292,294
New Port Richey	\$	18,569,737	5.62%	\$	1,043,619	16,604	\$	1,118	\$	(9,240)	\$	1,034,379
Port Richey	\$	4,593,320	5.10%	\$	234,259	3,137	\$	1,464	\$	1,837	\$	236,096
Saint Leo	\$	459,492	5.22%	\$	23,985	1,331	\$	345	\$	1,369	\$	25,354
San Antonio	\$	852,326	0.80%	\$	6,819	962	\$	886	\$	1,043	\$	7,862
Zephyrhills	\$	12,368,510	5.52%	\$	682,742	12,570	\$	984	\$	16,387	\$	699,129
PINELLAS BOCC	\$	238,937,538	5.22%	\$	12,472,539	272,803	\$	876	\$	(445,839)	\$	12,026,700
Belleair	\$	4,091,371	5.22%	\$	213,570	4,151	\$	986	\$	8,089	\$	221,659
Belleair Beach	\$	1,622,929	6.00%	\$	97,376	1,604	\$	1,012	\$	662	\$	98,038
Belleair Bluffs	\$	2,297,474	5.22%	\$	119,928	2,223	\$	1,034	\$	2,579	\$	122,507
Belleair Shore	\$	124,440	2.40%	\$	2,987	74	\$	1,682	\$	26	\$	3,013
Clearwater	\$	131,930,929	5.12%	\$	6,754,864	110,277	\$	1,196	\$	54,288	\$	6,809,152
Dunedin	\$	31,207,936	5.32%	\$	1,660,262	37,560	\$	831	\$	90,955	\$	1,751,217
Gulfport	\$	9,313,821	6.12%	\$	570,006	12,844	\$	725	\$	4,995	\$	575,001
Indian Rocks Beach	\$	4,890,964	2.30%	\$	112,492	5,255	\$	931	\$	2,799	\$	115,291
Indian Shores	\$	2,478,580	5.22%	\$	129,382	1,806	\$	1,372	\$	391	\$	129,773
Kenneth City	\$	3,146,801	5.10%	\$	160,487	4,492	\$	701	\$	5,994	\$	166,481
Largo	\$	70,670,862	5.62%	\$	3,971,702	75,511	\$	936	\$	205,432	\$	4,177,134
Madeira Beach	\$	4,929,471	5.72%	\$	281,966	4,519	\$	1,091	\$	2,478	\$	284,444

Forecast of Taxable Communication Services and Revenues												
	Loc	al Fiscal Y	ear Ending Se	eptember 30, 2	2010							
	Estimated		Base	2008			Total					
	Comm. Services	Current	Revenue	Revenue	Per Capita	Adjustment	Revenue					
Local Government	Tax Base	Tax Rate	Estimate	Sharing Pop.	Consumption	Estimates	Estimate					
North Redington Beach	\$ 1,536,558	5.12%	\$ 78,672	1,489	\$ 1,032	\$ 1,642	\$ 80,314					
Oldsmar	\$ 23,974,006		\$ 1,395,287	13,939	\$ 1,720	\$ 42,764	\$ 1,438,051					
Pinellas Park	\$ 45,900,353		\$ 2,478,619	49,263	\$ 932	\$ 18,858	\$ 2,497,477					
Redington Beach	\$ 1,437,461		\$ 77,623	1,584	\$ 907	\$ 2,428	\$ 80,051					
Redington Shores	\$ 2,203,844		\$ 115,041	2,513	\$ 877	\$ 2,611	\$ 117,652					
Safety Harbor	\$ 16,608,728		\$ 1,082,889	17,826	\$ 932	\$ 35,855	\$ 1,118,744					
Saint Petersburg	\$ 253,938,929		\$ 14,271,368	251,090	\$ 1,011	\$ 247,209	\$ 14,518,577					
Saint Petersburg Beach	\$ 11,712,625		\$ 667,620	10,133	\$ 1,156	\$ 4,983	\$ 672,603					
Seminole	\$ 15,846,765		\$ 827,201	18,870	\$ 840	\$ (11,149)	\$ 816,052					
South Pasadena	\$ 4,105,904		\$ 234,858	5,342	\$ 769	\$ 1,940	\$ 236,798					
Tarpon Springs	\$ 21,840,214		\$ 1,249,260	24,699	\$ 884	\$ 39,825	\$ 1,289,085					
Treasure Island	\$ 8,156,306		\$ 425,759	7,600	\$ 1,073	\$ 3,968	\$ 429,727					
POLK BOCC	\$ 252,624,504		\$ 13,186,999	362,219	\$ 697	\$ 75,208	\$ 13,262,207					
Auburndale	\$ 17,417,147	5.22%	\$ 909,175	14,121	\$ 1,233	\$ (1,007)	\$ 908,168					
Bartow	\$ 13,337,770		\$ 816,272	17,097	\$ 780	\$ (15)	\$ 816,257					
Davenport	\$ 3,355,938		\$ 118,129	2,705	\$ 1,241	\$ 1,801	\$ 119,930					
Dundee	\$ 2,739,809	5.72%	\$ 156,717	3,310	\$ 828	\$ 774	\$ 157,491					
Eagle Lake	\$ 1,947,672	5.42%	\$ 105,564	2,732	\$ 713	\$ 147	\$ 105,711					
Fort Meade	\$ 3,351,689		\$ 178,310	5,864	\$ 572	\$ (5,235)	\$ 173,075					
Frostproof	\$ 2,100,537	5.32%	\$ 111,749	2,867	\$ 733	\$ (92)	\$ 111,657					
Haines City	\$ 14,629,907	5.22%	\$ 763,681	18,924	\$ 773	\$ 13,112	\$ 776,793					
Highland Park	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -	248	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -					
Hillcrest Heights	\$ 151,809	1.10%	\$ 1,670	256	\$ 593	\$ 4	\$ 1,674					
Lake Alfred	\$ 3,681,670	4.62%	\$ 170,093	4,562	\$ 807	\$ 1,498	\$ 171,591					
Lake Hamilton	\$ 1,053,422		\$ 39,187	1,409	\$ 748	\$ 1,311	\$ 40,498					
Lake Wales	\$ 11,915,886		\$ 622,009	13,052	\$ 913	\$ 7,745	\$ 629,754					
Lakeland	\$ 94,543,838	6.43%	\$ 6,079,169	93,536	\$ 1,011	\$ 73,667	\$ 6,152,836					
Mulberry	\$ 3,651,980	5.22%	\$ 190,633	3,467	\$ 1,053	\$ (427)	\$ 190,206					
Polk City	\$ 1,893,142		\$ 98,822	1,754	\$ 1,079	\$ (5,090)	\$ 93,732					
Winter Haven	\$ 31,543,674		\$ 1,993,560	34,404	\$ 917	\$ 5,982	\$ 1,999,542					
PUTNAM BOCC	\$ 27,001,015		\$ 496,819	58,450	\$ 462	\$ 13,715	\$ 510,534					
Crescent City	\$ 1,385,368		\$ 70,654	1,742	\$ 795	\$ 4,628	\$ 75,282					
Interlachen	\$ 1,110,490		\$ 57,968	1,564	\$ 710	\$ (275)	\$ 57,693					
Palatka	\$ 9,441,436		\$ 492,843	11,264	\$ 838	\$ 30,360	\$ 523,203					

Forecast of Taxable Communication Services and Revenues												
		Loca	al Fiscal Y	ear	Ending Se	ptember 30, 2	201	0				
		Estimated			Base	2008						Total
	Co	omm. Services	Current		Revenue	Revenue		Per Capita	A	djustment		Revenue
Local Government		Tax Base	Tax Rate		Estimate	Sharing Pop.	С	onsumption	E	Estimates		Estimate
Pomona Park	\$	544,787	5.22%	\$	28,438	787	\$	692	\$	1,390	\$	29,828
Welaka	\$	752,577	5.22%	\$	39,285	731	\$	1,030	\$	1,248	\$	40,533
SAINT JOHNS BOCC	\$	132,134,437	1.84%	\$	2,431,274	160,127	\$	825	\$	103,342	\$	2,534,616
Hastings	\$	1,451,062	5.22%	\$	75,745	685	\$	2,118	\$	1,749	\$	77,494
Marineland (part)	\$	2,083	0.40%	\$	8	1	\$	2,083	\$	-	\$	8
Saint Augustine	\$	17,968,982	5.22%	\$	937,981	13,874	\$	1,295	\$	5,939	\$	943,920
Saint Augustine Beach	\$	5,979,068	5.22%	\$	312,107	6,206	\$	963	\$	7,790	\$	319,897
SAINT LUCIE BOCC	\$	60,924,787	1.84%	\$	1,121,016	73,613	\$	828	\$	25,783	\$	1,146,799
Fort Pierce	\$	37,384,883	5.22%	\$	1,951,491	44,278	\$	844	\$	59,392	\$	2,010,883
Port Saint Lucie	\$	117,869,847	5.22%	\$	6,152,806	157,896	\$	747	\$	80,545	\$	6,233,351
Saint Lucie Village	\$	423,093	1.60%	\$	6,769	641	\$	660	\$	417	\$	7,186
SANTA ROSA BOCC	\$	90,158,243	1.58%	\$	1,424,500	127,153	\$	709	\$	67,212	\$	1,491,712
Gulf Breeze	\$	8,489,539	3.00%	\$	254,686	5,780	\$	1,469	\$	332	\$	255,018
Jay	\$	678,372	1.30%	\$	8,819	526	\$	1,290	\$	(12)	\$	8,807
Milton	\$	9,106,669	5.82%	\$	530,008	7,883	\$	1,155	\$	2,595	\$	532,603
SARASOTA BOCC	\$	235,805,744	4.82%	\$	11,365,837	254,891	\$	925	\$	40,793	\$	11,406,630
Longboat Key (part)	\$	8,255,751	5.22%	\$	430,950	5,081	\$	1,625	\$	4,139	\$	435,089
North Port	\$	37,113,791	5.72%	\$	2,122,909	56,316	\$	659	\$	37,395	\$	2,160,304
Sarasota	\$	78,062,779	5.32%	\$	4,152,940	55,151	\$	1,415	\$	13,283	\$	4,166,223
Venice	\$	24,485,406	5.22%	\$	1,278,138	22,146	\$	1,106	\$	(4,690)	\$	1,273,448
SEMINOLE BOCC	\$	178,806,312	5.12%	\$	9,154,883	206,714	\$	865	\$	(560,805)	\$	8,594,078
Altamonte Springs	\$	49,611,527	5.94%	\$	2,946,925	43,243	\$	1,147	\$	(158,462)	\$	2,788,463
Casselberry	\$	22,495,351	5.42%	\$	1,219,248	25,204	\$	893	\$	62,325	\$	1,281,573
Lake Mary	\$	46,546,223	5.22%	\$	2,429,713	14,944	\$	3,115	\$	17,955	\$	2,447,668
Longwood	\$	22,517,657	5.52%	\$	1,242,975	14,018	\$	1,606	\$	40,146	\$	1,283,121
Oviedo	\$	28,703,971	5.56%	\$	1,595,941	33,431	\$	859	\$	60,450	\$	1,656,391
Sanford	\$	44,719,838	7.00%	\$	3,130,389	54,295	\$	824	\$	61,309	\$	3,191,698
Winter Springs	\$	28,505,418	5.92%	\$	1,687,521	34,390	\$	829	\$	49,027	\$	1,736,548
SUMTER BOCC	\$	47,215,015	1.84%	\$	868,756	74,313	\$	635	\$	4,903	\$	873,659
Bushnell	\$	3,028,219	5.12%	\$	155,045	2,356	\$	1,285	\$	(11,505)	\$	143,540
Center Hill	\$	631,360	5.22%	\$	32,957	921	\$	686	\$	8	\$	32,965
Coleman	\$	599,698	5.22%	\$	31,304	661	\$	907	\$	(245)	\$	31,059
Webster	\$	500,875	5.22%	\$	26,146	786	\$	637	\$	(29)	\$	26,117
Wildwood	\$	3,815,648	5.22%	\$	199,177	4,885	\$	781	\$	1,156	\$	200,333

Forecast of Taxable Communication Services and Revenues												
		Loca	al Fiscal Ye	ear	Ending Se	ptember 30, 2	2010	0				
		Estimated			Base	2008						Total
	Co	mm. Services	Current		Revenue	Revenue	F	Per Capita	4	Adjustment		Revenue
Local Government		Tax Base	Tax Rate		Estimate	Sharing Pop.	Co	onsumption		Estimates		Estimate
SUWANNEE BOCC	\$	19,616,413	1.84%	\$	360,942	33,503	\$	586	\$	13,506	\$	374,448
Branford	\$	856,944	4.60%	\$	39,419	712	\$	1,204	\$	(125)	\$	39,294
Live Oak	\$	6,290,128	5.60%	\$	352,247	6,712	\$	937	\$	3,278	\$	355,525
TAYLOR BOCC	\$	6,907,264	1.84%	\$	127,094	13,414	\$	515	\$	12,967	\$	140,061
Perry	\$	5,847,343	5.62%	\$	328,621	6,832	\$	856	\$	(22,856)	\$	305,765
UNION BOCC	\$	3,270,493	1.84%	\$	60,177	8,293	\$	394	\$	20	\$	60,197
Lake Butler	\$	2,130,452	5.10%	\$	108,653	1,922	\$	1,108	\$	6,592	\$	115,245
Raiford	\$	-	0.00%	\$	-	262	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Worthington Springs	\$	189,876	5.00%	\$	9,494	453	\$	419	\$	-	\$	9,494
VOLUSIA BOCC	\$	84,451,783	5.22%	\$	4,408,383	115,711	\$	730	\$	(1,119,043)	\$	3,289,340
Daytona Beach	\$	70,784,403	5.22%	\$	3,694,946	64,874	\$	1,091	\$	(64,131)	\$	3,630,815
Daytona Beach Shores	\$	5,541,696	5.22%	\$	289,277	5,461	\$	1,015	\$	2,985	\$	292,262
DeBary	\$	15,221,071	5.22%	\$	794,540	18,913	\$	805	\$	11,534	\$	806,074
DeLand	\$	23,418,944	5.22%	\$	1,222,469	27,331	\$	857	\$	7,314	\$	1,229,783
Deltona	\$	56,732,378	6.22%	\$	3,528,754	85,921	\$	660	\$	59,582	\$	3,588,336
Edgewater	\$	15,471,806	5.22%	\$	807,628	21,618	\$	716	\$	24,032	\$	831,660
Flagler Beach (part)	\$	74,798	5.10%	\$	3,815	76	\$	984	\$	-	\$	3,815
Holly Hill	\$	10,707,526	5.22%	\$	558,933	12,944	\$	827	\$	8,284	\$	567,217
Lake Helen	\$	1,954,288	5.22%	\$	102,014	2,871	\$	681	\$	256	\$	102,270
New Smyrna Beach	\$	22,486,121	5.22%	\$	1,173,776	23,730	\$	948	\$	21,311	\$	1,195,087
Oak Hill	\$	1,072,253	3.50%	\$	37,529	1,978	\$	542	\$	1,155	\$	38,684
Orange City	\$	9,893,447	5.22%	\$	516,438	9,556	\$	1,035	\$	(2,819)	\$	513,619
Ormond Beach	\$	41,119,153	5.22%	\$	2,146,420	40,914	\$	1,005	\$	69,772	\$	2,216,192
Pierson	\$	1,079,323	5.10%	\$	55,045	2,657	\$	406	\$	(928)	\$	54,117
Ponce Inlet	\$	3,527,790	5.42%	\$	191,206	3,299	\$	1,069	\$	6,023	\$	197,229
Port Orange	\$	45,293,121	5.22%	\$	2,364,301	57,218	\$	792	\$	84,105	\$	2,448,406
South Daytona	\$	10,519,232	5.72%	\$	601,700	13,765	\$	764	\$	27,354	\$	629,054
WAKULLA BOCC	\$	18,160,138	1.84%	\$	334,147	28,269	\$	642	\$	(5,800)	\$	328,347
Saint Marks	\$	184,421	5.10%	\$	9,405	323	\$	571	\$	2,584	\$	11,989
Sopchoppy	\$	246,800	1.20%	\$	2,962	424	\$	582	\$	990	\$	3,952
WALTON BOCC	\$	48,707,152	0.70%	\$	340,950	48,886	\$	996	\$	211,290	\$	552,240
DeFuniak Springs	\$	5,156,265	4.82%	\$	248,532	5,132	\$	1,005	\$	82,428	\$	330,960
Freeport	\$	1,825,969	1.30%	\$	23,738	1,503	\$	1,215	\$	4,779	\$	28,517
Paxton	\$	406,822	2.60%	\$	10,577	740	\$	550	\$	(29)	\$	10,548

Forecast of Taxable Communication Services and Revenues Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010												
		Estimated			Base	2008						Total
	C	comm. Services	Current		Revenue	Revenue	Per Capita		Adjustment		Revenue	
Local Government		Tax Base	Tax Rate		Estimate	Sharing Pop.	Consumption		Estimates		Estimate	
WASHINGTON BOCC	\$	8,381,649	1.84%	\$	154,222	17,169	\$	488	\$	15,517	\$	169,739
Caryville	\$	86,256	5.22%	\$	4,503	242	\$	356	\$	58	\$	4,561
Chipley	\$	3,216,934	5.42%	\$	174,358	3,614	\$	890	\$	(7,299)	\$	167,059
Ebro	\$	71,386	0.60%	\$	428	245	\$	291	\$	1	\$	429
Vernon	\$	353,990	5.40%	\$	19,115	744	\$	476	\$	2,004	\$	21,119
Wausau	\$	193,079	5.22%	\$	10,079	443	\$	436	\$	55	\$	10,134
STATEWIDE TOTALS	\$	17,553,480,897		\$	822,409,798	18,683,316	\$	940	\$	5,698,561	\$	828,297,323

Notes:

 The per capita consumption figures are calculated by dividing each jurisdiction's Estimated Communications Services Tax Base figure by its respective 2008 revenue sharing population figure. The revenue sharing population estimates reflect those certified to the Florida Department of Revenue by the Executive Office of the Governor in June 2009.

2) The figures in the column labeled "Adjustment Estimates" reflect reallocations resulting from jurisdictional situsing issues discovered both through the audit of Communication Services Tax (CST) dealers and from information provided to the Department by CST dealers outside of the audit process. During the audit process, the Department must determine whether CST dealers sitused their customers to the correct local taxing jurisdiction and that the appropriate CST rate was applied. When the Department determines that misallocations between jurisdictions have occurred, through audit or otherwise, current law directs the Department to make adjustments to its distribution of local CST revenue to the affected jurisdictions.

Convention Development Taxes

Section 212.0305, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Duval, Miami-Dade, and Volusia counties are authorized to levy convention development taxes on transient rental transactions. Three of the five available levies are applicable to separate taxing districts in Volusia County. The levies may be authorized pursuant to an ordinance enacted by the county's governing body, and the tax rates are either 2 or 3 percent depending on the particular levy. Generally, the revenues may be used for capital construction of convention centers and other tourist-related facilities as well as tourist promotion; however, the authorized uses vary according to the particular levy.

General Law Amendments

Chapter 2009-133, L.O.F., (CS/HB 61) provides for the application of Convention Development Taxes on short-term stays at timeshare resorts. This change became effective on July 1, 2009.

Authorization to Levy

Each of the three counties is eligible to levy and impose a separate convention development tax on the exercise within its boundaries of the taxable privilege. These levies require the adoption of an authorizing ordinance by vote of the county's governing body. The effective date of the levy shall be the first day of any month at least 60 days after enactment of the ordinance.

One of the tax's principal purposes is to promote tourism and use of hotel facilities by facilitating the improvement and construction of convention centers. Any municipality or county where the tax is levied is specifically authorized to adopt and implement a convention center booking policy to apply to convention centers owned or operated by a municipality or county. Such policy shall give priority to bookings in accordance with the minimum number of hotel rooms to be utilized in connection with such bookings or with the impact of such bookings on the amount of tax generated.¹

Administrative Procedures

The convention development tax on transient rentals shall apply to the amount of any payment made by any person to rent, lease, or use for a period of six months or less any living quarters or accommodations in a hotel, apartment hotel, motel, resort motel, apartment, apartment motel, roominghouse, tourist or trailer camp, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, condominium or timeshare resort.

^{1.} Section 212.0305(2), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

The tax shall be charged by the person receiving the consideration for the lease or rental at the time of payment for such lease or rental. Such person is responsible for receiving, accounting for, and remitting the tax to the Department of Revenue (DOR). The DOR shall keep records showing the amount of taxes collected, including records disclosing the amount of taxes collected from each county in which a tax is levied. The DOR shall promulgate such rules and publish such forms as necessary to enforce these taxes.²

A county may exempt itself from the requirements that the tax be administered by the DOR according to ch. 212, F.S., if the county adopts an ordinance providing for local collection and administration of the tax. A portion of the tax collections may be retained by the county for its administrative costs; however, that portion cannot exceed 2 percent of collections. A county electing to locally administer the tax shall also adopt an ordinance electing either to assume all responsibility for auditing the records and accounts of dealers and assessing, collecting, and enforcing payments of dealinquent taxes, or delegate such authority to the DOR.³

<u>Reporting Requirements</u>

For each levy, the county is responsible for furnishing the DOR with a certified copy of the ordinance within 10 days after approval of such ordinance.

Distribution of Proceeds

Tax collections received by the DOR, less the costs of administration, shall be paid monthly to the county, which imposed the particular tax or taxes. The funds shall be placed in a specific trust fund or funds created by the county.⁴

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a number of legal opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.⁵ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
83-71	Authority of Department of Revenue to collect taxes
88-37	Local option tourist development tax
97-64	Tourist development tax/convention development tax
98-34	Convention development tax, rental proceeds
2002-34	Convention development tax, taxability of boat slips

^{2.} Section 212.0305(3), F.S.

^{3.} Section 212.0305(5), F.S.

^{4.} Section 212.0305(3)(e), F.S.

^{5.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Tax Rates and Current Year's Revenues

Please refer to the tables and the discussion of their use in the *Tourist Development Taxes* section. Inquiries regarding the DOR's estimation of the convention development taxes should be addressed to the Office of Tax Research at (850) 488-2900.

This page was intentionally left blank.

Consolidated County Convention Development Tax

Section 212.0305(4)(a), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Each county operating under a government consolidated with one or more municipalities in the county may impose a 2 percent tax on the total consideration charged for transient rental transactions. The tax shall be levied pursuant to an ordinance enacted by the county's governing body. The county may designate or appoint an authority to administer and disburse the tax proceeds and any other related source of revenue. However, the authority's annual budget is subject to approval of the county's governing body.

Counties Eligible to Levy

Only a county operating under a government consolidated with one or more municipalities in the county (i.e., Duval County) is eligible to levy this tax.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The tax proceeds and any accrued interest must be used in any of the following manners; however, the authorized use described in #1 below shall apply only to municipalities with a population of 10,000 or more.

- 1. To promote and advertise tourism.
- 2. To extend, enlarge, and improve existing publicly owned convention centers in the county.
- 3. To construct a multipurpose convention/coliseum/exhibition center or the maximum components thereof as funds permit in the county.
- 4. To acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, or maintain one or more convention centers, stadiums, exhibition halls, arenas, coliseums, or auditoriums.

For the purposes of completion of such projects, the tax revenues and accrued interest may be used as collateral for authorized projects, including bonds issued for such projects. The revenues and accrued interest may also be used as a pledge or capital contribution in conjunction with a partnership, joint venture, or other business arrangement between the county and one or more business entities for authorized projects.

In addition, one-half of the proceeds collected within a municipality the government of which is not consolidated with the county must be remitted to the municipality at the request of the municipality's governing body. The revenues may only be used by the municipality for the previously discussed authorized uses, but the municipality may enter into an interlocal agreement with the county or any other municipality in the county to use such revenue to jointly finance any authorized project. However, this provision does not apply to the distribution to the county of any convention

development tax revenues necessary to repay the principal or interest on any bonds issued pursuant to s. 212.0305(4)(a)4.a., F.S. If the governing body adopts a resolution stating that the municipality is unable to use such revenue for any other authorized purpose, the municipality may use the revenue to acquire and develop municipal parks, lifeguard stations, or athletic fields.

Charter County Convention Development Tax

Section 212.0305(4)(b), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Each county, as defined in s. 125.011(1), F.S., (i.e., Miami-Dade County) may impose a 3 percent tax on the total consideration charged for transient rental transactions. The tax shall be levied pursuant to an ordinance enacted by the county's governing body.

Prior to the county enacting an ordinance imposing the levy, the county shall notify the governing body of each municipality in which projects are to be developed. As a precondition to the receipt of funding, the governing bodies of such municipalities shall designate or appoint an authority that shall have the power to approve the concept, location, program, and design of the facilities or improvements to be developed. In addition, such authority shall administer and disburse the tax proceeds and any other related source of revenue. However, the authority's annual budget is subject to approval of the municipality's governing body.

The governing body of each municipality levying the Municipal Resort Tax may adopt a resolution prohibiting the imposition of this convention development tax within the municipality's jurisdiction. If a municipality adopts such a resolution, the tax shall be imposed by the county in all other areas of the county except such municipality. No funds collected from this convention development tax may be expended in a municipality that has adopted such a resolution.

Counties Eligible to Levy

Only a county, as defined in s. 125.011(1), F.S. (i.e., Miami-Dade County) is eligible to levy this tax.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The tax proceeds, including any accrued interest, shall be used in the following manner.

- 1. Two-thirds of the proceeds shall be used to extend, enlarge, and improve the largest existing publicly owned convention center in the county.
- 2. One-third of the proceeds shall be used to construct a new multipurpose convention/coliseum/exhibition center/stadium or the maximum components thereof as funds permit in the most populous municipality in the county.
- 3. After completion of any project described in #1 above, the tax revenues and interest accrued pursuant to that authorized use, may be used to acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, plan for, operate, manage, or maintain one or more convention centers, stadiums, exhibition halls, arenas, coliseums, auditoriums, or golf courses, and may be used to acquire and construct an intercity light rail transportation system as described in the Light Rail Transit System Status Report to the Legislature dated April 1988. This system shall

provide a means to transport persons to and from the largest existing publicly owned convention center in the county and the hotels north of the convention center and to and from the downtown area of the most populous municipality in the county as determined by the county.

4. After completion of any project described in #2 above, the tax revenues and interest accrued pursuant to that authorized use, may be used, as determined by the county to operate an authority created pursuant to s. 212.0305(4)(b)4., F.S., or to acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, operate, or maintain one or more convention centers, stadiums, exhibition halls, arenas, coliseums, auditoriums, golf courses, or related buildings and parking facilities in the most populous municipality in the county.

For the purposes of completion of such projects, the tax revenues and accrued interest may be used as collateral for authorized projects, including bonds issued for such projects. The revenues and accrued interest may also be used as a pledge or capital contribution in conjunction with a partnership, joint venture, or other business arrangement between a municipality and one or more business entities for authorized projects.

Special District Convention Development Tax Special Convention Development Tax Subcounty Convention Development Tax

Sections 212.0305(4)(c)-(e), and 212.03055, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Each county, chartered under Article VIII of the Florida Constitution, and levying a tourist advertising ad valorem tax within a special taxing district on January 1, 1984, (i.e., Volusia County) may impose a tax of up to 3 percent on the total consideration charged for transient rental transactions. Three separate taxes are authorized for levy in three separate taxing districts; however, the combined effect is to authorize a countywide tax. The taxes shall be levied pursuant to an ordinance enacted by the county's governing body. Pursuant to s. 212.03055, F.S., any rate increase in excess of 2 percent must be approved by a supermajority (i.e., majority plus one) vote of the county's governing body.

The Special District Convention Development Tax shall be imposed within the boundaries of the special taxing district (i.e., Halifax Area Advertising Authority). The Special Convention Development Tax shall be imposed within the area outside the boundaries of the special taxing district and to the southeast of State Road 415 (i.e., Southeast Volusia Advertising Authority). The Subcounty Convention Development Tax shall be imposed within the area outside the boundaries of the special taxing district and to the northwest of State Road 415 (i.e., West Volusia Advertising Authority).

For each levy, the county is authorized to designate or appoint an authority to administer and disburse the tax proceeds. The members of the authority shall be selected from persons involved in the tourism and lodging industries doing business within the special district. The majority of the members shall represent the lodging industry. The authority shall consist of 11 members and shall serve without compensation at the pleasure of the county's governing body. The authority's annual budget shall be subject to approval of the county's governing body as well.

Counties Eligible to Levy

Only a county, chartered under Article VIII of the Florida Constitution, and levying a tourist advertising ad valorem tax within a special taxing district on January 1, 1984, (i.e., Volusia County) is eligible to levy this tax.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The tax proceeds, including any accrued interest, shall be used in the following manner.

- 1. To promote and advertise tourism.
- 2. To fund convention bureaus, tourist bureaus, tourist information centers, and news bureaus.

Discretionary Surtax on Documents

Sections 125.0167 and 201.031, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

The governing body in each county, as defined by s. 125.011(1), F.S., (i.e., Miami-Dade County) is authorized to levy a discretionary surtax on deeds and other instruments relating to real property or interest in real property for the purpose of establishing and financing a Housing Assistance Loan Trust Fund [hereinafter Trust Fund] to assist in the financing of the construction, rehabilitation, or purchase of housing for low and moderate income families. The surtax levy shall be by ordinance approved by a majority vote of the total membership of the county's governing body.

General Law Amendments

Chapter 2009-131, L.O.F., (CS/CS/CS/SB 2430 & SB 1960) amends Section 3 of Chapter 83-220, L.O.F., as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 84-270, L.O.F., and Section 1 of Chapter 89-252, L.O.F., to extend a future repeal date of provisions authorizing the levy of a discretionary surtax on documents from October 1, 2011 to October 1, 2031. The legislation amends s. 125.0167, F.S., to specify how surtax funds are to be allotted. No more than 10 percent of the surtax revenues collected by the Department of Revenue and remitted to the county in any fiscal year may be used for administrative costs. No less than 35 percent shall be used to provide homeownership assistance for low and moderate-income families. No less than 35 percent shall be used for construction, rehabilitation, and purchase of rental housing units. The legislation defines homeownership assistance and creates a housing assistance voucher program. In addition, the legislation amends s. 201.031, F.S., to require a county levying the surtax to: 1) adopt a housing plan, which includes provisions substantially similar to the plans required by s. 420.9075(1), F.S., every three years; 2) have adopted an affordable housing element of its comprehensive land use plan, which complies with s. 163.3177(6)(f), F.S.; and require by resolution that the staff or entity, which has administrative authority for the housing plan's implementation, prepare and submit to the county's governing body an annual report substantially similar to the annual report required in s. 420.9075(10), F.S. These changes became effective on July 1, 2009.

Eligibility Requirements

Each county, as defined by s. 125.011(1), F.S., (i.e., Miami-Dade County) is eligible to levy this surtax.¹ This surtax is scheduled for repeal on October 1, 2031.

^{1.} Section 201.031(1), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

Administrative Procedures

The surtax levy and the creation of the Trust Fund shall be by ordinance, which shall set forth the policies and procedures of the assistance program. The ordinance shall be proposed at a regular meeting of the governing body at least two weeks prior to formal adoption. Formal adoption shall not be effective unless approved on final vote by a majority of the governing body's total membership. The ordinance shall not take effect until 90 days after formal adoption.²

The surtax rate shall not exceed 45 cents for each \$100 or fractional part thereof on deeds and other instruments relating to real property or interests in real property.³ The surtax shall be applicable to those documents taxable under the provisions of s. 201.02, F.S., except that there shall be no surtax on any document pursuant to which the interest granted, assigned, transferred, or conveyed involves only a single-family residence. Such single-family residence may be a condominium unit, a unit held through stock ownership or membership representing a proprietary interest in a corporation owning a fee or leasehold initially in excess or 98 years, or a detached dwelling.⁴ According to the Department of Revenue (DOR), Miami-Dade County currently levies the surtax at the maximum rate of 45 cents.

Each county that levies the surtax shall comply with the following requirements.⁵

- 1. The county shall include in its financial report required pursuant to s. 218.32, F.S., information showing the revenues and expenditures of the Trust Fund for the fiscal year.
- 2. The county shall adopt a housing plan every three years that includes provisions substantially similar to the plans required in s. 420.9075(1), F.S.
- 3. The county shall have adopted an affordable housing element of its comprehensive land use plan that complies with s. 163.3177(6)(f), F.S.
- 4. The county shall require by resolution that the staff or entity, which has administrative authority for implementing the housing plan, prepare and submit to the county's governing body an annual report substantially similar to the report required in s. 420.9075(10), F.S.

Distribution of Proceeds

The DOR shall pay to the county's governing body that levies the surtax all taxes, penalties, and interest collected under this section less any costs of administration.⁶ The county shall deposit the revenues into the Trust Fund, except that a portion of such revenues may be deposited into the county's Home Investment Trust Fund as defined by and created pursuant to federal law.⁷

^{2.} Section 125.0167(2), F.S.

^{3.} Section 125.0167(1), F.S.

^{4.} Sections 125.0167(1); 201.031(1), F.S.

^{5.} Section 201.031(3), F.S.

^{6.} Section 201.031(2), F.S.

^{7.} Section 125.0167(3), F.S.

Authorized Uses

No less than 50 percent of the funds used to provide such housing assistance shall be for the benefit of low-income families. The term *low income family* means a family whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area. The term *moderate income family* means a family whose income is in excess of 80 percent but less than 140 percent of the median income for the area. The term *housing* is not limited to single-family, detached dwellings.⁸

The county shall use the revenues only to help finance the construction, rehabilitation, or purchase of housing for low and moderate-income families; pay the necessary costs of collection and enforcement of the surtax; and fund any local matching contributions required by federal law. Authorized uses of the surtax revenues shall include, but not be limited to, providing funds for first and second mortgages and acquiring property for the purpose of forming housing cooperatives. Special consideration shall be given toward utilizing the revenues in community development corporations' neighborhood economic development programs. No more than 50 percent of the revenues collected each year may be used to help finance new construction, and the surtax proceeds shall not be used for rent subsidies or grants.⁹

No more than 10 percent of the surtax revenues collected by the DOR and remitted to the county in any fiscal year may be used for administrative costs.¹⁰ Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 125.0167(3), F.S., after the authorized administrative cost deduction, no less than 35 percent of the surtax revenues shall be used to provide homeownership assistance for low and moderate-income families, and no less than 35 percent shall be used for construction, rehabilitation, and purchase of rental housing units. At the county's discretion, the remaining amount may be allocated to provide homeownership assistance or rental housing units. Any funds allocated for homeownership assistance or rental housing units that are not committed at the end of the fiscal year shall be reallocated in subsequent years consistent with these provisions. The term homeownership assistance means assisting low and moderate-income families in purchasing a home as their primary residence, which includes, but is not limited to, reducing: 1) the cost of the home with below-market construction financing, 2) the amount of down payment and closing costs paid by the borrower, and 3) the mortgage payment to an affordable amount for the purchaser or using any other financial assistance measure set forth in s. 420.5088, F.S.¹¹

A local government receiving surtax funds can only use the funds to rehabilitate its own property after the majority of its governing body determines that no other funding sources are available.¹²

^{8.} Section 125.0167(1), F.S.

^{9.} Section 125.0167(3), F.S.

^{10.} Section 125.0167(4), F.S.

^{11.} Section 125.0167(5)(a), F.S.

^{12.} Section 125.0167(6), F.S.

Housing Choice Assistance Voucher Program¹³

The governing body of each county, as defined in s. 125.011(1), F.S., (i.e., Miami-Dade County) may, by county ordinance and pursuant to procedures and requirements provided by such ordinance, create a housing choice assistance voucher program. This program provides a method that enables an employer who purchases property subject to the discretionary surtax to file for vouchers. Upon payment of the surtax, the purchasing employer may file for an allocation for the vouchers from the county in an amount not to exceed 50 percent of the discretionary surtax paid. The purchasing employer shall distribute the allocation to employers in the form of vouchers pursuant to the program's established rules and procedures.

The vouchers shall be used for down payment assistance by low or moderate-income persons within the county and within a 5-mile radius of the purchasing employer who are actively employed by the purchasing employer or by a business entity directly affiliated with the purchasing employer and prequalified for a mortgage loan by a certified lending institution. The term *housing choice assistance voucher* means the document used to access assistance paid by the county from the discretionary surtax balance in the Trust Fund to a prospective purchaser of a single-family residence, which must be the purchaser's homestead. The term *purchasing employer* means a business or business entity that has acquired real property within the county and paid the surtax due as a result of the property's acquisition.

Any voucher not distributed to and redeemed by an employee within one year may not be used for housing choice assistance. Housing assistance paid pursuant to the program that is expended in a given year is included in the calculation for determining the percentage of discretionary surtax funds used for homeownership purposes for that year.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

No opinions specifically relevant to this surtax have been issued.

Prior Years' Revenues

A summary of prior years' distributions is available via the LCIR's website.¹⁴

^{13.} Section 125.0167(7), F.S.

^{14.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/dataatof.cfm

Green Utility Fee

Section 369.255, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Counties with a population of 500,000 or more and municipalities with a population of 200,000 or more are authorized to create one or more green utilities or adopt fees sufficient to plan, restore, and manage urban forest resources, greenways, forest preserves, wetlands, and other aquatic zones. In addition, any such county or municipality may create a stewardship grant program for private natural areas.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

Counties with a population of 500,000 or more and municipalities with a population of 200,000 or more are eligible to impose the fee.¹ Eligible local governments may create, alone or in cooperation with other counties or municipalities pursuant to s. 163.01, F.S., one or more greenspace management districts to fund the planning, management, operation, and administration of a greenspace management program.

Based on the official 2008 population estimates, the eleven counties of Brevard, Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Lee, Miami-Dade, Orange, Palm Beach, Pinellas, Polk, and Volusia have a total population of 500,000 or more. Likewise, the six municipalities of Hialeah, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, Saint Petersburg, and Tampa have a population of 200,000 or more. The number of eligible counties and municipalities currently imposing this fee is not known.

Administrative Procedures

The fee shall be collected on a voluntary basis as set forth by the county or municipality, and it shall be calculated to generate sufficient funds to plan, manage, operate, and administer a greenspace management program. Private natural areas assessed according to s. 193.501, F.S., would qualify for stewardship grants.²

^{1.} Section 369.255(3), F.S.

^{2.} Section 369.255(2), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

Distribution of Proceeds

The law is silent to this issue; therefore, it is assumed that each eligible local government imposing the fee would retain all proceeds, unless an interlocal agreement provided otherwise.

Authorized Uses

The fee proceeds shall be used to plan, restore, and manage urban forest resources, greenways, forest preserves, wetlands, and other aquatic zones. In addition, an eligible county or municipality may create a stewardship grant program for private natural areas.³

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

No opinions specifically relevant to this fee have been issued.

^{3.} Section 369.255(2), F.S.

Gross Receipts Tax on Commercial Hazardous Waste Facilities

Section 403.7215, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

A tax of 3 percent is levied on the annual gross receipts of a privately owned, permitted, commercial hazardous waste transfer, storage, treatment, or disposal facility. The owner of such facility is responsible for paying the annual tax to the primary host local government. The proceeds shall be used for a variety of purposes related to the facility's inspection and security.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

Any county or municipality having a privately owned, permitted, commercial hazardous waste transfer, storage, treatment, or disposal facility operating within its corporate limits, is entitled to receive the tax proceeds.

Administrative Procedures

The owner or operator of each privately owned, permitted, commercial hazardous waste transfer, storage, treatment, or disposal facility shall, on or before January 25th of each year, file with the chief fiscal officer of the primary host local government a certified, notarized statement indicating the gross receipts from all charges imposed during the preceding calendar year for the storage, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste at the facility.¹ The owner of the facility is responsible for paying the tax annually on or before July 1st.² The primary host local government is responsible for regulating, controlling, administering, and enforcing this tax.³

Distribution of Proceeds

The primary host local government retains all proceeds. It is not known how many local governments are currently receiving proceeds from this tax.

^{1.} Section 403.7215(1), F.S.

^{2.} Section 403.7215(2), F.S.

^{3.} Section 403.7215(7), F.S.

Authorized Uses

Tax proceeds received by the local government shall be appropriated and used to pay for the following items.⁴

- 1. Costs of tax collection;
- 2. Any local inspection costs incurred by the local government to ensure that the facility is operating pursuant to the provisions of part IV of ch. 403, F.S., and any rule adopted pursuant to this part;
- 3. Additional security costs incurred as a result of operating the facility, including monitoring, fire protection, and police protection;
- 4. Hazardous waste contingency planning implementation;
- 5. Road construction or repair costs for public roads adjacent to and within 1,000 feet of the facility;
- 6. Any other cost incurred by the local government as the result of the operation of the facility, if all other costs specified in #1-5 have been paid; and
- 7. Any other purposes relating to environmental protection within the jurisdiction of the local government, if all other costs specified in #1-6 have been paid. Such purposes may include, but not be limited to, the establishment of a system for the collection and disposal of household, agricultural, and other types of hazardous waste; the protection or improvement of the quality of the air or water; or the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

No opinions specifically relevant to this tax have been issued.

^{4.} Section 403.7215(3), F.S.

Insurance Premium Tax

Sections 175.101 and 185.08, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Each qualified municipality or special fire control district, having a lawfully established fund providing pension benefits to firefighters, may impose an excise tax of 1.85 percent of the gross amount of receipts from policyholders on all premiums collected on property insurance policies covering property within the legally defined limits of the municipality or special fire control district.¹ The tax revenues shall be distributed to the municipality or special fire control district according to the insured property's location. The net proceeds of this excise tax shall be paid into the firefighters' pension trust fund established by municipalities and special fire control district.²

Each qualified municipality, having a lawfully established fund providing retirement benefits to police officers, may impose an excise tax amounting to 0.85 percent of the gross amount of receipts from policyholders on all premiums collected on casualty insurance policies covering property within the municipality's legally defined limits.³ The net proceeds of this excise tax shall be paid into the municipal police officers' retirement trust fund established by the municipalities.⁴

General Law Amendments

Chapter 2009-97, L.O.F., (CS/SB 538) clarifies boundaries of a special fire control district for purposes of assessment and imposition of the 1.85 percent excise tax on property insurance premiums. This change became effective on July 1, 2009.

Eligibility Requirements

Any municipality or special fire control district described and classified in s. 175.041, F.S., having a lawfully established firefighters' pension trust fund, may impose the tax upon every insurance company, corporation, or other insurer engaged in the business of property insurance. Any municipality described and classified in s. 185.03, F.S., having a lawfully established municipal police officers' retirement trust fund, may impose the tax upon every insurance company, corporation, or other insurer engaged in the business of casualty insurance company, corporation, or other insurer engaged in the business of casualty insurance.

Administrative Procedures

Both excise taxes shall be payable annually on March 1^{st} of each year after the passage of an ordinance, in the case of a municipal government; or resolution, in the case of a special fire control

^{1.} Section 175.101(1), F.S.

^{2.} Section 175.091, F.S.

^{3.} Section 185.08(1), F.S.

^{4.} Section 185.07, F.S.

district, assessing and imposing the taxes.⁵ Installments of taxes shall be paid according to the provisions of s. 624.5092(2)(a)-(c), F.S.

The DOR shall create, maintain, and update an electronic database that designates the local taxing jurisdiction for each street address and address range in the state, and insurance companies are required to exercise due diligence in employing the database to correctly assign parcels to local jurisdictions for tax purposes.⁶ The DOR shall also keep a separate account of all taxes collected for each tax on behalf of each municipality or special fire control district. All taxes collected must be transferred to the Police and Firefighters' Premium Tax Trust Fund [hereinafter Trust Fund] and shall be separately accounted for by the Department of Management Services' Division of Retirement, which administers the Trust Fund.⁷

Distribution of Proceeds

The Chief Financial Officer shall, on or before July 1st and at other times authorized by the Division of Retirement, disburse those monies collected from both taxes to eligible municipalities and special fire control districts.⁸ Separate from the issue of funding firefighters' pension trust funds, every qualified firefighter shall be paid supplemental salary compensation by the employing agency if the firefighter has achieved the specified level of educational attainment. The employing agency may include any municipality, any county, or any special district employing firefighters.

Authorized Uses

The net proceeds of the 1.85 percent tax are used to supplement firefighters' pension trust funds. Net proceeds of the 0.85 percent tax are used to supplement police officers' retirement trust funds.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a number of opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.⁹ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
74-220	Consolidation of police forces of two cities
75-277	Fire protection outside boundaries
78-03	Trustee of pension plan, city officer
78-69	Funds intended for firefighters and policemen, pension

^{5.} Sections 175.101(3); 185.08(3), F.S.

^{6.} Sections 175.1015; 185.085, F.S.

^{7.} Sections 175.121(1); 185.10(1), F.S.

^{8.} Sections 175.121(2); 185.10(2), F.S.

^{9.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

78-148	Municipal pension trust funds
84-100	Contract with private firm for fire protection
89-90	Police officers' retirement trust fund, s. 185.15
91-15	Retirement plans
2001-67	Firefighters' and Police Officers' pension, premium tax
2003-54	City pension fund, amendment of investment authority

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Prior Years' Revenues

Summaries of prior years' distributions are available via the LCIR's website.¹⁰

^{10.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/datagtol.cfm

This page was intentionally left blank.

Local Business Tax formerly Local Occupational License Tax

Chapter 205, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

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

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislation Session.

Eligibility Requirements

County and municipal governments are eligible to levy, by appropriate resolution or ordinance, a business tax for the privilege of engaging in or managing any business, profession, or occupation within its jurisdiction.¹ Prior to January 1, 1995, a county, as defined in s. 125.011(1), F.S., (i.e., Miami-Dade County) or any adjacent county (i.e., Broward, Collier, and Monroe counties) was authorized to levy and collect, by ordinance enacted by the county's governing body, an additional business tax up to 50 percent of the appropriate business tax imposed under s. 205.033(1), F.S.²

Administrative Procedures

In order to levy a business tax, the governing body must first give at least 14 days of public notice between the first and last reading of the resolution or ordinance by publishing a notice in a newspaper of general circulation within its jurisdiction as defined by law. The public notice must contain the proposed classifications and rates applicable to the business tax.³ A number of other conditions for levy are imposed on counties and municipalities.⁴

The adopted resolution or ordinance must contain classifications of businesses, professions, or occupations that will be subject to the tax as well as the applicable rate structures. The term *classifications* refers to the method by which a business or group of businesses is identified by size or type, or both. The terms *business, profession,* and *occupation* do not include the customary religious, charitable, or educational activities of nonprofit religious, nonprofit charitable, and

^{1.} Sections 205.032, .042, F.S.

^{2.} Section 205.033(6), F.S.

^{3.} Sections 205.032, .042, F.S.

^{4.} Sections 205.033, .043, F.S.

nonprofit educational institutions.⁵

The governing body of a municipality that levies the tax may request that the county in which the municipality is located may request that the county issue the municipal receipt and collect the tax. The governing body of a county that levies the tax may request that municipalities within the county issue the county receipt and collect the tax. However, before any local government issues any business receipts on behalf of another local government, appropriate agreements must be entered into by the affected local governments.⁶ All business tax receipts shall be sold by the appropriate tax collector beginning July 1st of each year. The taxes are due and payable on or before September 30th of each year, and the receipts expire on September 30th of the succeeding year. In several situations, administrative penalties are also imposed.⁷

Beginning October 1, 1995, a county or municipality that has not adopted a business tax ordinance or resolution may adopt a business tax ordinance. The tax rate structure and classifications in the adopted ordinance must be reasonable and based upon the rate structure and classifications prescribed in ordinances adopted by adjacent local governments that have implemented s. 205.0535, F.S. If no adjacent local government has implemented s. 205.0535, F.S., or if the governing body of the county or municipality finds that the rate structures or classifications of adjacent local governments are unreasonable, then an alternative method is authorized. In such a case, the rate structure or classifications prescribed in the ordinance of the local government seeking to impose the tax may be based upon those prescribed in ordinances adopted by local governments that have implemented s. 205.0535, F.S., in counties or municipalities that have a comparable population.⁸

By October 1, 2008, any municipality that has adopted by ordinance a local business tax after October 1, 1995, may, by ordinance, reclassify businesses, professions, and occupations and may establish new rate structures, provided certain conditions have been met. If such conditions have been met, counties and municipalities may, every other year thereafter, increase or decrease by ordinance the rates of business taxes by up to 5 percent. However, an increase may not be enacted by less than a majority plus one vote of the governing body. A county or municipality is not prohibited from decreasing or repealing any authorized local business tax.⁹

State law exempts, or allows local governments to exempt, certain individuals from all or some portion of local business taxes.¹⁰ State law also regulates the issuance of local business tax receipts to certain individuals or businesses.¹¹

^{5.} Section 205.022, F.S.

^{6.} Section 205.045, F.S.

^{7.} Section 205.053, F.S.

^{8.} Section 205.0315, F.S.

^{9.} Section 205.0535, F.S.

^{10.} Sections 205.054, .063, .064, .065, .162, .171, .191, .192, .193, F.S.

^{11.} Sections 205.194, .196, .1965, .1967, .1969, .1971, .1973, .1975, F.S.

Distribution of Proceeds

The revenues derived from the business tax imposed by county governments, exclusive of the costs of collection and any credit given for municipal business taxes, shall be apportioned between the county's unincorporated area and the incorporated municipalities located within the county by a ratio derived by dividing their respective populations by the county's total population.¹² Within 15 days following the month of receipt, the apportioned revenues shall be sent to each governing authority; however, this provision does not apply to counties that have established a new rate structure pursuant to s. 205.0535, F.S.¹³

Authorized Uses

The tax proceeds can be considered general revenue for the county or municipality. Additionally, the county business tax proceeds may be used for overseeing and implementing a comprehensive economic development strategy through advertising, promotional activities, and other sales and marketing techniques.¹⁴ The proceeds of the additional county business tax imposed pursuant to s. 205.033(6), F.S., shall be distributed by the county's governing body to a designated organization or agency for the purpose of implementing a comprehensive economic development strategy through advertising, promotional activities, and other sales and marketing techniques.¹⁵

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a number of legal opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹⁶ Interested persons may view the opinions by accessing the website and performing a search using the keyword phrase *occupational license tax* (previous terminology).

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Prior Years' Revenues

A summary of prior years' revenues reported by local governments is available via the LCIR's website.¹⁷

^{12.} Section 205.033(4), F.S.

^{13.} Section 205.033(5), F.S.

^{14.} Section 205.033(7), F.S.

^{15.} Section 205.033(6)(b), F.S.

^{16.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

^{17.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/datagtol.cfm

This page was intentionally left blank.

Local Discretionary Sales Surtaxes

Sections 212.054-.055, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Eight different types of local discretionary sales surtaxes (also referred to as local option sales taxes) are currently authorized in law and represent potential revenue sources for county and municipal governments and school districts.¹ The local discretionary sales surtaxes apply to all transactions subject to the state tax imposed on sales, use, services, rentals, admissions, and other authorized transactions authorized pursuant to ch. 212, F.S., and communications services as defined for purposes of ch. 202, F.S.²

The local discretionary sales surtax rate varies from county to county, depending on the particular levies authorized in that jurisdiction. Discretionary sales surtax must be collected when the transaction occurs in, or delivery is into, a county that imposes the surtax, and the sale is subject to state's sales and use tax. The following table summarizes how the surtax is collected.

If the sale occurs in a:	And delivery is in:	The surtax is:						
county with a surtax	the same county	collected						
county with a surtax	a county without a surtax	not collected						
county with a surtax	a different county with a surtax	collected at the county rate						
		where delivery is made						
county without a surtax	a county with a surtax	collected at the county rate						
		where delivery is made						
county without a surtax	county without a surtax	not collected						

Discretionary sales surtax applies to the first \$5,000 of any single taxable item, when sold to the same purchaser at the same time. Single items include items normally sold in bulk and items assembled to comprise a working unit. The \$5,000 limitation does not apply to the rental of commercial real property, transient rentals, or services. With regard to the sale of motor vehicles, mobile homes, boats, or aircraft, the surtax applies only to the first \$5,000 of the total sales price. On the sale of a motor vehicle or mobile home, the tax rate is determined by the county where the purchaser resides as shown on the title or registration. On the sale of a boat or aircraft, the tax rate is determined by the county where the boat or aircraft is delivered.

The local discretionary sales surtax applies to communications services as broadly defined in ch. 202, F.S. Because the new communications services tax base is much larger than the base under prior law, discretionary sales surtax conversion rates were specified in law. For any county or school

^{1.} Section 212.055, F.S.

^{2.} Section 212.054(2), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

board that levies the surtax, the tax rate on communications services as authorized by s. 202.19(5), F.S., is expressed in law.³

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session related to the general administration of these surtaxes; however, there were general law amendments to select individual surtaxes. These changes are summarized in the relevant discussion of individual surtaxes.

Typically, legislation is enacted each year that results in changes to the state's sales tax base or sales tax administration. Such changes have the potential for fiscal impact, either positively or negatively, to the amount of sales tax revenues available for distribution to local governments. However, a summary of such changes is not provided here.

Administrative Procedures

The administrative procedures relevant to local discretionary sales surtaxes are outlined in s. 212.054, F.S. The Department of Revenue (DOR) is charged with administering, collecting, and enforcing those local discretionary sales surtaxes.⁴ The governing body of any county levying a local discretionary sales surtax shall enact an ordinance levying the surtax in accordance with the procedures described in s. 125.66(2), F.S.⁵ No initial levy or rate increase or decrease shall take effect on a date other than January 1st, and no levy shall terminate on a day other than December 31st.⁶

The proceeds of each county's discretionary sales surtax collections are transferred to the Discretionary Sales Surtax Clearing Trust Fund [hereinafter, the Trust Fund]. A separate account in the Trust Fund shall be established for each county imposing the surtax. The DOR is authorized to take an administrative cost deduction not to exceed 3 percent of the total surtax revenue generated by all levying counties. The administrative cost deduction shall be used only for those costs solely and directly attributable to the surtax, and the costs shall be prorated among those counties levying the surtax on the basis of the amount collected for a particular county to the total amount collected for all counties.⁷

^{3.} Section 202.20(3), F.S.

^{4.} Section 212.054(4)(a), F.S.

^{5.} Section 212.054(6), F.S.

^{6.} Section 212.054(5), F.S.

^{7.} Section 212.054(4)(b), F.S.

Reporting Requirements

The governing body of any county or school board that levies the surtax shall notify the DOR within 10 days after the final adoption by ordinance or referendum of an imposition, termination, or rate change. The DOR must receive this notice no later than November 16th prior to the January 1st effective date. The notice must specify the rate as well as the time period during which the surtax will be in effect and must include a copy of the ordinance and such other information required by departmental rule. Failure to timely provide such notification to the DOR shall result in the delay of the effective date for a period of one year.⁸

Additionally, the governing body of any county or school board proposing to levy the surtax shall notify the DOR by October 1st if the referendum or consideration of the ordinance that would result in the imposition, termination, or rate change of a surtax is scheduled to occur on or after October 1st of that year. Failure to timely provide such notification to the DOR shall result in the delay of the effective date for a period of one year.⁹

Distribution of Proceeds

The DOR shall distribute funds using a distribution factor determined for each levying county that is multiplied by the amount available for distribution. The county's distribution factor shall equal the product of the county's latest official population, pursuant to s. 186.901, F.S.; the county's surtax rate; and the number of months the county has levied the surtax during the most recent distribution period divided by the sum of all such products of the counties levying the surtax during the most recent distribution period. The DOR shall compute distribution factors for eligible counties once each quarter and make appropriate quarterly distributions. A county that fails to timely provide information waives its rights to challenge the DOR's determination of the county's share of the revenues.¹⁰

Tax Rates and Current Year's Revenues

The tables that follow are designed to aid counties in estimating how much revenue will be or could be generated from a surtax levy. The first table following this section provides a historical summary of surtax impositions, expirations, extensions, rate changes, and repeals based on information obtained from the DOR.¹¹ The second table summarizes the counties eligible to levy the various local discretionary sales surtaxes and illustrates the 2009 tax rates. The third table provides estimates of the amounts of revenue that counties, municipalities, and school districts may expect to receive under a 0.5 or 1 percent levy during local fiscal year 2010. Inquiries regarding the DOR's estimation

^{8.} Section 212.054(7)(a), F.S.

^{9.} Section 212.054(7)(b), F.S.

^{10.} Section 212.054(4)(c), F.S.

^{11.} http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/law (select *Sales and Use Tax* from the Tax Law Library categories; then select *Sales & Use Tax Rate Charts* option; and then select *History of Local Sales Tax and Current Rates by County*).

of the local discretionary sales surtax revenue distributions should be addressed to the Office of Tax Research at (850) 488-2900.

Other Available Information

Other information relevant to local discretionary sales surtaxes can be found via the Internet. A general description of the local discretionary sales surtax can be found on the DOR's website.¹² Data summarizing historical local option sales tax revenue distributions to counties and municipalities as compiled by the LCIR staff from DOR source data can be found under the heading *Local Option Sales Taxes* via this LCIR webpage.¹³ Local option sales tax receipts and distributions data by fiscal year and by month can be found via this DOR webpage.¹⁴

^{12.} http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/taxes/discretionary.html

^{13.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/datagtol.cfm

^{14.} http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/taxes/distributions.html

Summary	y of Local Dis	irations, Extensior	ns, Rate Changes, a	ind Repeals
###	Active Levies, as of	July 1, 2009, Are	Noted in Bold Italics	s. ###
County or School District	Action	Rate	Effective Date	Expiration Date
	non entetion Custom Cur		•	
	nsportation System Sur			Until Damaslad
Duval Miami Davla	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 1989	Until Repealed
Miami-Dade	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2003	Until Repealed
Local Government	Infrastructure Surtax - s	. 212.055(2). F.S.		
Alachua	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 2002	Dec. 31, 2002
Alachua	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2002	Dec. 31, 2010
Bay	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jun. 1, 1988	Dec. 31, 1993
Bay	Increased Rate	1%	Jan. 1, 1994	Dec. 31, 1994
Bay	Decreased Rate	0.5%	Jan. 1, 1995	May 31, 2003
Charlotte	Imposed Levy	1%	Apr. 1, 1995	May 01, 2000 Mar. 31, 1999
Charlotte	Extended Levy	1%	Apr. 1, 1999	Dec. 31, 2002
Charlotte	Extended Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 2003	Dec. 31, 2002
Charlotte	Extended Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 2003	Dec. 31, 2008
Clay	Imposed Levy	1%	Feb. 1, 1990	Jan. 31, 2005
Clay Clay	Extended Levy	1%	Feb. 1, 2005	Dec. 31, 2005
De Soto	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 1988	Dec. 31, 2019
Dixie	Imposed Levy	1%	Apr. 1, 1990	Mar. 31, 2002
Dixie Duval	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2001	Dec. 31, 2005
Escambia		1%	Jun. 1, 1992	May 31, 1999
Escambia	Imposed Levy	1%	Jun. 1, 1992	
	Extended Levy		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	May 31, 2007
Escambia	Extended Levy	1%	Jun. 1, 2007	Dec. 31, 2017
Flagler	Imposed Levy	1%	Dec. 1, 1990	Nov. 30, 2005
Flagler	Repealed Levy		Dec. 31, 2002	Dec. 21, 2012
Flagler	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2003	Dec. 31, 2012
Gadsden	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 1988	Dec. 31, 1995
Glades	Imposed Levy	1%	Feb. 1, 1992	Jan. 31, 2007
Glades	Extended Levy	1%	Feb. 1, 2007	Dec. 31, 2021
Hamilton	Imposed Levy	1%	Jul. 1, 1990	Jun. 30, 2005
Hardee	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 1990	Dec. 31, 1997
Hendry	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 1988	Dec. 31, 2002
Highlands	Imposed Levy	1%	Nov. 1, 1989	Oct. 31, 2004
Highlands	Extended Levy	1%	Nov. 1, 2004	Oct. 31, 2019
Hillsborough	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Dec. 1, 1996	Nov. 30, 2026
Indian River	Imposed Levy	1%	Jun. 1, 1989	May 31, 2004
Indian River	Extended Levy	1%	Jun. 1, 2004	Dec. 31, 2019
Jackson	Imposed Levy	1%	Jun. 1, 1988	May 31, 1998
Jackson	Repealed Levy	-	Jul. 1, 1992	
Jefferson	Imposed Levy	1%	Jun. 1, 1988	May 31, 2003
Lafayette	Imposed Levy	1%	Sep. 1, 1991	Aug. 31, 2006
Lake	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 1988	Dec. 31, 2002
Lake	Extended Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 2003	Dec. 31, 2017
Leon	Imposed Levy	1%	Dec. 1, 1989	Nov. 30, 2004
Leon	Extended Levy	1%	Dec. 1, 2004	Dec. 31, 2019
Madison	Imposed Levy	1%	Aug. 1, 1989	Jul. 31, 2004
Manatee	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 1990	Dec. 31, 1993
Manatee	Repealed Levy	-	Jan. 1, 1993	
Manatee	Imposed Levy	1%	Jul. 1, 1994	Jun. 30, 1999
Marion	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 2003	Dec. 31, 2004
Martin	Imposed Levy	1%	Jun. 1, 1996	May 31, 1997
Martin	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 1999	Dec. 31, 2001
Martin	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2007	Dec. 31, 2011
Monroe	Imposed Levy	1%	Nov. 1, 1989	Oct. 31, 2004

County or School District Action Rate Effective Date Expiration School District Extended Levy 1% Mar. 14, 2000 Dec. 31, 2000 Okaloosa Imposed Levy 0.5% Oct. 1, 1989 Sep. 30, 3000 Scaloosa Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 1995 Jul. 31, 1 Discoola Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2005 Aug. 31, 3000 Jaccoola Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 3000 Vartam Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 3000 Janta Rosa Imposed Levy - Sep. 1, 1998 Aug. 31, 327000 Sarasota Extended Levy - Sep. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 3000 Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2009 Dec. 31, 37, 32700 Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2009 Dec. 31, 3000 Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2002 Dec. 31, 3000 Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 3000<	History of Local Discretionary Sales Surtax Levies Summary of Impositions, Expirations, Extensions, Rate Changes, and Repeals ### Active Levies, as of July 1, 2009, Are Noted in Bold Italics. ###										
Monroe Extended Levy 1% Mar. 14, 2000 Dec. 31, Dec. 31, Decoda Dkaloosa Imposed Levy 0.5% Oct. 1, 1989 Sep. 30, Sep. 31, 1995 Jul. 31, 1 Dsceola Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 1995 Jul. 31, 1 Dsceola Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1990 Aug. 31, 1 Dsceola Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 1 Pasco Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 1 Vatuam Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 1 Santa Rosa Imposed Levy - Sep. 1, 1998 Aug. 31, 2 Sarasota Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2009 Dec. 31, 2009 Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2009 Dec. 31, 2007 Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 2007 Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 2007 Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 2007	County or		, _ ,								
Nationsa Imposed Levy 0.5% Oct. 1, 1989 Sep. 30. Okaloosa Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 1995 Jul. 31, 1 Soecola Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1990 Aug. 31, 1 Soecola Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 1 Pasco Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 1 Putnam Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 1 Santa Rosa Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1993 Aug. 31, 1 Sarasota Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1993 Aug. 31, 1 Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2009 Dec. 31, 1 Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 1 Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2009 Dec. 31, 1 Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 1 Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 1 Savaron Repealed Le	chool District	Action	Rate	Effective Date	Expiration Date						
Dkaloosa Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 1995 Jul. 31, 1 Dsceola Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1990 Aug. 31, 3 Dsceola Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2005 Aug. 31, 3 Dsceola Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 3 Direllas Imposed Levy 1% Feb. 1, 1990 Dec. 31, 3 Direllas Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1993 Aug. 31, 3 Santa Rosa Repealed Levy - Sep. 1, 1998 Aug. 31, 3 Sarasota Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 3 Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Aug. 31, 3 Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Aug. 31, 3 Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2002 Dec. 31, 3 Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 3 Savlor Repealed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1983 Jul. 31, 2 Wakulla Imposed	<i>lonroe</i>	Extended Levy	1%	Mar. 14, 2000	Dec. 31, 2018						
Deceola Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1990 Aug. 31, Secola Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2005 Aug. 31, Pacco Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, Pinellas Imposed Levy 1% Feb. 1, 1990 Dec. 31, Santa Rosa Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1980 Aug. 31, Sarasota Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1980 Aug. 31, Sarasota Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1989 Aug. 31, Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2003 Aug. 31, Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2003 Aug. 31, Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Aug. 31, Sarasota Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, Yakulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1989 Jul. 31, 2 Yakulla Imposed Levy 1% </td <td>Okaloosa</td> <td>Imposed Levy</td> <td></td> <td>Oct. 1, 1989</td> <td>Sep. 30, 1991</td>	Okaloosa	Imposed Levy		Oct. 1, 1989	Sep. 30, 1991						
Discola Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2005 Aug. 31, 2asco Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 3inellas Imposed Levy 1% Feb. 1, 1990 Dec. 31, 3inellas Imposed Levy 1% Feb. 1, 1990 Dec. 31, 3inellas Dec. 31, 3inellas Dec. 31, 3inellas Sep. 1, 1993 Aug. 31, 3inellas Aug. 31, 3inellas Dec. 31, 3inellas Sep. 1, 1998 Aug. 31, 3inellas Sep. 1, 1998 Aug. 31, 3inellas Sep. 1, 1998 Aug. 31, 3inellas Sep. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 3inellas Sep. 3inellas Se	Jkaloosa	Imposed Levy	1%	Aug. 1, 1995	Jul. 31, 1999						
Pasco Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 2005 Pinellas Imposed Levy 1% Feb. 1, 1990 Dec. 31, 2003 Aug. 31, 2003 Dec. 31, 2007 Aug. 31, 2003 Dec. 31, 2013 Aug. 31, 2003 Dec. 31, 2013 Aug. 31, 2003 Dec. 31, 2013 <	Osceola	Imposed Levy	1%	Sep. 1, 1990	Aug. 31, 2005						
Pinellas Imposed Levy 1% Feb. 1, 1990 Dec. 31, 1 Putnam Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 1 Santa Rosa Imposed Levy - Sep. 1, 1993 Aug. 31, 3 Sarasota Imposed Levy - Sep. 1, 1989 Aug. 31, 3 Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1989 Aug. 31, 3 Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2009 Dec. 31, 3 Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2002 Dec. 31, 3 Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 3 Savannee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 3 'aylor Repealed Levy - Dec. 31, 1999 Jul. 31, 2 'aylor Repealed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 3 'aylor Repealed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Until Rep Saker Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1994 Until Rep Salker Imposed Levy	Dsceola	Extended Levy	1%	Sep. 1, 2005	Aug. 31, 2025						
Putnam Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, J. Santa Rosa Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1993 Aug. 31, J. Sarata Rosa Repealed Levy - Sep. 1, 1993 Aug. 31, J. Sarasota Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1990 Aug. 31, J. Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2009 Dec. 37, J. Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1989 Jul. 31, J. Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1980 Dec. 31, J. Suwannee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1989 Jul. 31, Z. aylor Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1989 Jul. 31, Z. aylor Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Dec. 31, J. Yakulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Dec. 31, J. Yakulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Dec. 31, J. Small County Surtar - s. 212.055(3), F.S. Sater Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, J. <tr< td=""><td>vasco</td><td>Imposed Levy</td><td>1%</td><td>Jan. 1, 2005</td><td>Dec. 31, 2014</td></tr<>	vasco	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 2005	Dec. 31, 2014						
Santa Rosa Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1993 Aug. 31, Santa Rosa Repealed Levy - Sep. 1, 1993 Aug. 31, Sarasota Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1993 Aug. 31, Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Jun. 1, 2003 Aug. 31, Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2009 Dec. 31, Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Got. 1, 1991 Sep. 30, Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, Suwannee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, aylor Repealed Levy - Dec. 31, 1999 Vakulla Makulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Until Rep Safford Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1994 Until Rep Salhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1994 Until Rep Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep Dec. 31, Jan. 1, 2004 <t< td=""><td>Pinellas</td><td>Imposed Levy</td><td></td><td>Feb. 1, 1990</td><td>Dec. 31, 2019</td></t<>	Pinellas	Imposed Levy		Feb. 1, 1990	Dec. 31, 2019						
Santa Rosa Repealed Levy - Sep. 1, 1998 Aug. 31, 3arasota Jarasota Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1989 Aug. 31, 3arasota Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2009 Dec. 31, 3arasota Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1991 Sep. 30, 3arasota Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2002 Dec. 31, 3arasota Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 3arasota Suwannee Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 1989 Jul. 31, 2002 Dec. 31, 1999 Vakulla Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 1999 Vakulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Dec. 31, 2003 Small County Surtax - s. 212.055(3), F.S. Saradford Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 2010 Salhoun Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2001 Dec. 31, 2010 Dec. 31, 2010 Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. 2010 Dit. 11 Rep. 2010	Putnam	Imposed Levy		Jan. 1, 2003	Dec. 31, 2017						
Sarasota Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 1989 Aug. 31, 1 Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Jun. 1, 2003 Aug. 31, 1 Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2009 Dec. 37, 1 Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1991 Sep. 30, 1 Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2002 Dec. 31, 1 Saylor Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 1 aylor Repealed Levy - Dec. 31, 1999 Vakulla Vakulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 1 Yakulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Until Rep. 37, 1 Small County Surtax - s. 212.055(3), F.S. Sater Jan. 1, 1993 Until Rep. 37, 2003 Dec. 31, 2003 Salhoun Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Until Rep. 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20,	Santa Rosa	Imposed Levy	1%	Sep. 1, 1993	Aug. 31, 1999						
Sarasota Extended Levy 1% Jun. 1, 2003 Aug. 31, Aug. 31, Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2009 Dec. 31, Dec. 31, Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1991 Sep. 30, Seminole Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2002 Dec. 31, Juwannee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, Juwannee Saylor Repealed Levy - Dec. 31, 1999 Jul. 31, 2 'aylor Repealed Levy - Dec. 31, 1999 Jul. 31, 2 'aylor Repealed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 3 'aylor Repealed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 3 'Small County Surtax - s. 212.055(3), F.S. Saker Jan. 1, 1993 Until Rep. 2 'alhoun Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. 2 'alhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. 2 'alhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. 2 'alhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 20	Santa Rosa	Repealed Levy	-	Sep. 1, 1998							
Barasota Extended Levy 1% Jun. 1, 2003 Aug. 31, Jarasota Barasota Extended Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2009 Dec. 31, 2002 Dec. 31, 2002 Dec. 31, 1988 Dec. 31, 1988 Dec. 31, 1989 Jul. 31, 2 aylor Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 1999 Vakulla Imposed Levy - Dec. 31, 1999 Vakulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 1 Wakulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 1 Vakulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Until Rep Small County Surtax - s. 212.055(3), F.S. Saker Jan. 1, 1993 Until Rep Jan. 1, 1993 Until Rep Zalhoun Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep Soto Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep Dotici <td< td=""><td>Sarasota</td><td>Imposed Levy</td><td>1%</td><td>Sep. 1, 1989</td><td>Aug. 31, 2004</td></td<>	Sarasota	Imposed Levy	1%	Sep. 1, 1989	Aug. 31, 2004						
Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1991 Sep. 30, Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2002 Dec. 31, Swannee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, aylor Repealed Levy - Dec. 31, 1999 . Yakula Imposed Levy - Dec. 31, 1999 . Vakulla Extended Levy - Dec. 31, 1999 . Wakulla Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, . Small County Surtax - s. 212.055(3), F.S. Saker Sarafford Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1994 Until Rep. Zalhoun Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1994 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy	Sarasota	Extended Levy	1%	Jun. 1, 2003	Aug. 31, 2009						
Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1991 Sep. 30, Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2002 Dec. 31, Jaylor Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, aylor Repealed Levy - Dec. 31, 1999 Vakulla Vakulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 1999 Vakulla Extended Levy - Dec. 31, 1999 Vakulla Small County Surtax - s. 212.055(3), F.S. Saker Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1994 Until Rep. Saradford Imposed Levy 1% Mar. 1, 1993 Until Rep. Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, . Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2001 Dec. 31, . Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Soto Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep.	Sarasota	Extended Levy	1%		Dec. 31, 2024						
Seminole Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2002 Dec. 31, 1 Suwannee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 1 aylor Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 1989 Jul. 31, 2 aylor Repealed Levy - Dec. 31, 1999 Vakulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 1 Wakulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 1 Wakulla Dec. 31, 1 Small County Surtax - s. 212.055(3), F.S. Statford Jan. 1, 1993 Until Rep. Saker Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Dec. 31, 1 Calhoun Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Until Rep. Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2009 Until Rep. Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Oblumbia Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Dixie Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Dixie Imposed Le	Seminole		1%		Sep. 30, 2001						
Suwannee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 1 'aylor Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 1989 Jul. 31, 2 'aylor Repealed Levy - Dec. 31, 1999 Dec. 31, 2 'aylor Repealed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 2 Vakulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 2 Small County Surtax - s. 212.055(3), F.S. Statford Jan. 1, 1994 Until Rep. Stadford Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Until Rep. Calhoun Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 2010 Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2009 Until Rep. Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2009 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2008 Until Rep. Silchrist Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2008 Until Rep. Silchrist	Seminole			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Dec. 31, 2011						
Taylor Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 1989 Jul. 31, 2 aylor Repealed Levy - Dec. 31, 1999 Dec. 31, 1999 Vakulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 1 Wakulla Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 1 Small County Surtax - s. 212.055(3), F.S. Statford Jan. 1, 1994 Until Rep. Saker Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Dec. 31, 1 Calhoun Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Dec. 31, 1 Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2009 Until Rep. Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2009 Until Rep. De Soto Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 1994 Until Rep. Dike Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Dike Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Until Rep. Sadsden Imposed Levy <td>Juwannee</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Dec. 31, 2002</td>	Juwannee				Dec. 31, 2002						
Taylor Repealed Levy - Dec. 31, 1999 Vakulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, 1 Wakulla Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 1 Small County Surtax - s. 212.055(3), F.S. Staker Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Dec. 31, 1 Shaker Imposed Levy 1% Mar. 1, 1993 Until Rep. Saker Imposed Levy 1% Mar. 1, 1993 Until Rep. Salhoun Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2001 Dec. 31, 1 Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2009 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2009 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Dixie Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1992 Until Rep. Dixie Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 1 Franklin Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 1 Galden	aylor	Imposed Levy	1%	Aug. 1, 1989	Jul. 31, 2004						
Vakulla Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1988 Dec. 31, . Vakulla Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, . Small County Surtax - s. 212.055(3), F.S. . . . Baker Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Until Rep. Stadford Imposed Levy 1% Mar. 1, 1993 Until Rep. Calhoun Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, . Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2009 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Dixie Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 1994 Until Rep. Cadsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Cadsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, . Cranklin Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Until Rep. Caudsden Imposed Levy 1% <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td>			-								
Wakulla Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Dec. 31, 1 Small County Surtax - s. 212.055(3), F.S. Saker Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1994 Until Rep. Baker Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Until Rep. Stadford Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Dec. 31, 1 Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2001 Dec. 31, 1 Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2009 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Dotsie Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Sadsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2008 Until Rep. Salichrist Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Until Rep. Gulf Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Until Rep. Gulf Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 1			1%		Dec. 31, 2002						
Baker Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1994 Until Rep. Bradford Imposed Levy 1% Mar. 1, 1993 Until Rep. Calhoun Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Dec. 31, . Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2001 Dec. 31, . Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2009 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 1994 Until Rep. Dixie Imposed Levy 1% Apr. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Dixie Imposed Levy 1% Apr. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, . Des Soto Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, . Dixie Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2008 Until Rep. Sadsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Until Rep. Gulf Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, . Hardee Imposed Levy <t< td=""><td>Vakulla</td><td>Extended Levy</td><td>1%</td><td>Jan. 1, 2003</td><td>Dec. 31, 2017</td></t<>	Vakulla	Extended Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 2003	Dec. 31, 2017						
Bradford Imposed Levy 1% Mar. 1, 1993 Until Rep. Calhoun Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1993 Dec. 31, Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2001 Dec. 31, Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2009 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 1994 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 1994 Until Rep. Doxice Imposed Levy 1% Apr. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Dixie Imposed Levy 1% Apr. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, Cranklin Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2008 Until Rep. Gadsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1996 Until Rep. Galdsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, Galdsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, Galdsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, Haridee Impo			1%	Jan. 1, 1994	Until Repealed						
Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2001 Dec. 31, 1 Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2009 Until Rep. Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 1994 Until Rep. De Soto Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. De Soto Imposed Levy 1% Apr. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 1 Dixie Imposed Levy 1% Apr. 1, 2008 Until Rep. Sadsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2008 Until Rep. Sadsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2008 Until Rep. Sadsden Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Rep. Gulf Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Until Rep. Gulf Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 1 Hardee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 1 Hardee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 1 Hardee Imposed Levy	Bradford	Imposed Levy	1%	Mar. 1, 1993	Until Repealed						
Calhoun Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2009 Until Rep Columbia Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 1994 Until Rep De Soto Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep Dixie Imposed Levy 1% Apr. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 1 Franklin Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2008 Until Rep Gadsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2008 Until Rep Gadsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2008 Until Rep Gadsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1996 Until Rep Galchrist Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Rep Gulf Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Until Rep Harilton Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 1 Hardee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep Holmes Extended Levy 1%<	Calhoun		1%		Dec. 31, 2000						
ColumbiaImposed Levy1%Aug. 1, 1994Until RepDe SotoImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2003Until RepDixieImposed Levy1%Apr. 1, 2005Dec. 31, 1FranklinImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2008Until RepDataImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 1996Until RepDataImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 1996Until RepDataImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 1996Until RepDataImposed Levy1%Oct. 1, 1992Until RepDataImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2006Until RepDataImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2005Dec. 31, 1HardeeImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2005Until RepHardeeImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2005Until RepHardeeImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2003Until RepHolmesImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2003Until RepHolmesImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2003Until RepHolmesImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2006Dec. 31, 1HarkeeImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2006Dec. 31, 1HolmesImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2006Dec. 31, 1HolmesExtended Levy1%Jan. 1, 2006Dec. 31, 1HolmesExtended Levy1%Jan. 1, 2006Dec. 31, 1HarkeeImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2006Dec. 31, 1HarkeeImposed Levy<	Calhoun	Extended Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 2001	Dec. 31, 2008						
De Soto Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Dixie Imposed Levy 1% Apr. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 2 Franklin Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2008 Until Rep. Gadsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1996 Until Rep. Galsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1996 Until Rep. Gulf Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Rep. Gulf Imposed Levy 0.5% Jan. 1, 2006 Until Rep. Hardee Imposed Levy 1% Jul. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 2 Hardee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1998 Dec. 31, 2 Hardee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Until Rep. Hendry Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Holmes Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Dec. 31, 2 Holmes Extended Levy 1%	Calhoun	Extended Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 2009	Until Repealed						
Dixie Imposed Levy 1% Apr. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 2 Franklin Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2008 Until Rep. Gadsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1996 Until Rep. Galsden Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1996 Until Rep. Gilchrist Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Rep. Gulf Imposed Levy 0.5% Jan. 1, 2006 Until Rep. Hamilton Imposed Levy 1% Jul. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 2 Hardee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1998 Dec. 31, 2 Hardee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Until Rep. Hardee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Until Rep. Holmes Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Holmes Extended Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1995 Sep. 30, 3 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Dec. 31, 2 Jackson Imposed Levy	Columbia	Imposed Levy	1%	Aug. 1, 1994	Until Repealed						
FranklinImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2008Until RepGadsdenImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 1996Until RepGilchristImposed Levy1%Oct. 1, 1992Until RepGulfImposed Levy0.5%Jan. 1, 2006Until RepHamiltonImposed Levy1%Jul. 1, 2005Dec. 31, 1HardeeImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 1998Dec. 31, 1HardeeImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2005Until RepHardeeImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2005Until RepHendryImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2003Until RepHolmesImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2003Until RepHolmesImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2003Until RepHolmesImposed Levy1%Oct. 1, 1995Sep. 30, 1HolmesExtended Levy1%Jan. 1, 2006Dec. 31, 2HolmesExtended Levy1%Jun. 1, 2003Until RepLeffersonImposed Levy1%Jun. 1, 2003Until RepLafayetteImposed Levy1%Sep. 1, 2006Until RepLevy1%Oct. 1, 1992Until RepLibertyImposed Levy1%Nov. 1, 1992Until RepLafayetteImposed Levy1%Nov. 1, 1992Until RepLibertyImposed Levy1%Nov. 1, 1993Nov. 30,NassauImposed Levy0.5%Dec. 1, 1993Nov. 30,	De Soto	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 2003	Until Repealed						
GadsdenImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 1996Until RepoGilchristImposed Levy1%Oct. 1, 1992Until RepoGulfImposed Levy0.5%Jan. 1, 2006Until RepoHamiltonImposed Levy1%Jul. 1, 2005Dec. 31, 2HardeeImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 1998Dec. 31, 2HardeeImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2005Until RepoHendryImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2005Until RepoHendryImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2003Until RepoHolmesImposed Levy1%Oct. 1, 1995Sep. 30, 2HolmesImposed Levy1%Oct. 1, 1995Sep. 30, 2HolmesExtended Levy1%Jan. 1, 2006Dec. 31, 2HolmesExtended Levy1%Jan. 1, 2003Until RepoHolmesExtended Levy1%Jun. 1, 1995May 31, 2HacksonImposed Levy1%Jun. 1, 2003Until RepoLafayetteImposed Levy1%Sep. 1, 2006Until RepLafayetteImposed Levy1%Nov. 1, 1992Until RepLibertyImposed Levy1%Nov. 1, 1992Until RepLibertyImposed Levy1%Nov. 1, 1993Nov. 30,NassauImposed Levy0.5%Dec. 1, 1993Nov. 30,	Dixie	Imposed Levy	1%	Apr. 1, 2005	Dec. 31, 2029						
Gilchrist Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Repo Until Repo Jan. 1, 2006 Until Repo Until Repo Dec. 31, 2 Hardee Imposed Levy 1% Jul. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 2 Hardee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1998 Dec. 31, 2 Hardee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Until Repo Hardee Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Until Repo Hendry Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Repo Holmes Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Repo Holmes Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1995 Sep. 30, 2 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1999 Sep. 30, 2 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Dec. 31, 2 Jackson Imposed Levy 1% Jun. 1, 2003 Until Repo Jafayette Imposed Levy 1% Jun. 1, 2003 Until Repo Jafayette Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Repo		Imposed Levy			Until Repealed						
Gulf Imposed Levy 0.5% Jan. 1, 2006 Until Rep. Hamilton Imposed Levy 1% Jul. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 3 Hardee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1998 Dec. 31, 3 Hardee Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Until Rep. Hardee Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Hendry Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Hendry Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Holmes Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Holmes Extended Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1995 Sep. 30, 3 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Dec. 31, 3 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jun. 1, 1995 May 31, 3 Hackson Imposed Levy 1% Jun. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Jafayette Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2006 Until Rep. Levy Imposed Levy <t< td=""><td>Gadsden</td><td>Imposed Levy</td><td>1%</td><td>Jan. 1, 1996</td><td>Until Repealed</td></t<>	Gadsden	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 1996	Until Repealed						
Hamilton Imposed Levy 1% Jul. 1, 2005 Dec. 31, 3 Hardee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1998 Dec. 31, 3 Hardee Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Until Reported Levy Hardee Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Until Reported Levy Hendry Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Reported Levy Holmes Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Reported Levy Holmes Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1995 Sep. 30, 3 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1999 Sep. 30, 3 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Dec. 31, 3 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Dec. 31, 3 Hackson Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Reported Levy Lafayette Imposed Levy 1% Jun. 1, 2003 Until Reported Levy Levy Imposed Levy 1% Nov. 1, 1992 Until Reported Levy L	Silchrist	Imposed Levy		Oct. 1, 1992	Until Repealed						
Hardee Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 1998 Dec. 31, 1 Hardee Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Until Report Hendry Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Report Hendry Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Report Holmes Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1995 Sep. 30, 1 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1999 Sep. 30, 1 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1999 Sep. 30, 1 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1999 Sep. 30, 1 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Dec. 31, 2 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Dec. 31, 2 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jun. 1, 1995 May 31, 2 Hackson Imposed Levy 1% Jun. 1, 2003 Until Repo Lafayette Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Repo Levy Imposed Levy	Gulf	Imposed Levy		Jan. 1, 2006	Until Repealed						
Hardee Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2005 Until Report Hendry Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Report Holmes Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Report Holmes Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1995 Sep. 30, 100 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1999 Sep. 30, 100 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1995 Sep. 30, 100 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Dec. 31, 100 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jun. 1, 1995 May 31, 200 Hackson Imposed Levy 1% Jun. 1, 2003 Until Report Jafayette Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2006 Until Report Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Report Liberty Imposed Levy 1% Nov. 1, 1992 Until Report Liberty Imposed Levy 1% Nov. 1, 1992 Until Report Madison Imposed Levy 0	lamilton	Imposed Levy			Dec. 31, 2019						
Hendry Imposed Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Holmes Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1995 Sep. 30, 1 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1999 Sep. 30, 1 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1999 Sep. 30, 1 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Dec. 31, 2 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jun. 1, 1995 May 31, 2 Hackson Imposed Levy 1% Jun. 1, 2003 Until Rep. Jafayette Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2006 Until Rep. Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Rep. Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Rep. Levy 1% Nov. 1, 1992 Until Rep. Liberty Imposed Levy 1% Nov. 1, 1992 Until Rep. Jiberty Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 2004 Until Rep. Madison Imposed Levy 0.5% Dec. 1, 1993 Nov. 30,	lardee	Imposed Levy			Dec. 31, 2004						
Holmes Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1995 Sep. 30, 1 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1999 Sep. 30, 1 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1999 Sep. 30, 1 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Dec. 31, 1 Hackson Imposed Levy 1% Jun. 1, 1995 May 31, 1 Hefferson Imposed Levy 1% Jun. 1, 2003 Until Report Lafayette Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2006 Until Report Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Report Levy 1% Nov. 1, 1992 Until Report Liberty Imposed Levy 1% Nov. 1, 1992 Until Report Jiadison Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 2004 Until Report Nassau Imposed Levy 0.5% Dec. 1, 1993 Nov. 30,	lardee	Extended Levy			Until Repealed						
Holmes Extended Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1999 Sep. 30, 1 Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Dec. 31, 1 Jackson Imposed Levy 1% Jun. 1, 1995 May 31, 2 Jefferson Imposed Levy 1% Jun. 1, 2003 Until Report Lafayette Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2006 Until Report Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Report Liberty Imposed Levy 1% Nov. 1, 1992 Until Report Jiberty Imposed Levy 1% Nov. 1, 1992 Until Report Madison Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 2004 Until Report Nassau Imposed Levy 0.5% Dec. 1, 1993 Nov. 30,					Until Repealed						
Holmes Extended Levy 1% Jan. 1, 2006 Dec. 31, 2 Jackson Imposed Levy 1% Jun. 1, 1995 May 31, 2 Jefferson Imposed Levy 1% Jun. 1, 2003 Until Report Lafayette Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2006 Until Report Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Report Liberty Imposed Levy 1% Nov. 1, 1992 Until Report Jiberty Imposed Levy 1% Nov. 1, 1992 Until Report Jadison Imposed Levy 1% Nov. 1, 1992 Until Report Nassau Imposed Levy 0.5% Dec. 1, 1993 Nov. 30,	lolmes	Imposed Levy		Oct. 1, 1995	Sep. 30, 1999						
JacksonImposed Levy1%Jun. 1, 1995May 31, 2JeffersonImposed Levy1%Jun. 1, 2003Until RepuLafayetteImposed Levy1%Sep. 1, 2006Until RepuLevy1%Oct. 1, 1992Until RepuLibertyImposed Levy1%Nov. 1, 1992Until RepuLibertyImposed Levy1%Nov. 1, 1992Until RepuJacksonImposed Levy1%Aug. 1, 2004Until RepuMadisonImposed Levy0.5%Dec. 1, 1993Nov. 30,					Sep. 30, 2006						
Imposed Levy 1% Jun. 1, 2003 Until Reputer Lafayette Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2006 Until Reputer Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Reputer Liberty Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Reputer Liberty Imposed Levy 1% Nov. 1, 1992 Until Reputer Madison Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 2004 Until Reputer Nassau Imposed Levy 0.5% Dec. 1, 1993 Nov. 30,					Dec. 31, 2013						
Lafayette Imposed Levy 1% Sep. 1, 2006 Until Report Levy Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Report Liberty Imposed Levy 1% Nov. 1, 1992 Until Report Madison Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 2004 Until Report Nassau Imposed Levy 0.5% Dec. 1, 1993 Nov. 30,					May 31, 2010						
Levy Imposed Levy 1% Oct. 1, 1992 Until Report Liberty Imposed Levy 1% Nov. 1, 1992 Until Report Madison Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 2004 Until Report Nassau Imposed Levy 0.5% Dec. 1, 1993 Nov. 30,					Until Repealed						
Liberty Imposed Levy 1% Nov. 1, 1992 Until Repo Madison Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 2004 Until Repo Nassau Imposed Levy 0.5% Dec. 1, 1993 Nov. 30,	.afayette				Until Repealed						
Madison Imposed Levy 1% Aug. 1, 2004 Until Repo Nassau Imposed Levy 0.5% Dec. 1, 1993 Nov. 30,					Until Repealed						
Nassau Imposed Levy 0.5% Dec. 1, 1993 Nov. 30,		Imposed Levy		Nov. 1, 1992	Until Repealed						
	<i>l</i> adison	Imposed Levy			Until Repealed						
					Nov. 30, 1994						
	Vassau	Imposed Levy	1%	Mar. 1, 1996	Until Repealed						
)keechobee	Imposed Levy			Sep. 30, 1999						
	Okeechobee	Extended Levy	1%		Until Repealed						
	Sumter	Imposed Levy		Jan. 1, 1993	Until Repealed						
					Until Repealed						
FaylorImposed Levy1%Jan. 1, 2000Dec. 31, 2	aylor	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 2000	Dec. 31, 2029						

Summary	y of Local Dis of Impositions, Expi Active Levies, as of	rations, Extensio	ns, Rate Changes, a	ind Repeals
County or				
School District	Action	Rate	Effective Date	Expiration Date
Jnion	Imposed Levy	1%	Feb. 1, 1993	Jan. 31, 1996
Jnion	Extended Levy	1%	Feb. 1, 1996	Jan. 31, 2001
Jnion	Extended Levy	1%	Feb. 1, 2001	Dec. 31, 2005
Union	Extended Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 2006	Until Repealed
Walton	Imposed Levy	1%	Feb. 1, 1995	Until Repealed
Washington	Imposed Levy	1%	Nov. 1, 1993	Until Repealed
ndigent Care and T	rauma Center Surtax - s	. 212.055(4), F.S.		
Hillsborough	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Dec. 1, 1991	Sep. 30, 1997
Hillsborough	Decreased Rate	0.25%	Oct. 1, 1997	Feb. 28, 2001
Hillsborough	Extended Levy	0.25%	Mar. 1, 2001	Sep. 30, 2001
Hillsborough	Increased Rate	0.5%	Oct. 1, 2001	Until Repealed
County Public Hosp	ital Surtax - s. 212.055(5	i), F.S.		
Aiami-Dade	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 1992	Sep. 30, 1998
Miami-Dade	Extended Levy	0.5%	Oct. 1, 1992	Until Repealed
				Chin Repeared
	ay Surtax - s. 212.055(6)			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Bay	Imposed Levy	0.5%	May 1, 1998	Apr. 30, 2008
Calhoun	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2009	Dec. 31, 2018
scambia	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 1998	Dec. 31, 2002
Escambia	Extended Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2003	Dec. 31, 2017
Flagler	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2003	Dec. 31, 2012
Gulf	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jul. 1, 1997	Jun. 30, 2017
lernando	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 1999	Dec. 31, 2003
Hernando	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2005	Dec. 31, 2014
lackson	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jul. 1, 1996	Jun. 30, 2006
lackson	Extended Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2006	Dec. 31, 2015
Leon	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2003	Dec. 31, 2012
Manatee	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2003	Dec. 31, 2017
Marion	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2005	Dec. 31, 2009
Monroe	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 1996	Dec. 31, 2005
Monroe	Extended Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2006	Dec. 31, 2015
Orange	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2003	Dec. 31, 2015
Palm Beach	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2005	Dec. 31, 2010
Polk	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2004	Dec. 31, 2018
Saint Lucie	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jul. 1, 1996	Jun. 30, 2006
Saint Lucie	Extended Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2006	Dec. 31, 2026
Santa Rosa	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Oct. 1, 1998	Dec. 31, 2018
/olusia	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2002	Dec. 16, 2016
	igent Care Surtax - s. 21			
Alachua	Imposed Levy	0.25%	Jan. 1, 2005	Dec. 31, 2011
Gadsden	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2009	Dec. 31, 2038
Madison	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2007	Until Repealed
Polk	Imposed Levy	0.5%	Jan. 1, 2005	Dec. 31, 2019

2009 Local Discretionary Sales Surtax Rates in Florida's Counties

	Charter County	Emorgonou Eiro		mbinations Are Su	-	Tax Rate Caps - S	See Notes	1	County G	overnmen	t Levies		ool Distric	t Levy utlay Surtax)
County	Charter County Transportation System Surtax s. 212.055(1), F.S. Up to 1%	Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax s. 212.055(8), F.S. Up to 1%	Local Gov't Infrastructure Surtax s. 212.055(2), F.S. 0.5% or 1%	Small County Surtax s. 212.055(3), F.S. 0.5% or 1%	Indigent Care/ Trauma Center Surtaxes s. 212.055(4), F.S. Up to 0.25%, 0.5 %	County Public Hospital Surtax s. 212.055(5), F.S. 0.5%	Voter-Approved Indigent Care Surtax s. 212.055(7), F.S. Up to 0.5%, 1%	School Capital Outlay Surtax s. 212.055(6), F.S. Up to 0.5%	Maximum Potential Tax Rate	Current Tax Rate	Unutilized Tax Rate	Maximum Potential Tax Rate	Current Tax Rate	Unutilized Tax Rate
Alachua			0.5				0.25		3.5	0.75	2.75	0.5	0.0	0.5
Baker				1					2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Bay									2.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Bradford				1					2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Brevard									3.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Broward								0.5	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Calhoun			1	1				0.5	2.5 3.0	1.0 1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.0 0.5
Charlotte Citrus			1						2.0	0.0	2.0 2.0	0.5 0.5	0.0	0.5
Clay			1						3.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Collier									2.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Columbia				1					3.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
De Soto				1					2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Dixie				1					2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Duval	0.5		0.5						3.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Escambia			1					0.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Flagler			0.5					0.5	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
Franklin				1			0.5		2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Gadsden				1			0.5		2.5	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Gilchrist Glades			1	1					2.5 2.5	1.0 1.0	1.5 1.5	0.5 0.5	0.0 0.0	0.5 0.5
Gulf				0.5				0.5	2.5	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Hamilton				1				0.0	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Hardee				1					2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Hendry				1					2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Hernando								0.5	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Highlands			1						2.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Hillsborough			0.5		0.5				3.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Holmes				1					2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Indian River			1						2.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Jackson				1				0.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Jefferson Lafayette				1					2.5 2.5	1.0 1.0	1.5 1.5	0.5 0.5	0.0 0.0	0.5 0.5
Lake			1						2.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Lee									3.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Leon			1					0.5	3.5	1.0	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
Levy				1					2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Liberty				1					2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Madison				1			0.5		1.5	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Manatee								0.5	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Marion								0.5	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Martin			0.5						2.0	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Miami-Dade	0.5					0.5		0.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Monroe Nassau			1	1				0.5	2.0 2.0	1.0 1.0	1.0 1.0	0.5 0.5	0.5 0.0	0.0 0.5
Okaloosa									2.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Okeechobee				1					2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Orange								0.5	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Osceola			1						3.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Palm Beach							<u> </u>	0.5	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Pasco			1						2.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Pinellas			1						3.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Polk							0.5	0.5	3.0	0.5	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.0

2009 Local Discretionary Sales Surtax Rates in Florida's Counties

						,									
				Levy Co	mbinations Are S	ubject to Variou	s Tax Rate Caps - S	See Notes		County G	overnmen	t Levies	Sch	ool Distric	t Levy
	Charter County Transportation System	Emergency Rescue Ser and Facili	vices ties	Local Gov't Infrastructure	Small County	Indigent Care/ Trauma Center	County Public Hospital	Voter-Approved Indigent Care	School Capital Outlay					ol Capital O	utlay Surtax)
	Surtax	Surtax		Surtax	Surtax	Surtaxes	Surtax	Surtax	Surtax	Maximum			Maximum		
	s. 212.055(1), F.S.			s. 212.055(2), F.S.	s. 212.055(3), F.S.	s. 212.055(4), F.S				Potential	Current	Unutilized		Current	Unutilized
County	Up to 1%	Up to 19	6	0.5% or 1%	0.5% or 1%	Up to 0.25%, 0.5 9	6 0.5%	Up to 0.5%, 1%	Up to 0.5%	Tax Rate	Tax Rate	Tax Rate	Tax Rate	Tax Rate	Tax Rate
-															
Putnam				1						2.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Saint Johns										2.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Saint Lucie									0.5	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Santa Rosa									0.5	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Sarasota				1						3.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Seminole				1						3.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Sumter					1					2.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Suwannee					1					2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Taylor					1					2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Union					1					2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Volusia									0.5	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Wakulla				1						3.5	1.0	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Walton					1					2.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Washington					1					2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
# Eligible to Le	evy: 20	65		67	31	65	1	60	67		67			67	
# Levying:	2	0		21	28	1	1	4	16		51			16	
2019mg.	-	0			20			-	10		51				

Notes:

1) Boxed areas indicate those counties or school districts eligible to impose the particular tax.

2) The Indigent Care and Trauma Center Surtax consists of two separate levies for different groups of eligible counties. Non-consolidated counties with a total population of 800,000 or more may impose, either by an extraordinary vote of the county's governing body or voter approval in a countywide referendum, a surtax not to exceed 0.5% for the purpose of funding health care services for qualified residents. Non-consolidated counties with a total population of less than 800,000 may impose, subject to voter approval in a countywide referendum, a surtax not to exceed 0.25% for the sole purpose of funding trauma services provided by a trauma center licensed pursuant to Chapter 395, Florida Statutes.

3) Pursuant to ss. 212.055(2)(h) and 212.055(3)(f), F.S., a county shall not levy the Local Government Infrastructure, Small County, Indigent Care and Trauma Center, and County Public Hospital surtaxes in excess of a combined rate of 1%.

4) Pursuant to s. 212.055(4)(b)5., F.S., a county shall not levy the Local Government Infrastructure, Small County, and Indigent Care and Trauma Center surtaxes in excess of a combined rate of 1%.

5) Pursuant to s. 212.055(5)(f), F.S., a county shall not levy the Local Government Infrastructure, Small County, and County Public Hospital surtaxes in excess of a combined rate of 1%.

6) Subject to referendum approval, the Voter-Approved Indigent Care Surtax may be levied by counties with less than 800,000 residents at a rate not to exceed 0.5%. However, if a publicly supported medical school is located within the qualifying county, the rate shall not exceed 1%, pursuant to s. 212.055(7)(a), F.S. Currently, Florida has publicly supported medical schools at the following universities: Florida International University of Central Florida, and University of South Florida in Hillsborough County. University of Central Florida, and University of South Florida in Hillsborough County. University of Central Florida, and University of South Florida in Hillsborough County. University of Central Florida, and University of South Service are not to exceed 1%, subject to levy the surtax. Only Alachua counties could levy the surtax at the maximum 1% rate. Additionally, the governing body of any county that has a population of less than 50,000 residents, the combined tax rate of this levy and any Local Government Infrastructure Surtax and Small County Surtax levies shall not exceed 1.5% pursuant to s. 212.055(7)(f), F.S. For all other counties cligible to levy this surtax, the combined tax rate shall not exceed 1%.

7) Chapter 2009-146, L.O.F., (CS/CS/HB 1205) renamed the Charter County Transit System Surtax as the Charter County Transportation System Surtax and extended eligibility for surtax levy to 13 additional charter counties, effective July 1, 2009. Therefore, the total number of counties eligible to levy this surtax will increase to 20.

B) Chapter 2009-182, L.O.F., (CS/CS/SB 1000) created the Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax. Effective July 1, 2009, a county's governing body, other than a county that has imposed two separate discretionary surtaxes without expiration, may levy this surtax at a rate of up to 1%, subject to voter approval in a countywide referendum. Madison and Miami-Dade counties will not be eligible to levy this surtax since each county has imposed two separate discretionary surtaxes without expiration. The remaining 65 counties will be eligible to levy this surtax. However, if Orange or Osceola county impose the surtax, neither county shall levy the surtax within the boundaries of the Reedy Creek Improvement District pursuant to s. 212.055(8)(j), F.S.

9) Since the Charter County Transportation System Surtax and Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax will not be subject to any tax rate limitations, the maximum potential tax rates for nearly all county governments will increase on July 1, 2009. For Madison and Miami-Dade counties, the maximum potential tax rate will remain unchanged. For 13 counties (Alachua, Brevard, Charlotte, Clay, Columbia, Lee, Leon, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Polk, Seminole, and Wakulla), the maximum potential tax rate will increase by 2%. For all other counties, the maximum potential tax rate will increase by 1%. As a result of the legislation, Alachua, Leon, and Wakulla counties will have the highest maximum potential tax rate (i.e., 3.5%) for county government levies. 10) Marino County's levy of the School Capital Outlay Surtax is scheduled to expire on December 31, 2009.

Data Source: Florida Department of Revenue, "History of Local Sales Tax and Current Rates" (July 1, 2009) https://taxlaw.state.fl.us/wordfiles/SUT%20TRC%20HISTORY.pdf

This page was intentionally left blank.

Local Discretionary Sales Surtax Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010							
Revenue Est							
	1% Tax Rate - I Distribution	Deta	Estimated	1% Tax Rate - Inte Distribution	erlocal Agreement Estimated		
Local Government			Distribution	Percentage	Distribution		
ALACHUA BOCC	Percentage 57.873700	¢	17,615,255	51.754900			
Alachua	2.508500		763,522	2.848000			
Archer	0.351500		106,987	0.445700			
Gainesville	35.570800		10,826,830	40.386000			
Hawthorne	0.412000		125,402	0.508000			
High Springs	1.393100		424,024	1.718500			
LaCrosse	0.058000		17,654	0.070700			
Micanopy	0.182500		55,548	0.231000			
Newberry	1.410000		429,167	1.735900			
Waldo	0.239900		73,019	0.301300			
Countywide Total	100.000000		30,437,410	100.000000			
BAKER BOCC	77.442100		1,251,012	100.000000	φ οσ, ιστ, ττο		
Glen Saint Mary	1.529800		24,713				
Macclenny	21.028200		339,693				
Countywide Total	100.000100		1,615,416				
BAY BOCC	58.369600		15,259,584				
Callaway	6.298100		1,646,514				
Cedar Grove				08. Consequently, the	ere is no distribution.		
Lynn Haven	7.139500		1,866,482				
Mexico Beach	0.572000		149,538				
Panama City	16.037500		4,192,689				
Panama City Beach	5.781100		1,511,355				
Parker	1.998200		522,390				
Springfield	3.804000		994,481				
Countywide Total	100.000000		26,143,034				
BRADFORD BOCC	74.579600		1,507,499				
Brooker	1.318600		26,653				
Hampton	1.578200		31,901				
Lawtey	2.246000		45,399				
Starke	20.277700		409,879				
Countywide Total	100.000000		2,021,329				
BREVARD BOCC	56.152900		31,320,048				
Cape Canaveral	1.356900		756,830				
Cocoa	2.165300		1,207,726				
Cocoa Beach	1.633100		910,884				
Grant-Valkaria	0.508400		283,567				
Indialantic	0.381700		212,898				
Indian Harbour Beach	1.114200		621,460				
Malabar	0.364800		203,472				
Melbourne	9.992800		5,573,621				
Melbourne Beach	0.422200		235,488				
Melbourne Village	0.093000		51,872				
Palm Bay	13.080100		7,295,605				
Palm Shores	0.123500		68,884				
Rockledge	3.275200		1,826,788				
Satellite Beach	1.384100		772,001				
Titusville	5.820800		3,246,631				
West Melbourne	2.131100		1,188,650				
Countywide Total	100.000000		55,776,367				
BROWARD BOCC	40.245500		99,422,428				
Coconut Creek	1.650700		4,077,887				
			. , -				

Local Discretionary Sales Surtax Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010									
Revenue Est		cal Fiscal Year Er Default Formula		-					
	Distribution	Estimated	Distribution	erlocal Agreement Estimated					
Local Government	Percentage	Distribution	Percentage	Distribution					
Cooper City	1.029200		i oroontago	Diotribution					
Coral Springs	4.416100								
Dania Beach	0.973600	, , ,							
Davie	3.158000								
Deerfield Beach	2.508200								
Fort Lauderdale	6.168200								
Hallandale Beach	1.309500	\$ 3,234,987							
Hillsboro Beach	0.076200	\$ 188,244							
Hollywood	4.903900	\$ 12,114,588							
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	0.200400	\$ 495,068							
Lauderdale Lakes	1.103500								
Lauderhill	2.213900								
Lazy Lake	0.001400								
Lighthouse Point	0.377500								
Margate	1.855800								
Miramar	3.859000								
North Lauderdale	1.448400	, , ,							
Oakland Park	1.446800	, , ,							
Parkland	0.816400								
Pembroke Park	0.211000								
Pembroke Pines	5.177500								
Plantation	2.935000								
Pompano Beach	3.418800								
Sea Ranch Lakes	0.025000								
Southwest Ranches	0.290800								
Sunrise	3.085400								
Tamarac	2.050100								
West Park	0.474800								
Weston	2.126600								
Wilton Manors	0.442800								
Countywide Total	100.000000								
	79.766400								
Altha Blountstown	3.820700 16.412900								
Countywide Total	100.000000								
CHARLOTTE BOCC	89.986500								
Punta Gorda	10.013500	, , ,							
Countywide Total	100.000000								
CITRUS BOCC	92.659700								
Crystal River	2.453900								
Inverness	4.886400								
Countywide Total	100.000000								
CLAY BOCC	91.021400		79.305486	\$ 13,537,161					
Green Cove Springs	3.328100		3.621916	· · · · ·					
Keystone Heights	0.715400		0.968100						
Orange Park	4.612700		6.824202						
Penney Farms	0.322400		0.468575						
*** School Board ***	0.000000		8.811721						
Countywide Total	100.000000		100.000000						
COLLIER BOCC	88.854300			,,,					
Everglades	0.180300								
		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							

DisLocal GovernmentPeMarco IslandNaplesCountywide TotalCOLUMBIA BOCC	% Tax Rate - I % Tax Rate - I stribution rcentage 4.689800 6.275600 100.000000 83.591400	Defa \$		1% Tax Rate - Inte Distribution		al Agreement	
Dis Local Government Per Marco Island Marco Island Naples Countywide Total COLUMBIA BOCC Marco Island	stribution rcentage 4.689800 6.275600 100.000000	\$	Estimated				
Local Government Performance Marco Island Naples Countywide Total COLUMBIA BOCC	rcentage 4.689800 6.275600 100.000000				Estimated		
Marco Island Naples Countywide Total COLUMBIA BOCC	4.689800 6.275600 100.000000			Percentage		Distribution	
Naples Countywide Total COLUMBIA BOCC	6.275600 100.000000		2,371,561	. e. een age	-		
Countywide Total COLUMBIA BOCC	100.000000	\$	3,173,476				
COLUMBIA BOCC			50,568,482				
	03.391400		5,282,961				
Fort White	0.740000		46,768				
Lake City	15.668600		990,253				
Countywide Total	100.000000	\$	6,319,981				
DE SOTO BOCC	81.995300	\$	1,570,777				
Arcadia	18.004700	\$	344,915				
Countywide Total	100.000000		1,915,692				
DIXIE BOCC	87.205100		677,067				
Cross City	10.870000		84,395				
Horseshoe Beach	1.924800		14,944				
Countywide Total	100.000000		776,407				
JACKSONVILLE-DUVAL	95.127200		119,710,188	96.880000		121,915,950	
Atlantic Beach	1.478300		1,860,326	0.970000		1,220,670	
Baldwin	0.171700		216,071	0.110000		138,426	
Jacksonville Beach	2.433600		3,062,496	1.500000		1,887,633	
Neptune Beach	0.789200		993,147	0.540000		679,548	
Countywide Total	100.000000		125,842,228	100.000000	\$	125,842,228	
ESCAMBIA BOCC	83.795300		30,050,480				
Century	0.471800		169,196				
Pensacola	15.733000		5,642,133				
Countywide Total	100.000000		35,861,773				
FLAGLER BOCC	44.893300		3,406,162	28.878800		2,191,104	
Beverly Beach	0.342400		25,979	0.441600		33,505	
Bunnell	1.753900		133,073	2.261400		171,578	
Flagler Beach (part)	3.605800		273,581	4.714000		357,662	
Marineland	0.000000		-	0.005300		402	
Palm Coast	49.404500		3,748,438	63.698900		4,832,988	
Countywide Total	100.000000		7,587,239	100.000000		7,587,239	
FRANKLIN BOCC	71.128200		776,367	100.000000		1,091,504	
Apalachicola	18.714600		204,271	0.000000		-	
Carrabelle Countywide Total	10.157200		110,866 1,091,504	0.000000 100.000000		- 1,091,504	
GADSDEN BOCC	73.414000		2,229,491	100.000000	φ	1,091,504	
Chattahoochee	4.015400		121,943				
Greensboro	1.102500		33,482				
Gretna	2.912800		<u> </u>				
Havana	3.156300		95,853				
Midway	3.274600		99,446				
Quincy	12.124400		368,203				
Countywide Total	100.000000		3,036,875				
GILCHRIST BOCC	86.000300		533,378				
Bell	2.537400		15,737				
Fanning Springs (part)	1.963700		12,179				
Trenton	9.498600		58,911				
Countywide Total	100.000000		620,204				
GLADES BOCC	85.541200		302,426				
Moore Haven	14.458800		51,118				
Countywide Total	100.000000		353,544				

Local Discretionary Sales Surtax Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010							
Revenue Estir							
-	1% Tax Rate - I Distribution	Jefa	Estimated	1% Tax Rate - Inte Distribution	erlocal Agreement Estimated		
Local Government	Percentage		Distribution	Percentage	Distribution		
GULF BOCC	68.577700	\$	686,723	100.000000			
Port Saint Joe	21.552300		215,820	0.000000			
Wewahitchka	9.870000		98,836	0.000000			
Countywide Total	100.000000		1,001,379	100.000000			
HAMILTON BOCC	76.665700		418,642		. , ,		
Jasper	12.111100		66,134				
Jennings	5.775000	\$	31,535				
White Springs	5.448200	\$	29,751				
Countywide Total	100.000000		546,062				
HARDEE BOCC	71.314000	\$	1,125,295				
Bowling Green	9.538200		150,507				
Wauchula	14.090000		222,332				
Zolfo Springs	5.057900		79,811				
Countywide Total	100.000000		1,577,944				
HENDRY BOCC	75.993700		1,940,694				
Clewiston	14.438200		368,716				
La Belle	9.568100		244,346				
Countywide Total	100.000000		2,553,757				
HERNANDO BOCC	95.489300		13,550,839				
Brooksville	4.506600		639,529				
Weeki Wachee	0.004100		582				
Countywide Total	100.000000		14,190,950				
HIGHLANDS BOCC	81.564700		7,183,602				
Avon Park	7.761300		683,557				
Lake Placid	1.558400		137,252				
Sebring	9.115700		802,842				
Countywide Total	100.000000		8,807,244				
HILLSBOROUGH BOCC	72.937000		126,747,864	100.000000			
Plant City	2.289500		3,978,629	0.000000			
Tampa	23.141200		40,214,125	0.000000			
Temple Terrace	1.632200		2,836,391	0.00000			
Countywide Total	100.00000		173,777,183	100.000000	\$ 173,777,183		
HOLMES BOCC	80.407000		702,648				
Bonifay	13.264700		115,916				
Esto	1.800600		15,735				
Noma	1.092700		9,549				
Ponce de Leon Westville	2.423000 1.012000		21,174				
Countywide Total	100.000000		8,844 873,865				
INDIAN RIVER BOCC	71.335900		12,025,341				
Fellsmere	2.925100		493,094				
Indian River Shores	2.925100		493,094 369,631				
Orchid	0.174700		29,450	ļ			
Sebastian	13.127500		29,450				
Vero Beach	10.244200		1,726,900				
Countywide Total	100.000000		16,857,348				
JACKSON BOCC	72.216800		2,753,935				
Alford	0.895100		34,134				
Bascom	0.201100		7,669				
Campbellton	0.445700		16,996				
Cottondale	1.666900		63,566				

Local Discretionary Sales Surtax Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010								
Revenue Esti	1% Tax Rate - I			1% Tax Rate - Inte				
-	Distribution		Estimated	Distribution		Estimated		
Local Government	Percentage		Distribution	Percentage		Distribution		
Graceville	4.560500	\$	173,911					
Grand Ridge	1.703200	\$	64,950					
Greenwood	1.409600	\$	53,754					
Jacob City	0.541700		20,657					
Malone	1.398800		53,342					
Marianna	11.362200		433,289					
Sneads	3.598400		137,222					
Countywide Total	100.000000		3,813,427					
JEFFERSON BOCC	83.362100		661,375					
Monticello	16.637900		132,001					
Countywide Total	100.00000		793,376					
LAFAYETTE BOCC	86.160400		222,869					
Мауо	13.839600		35,798					
Countywide Total	100.00000		258,667					
LAKE BOCC	64.957400		18,428,294	33.333333		9,456,605		
Astatula	0.438300		124,345	0.421828		119,672		
Clermont	6.262700		1,776,716			1,660,599		
Eustis	4.901900		1,390,660	4.707125	\$	1,335,403		
Fruitland Park	1.040900		295,301	0.979489		277,879		
Groveland	1.922600		545,438	1.786308		506,772		
Howey-in-the-Hills	0.324100		91,947	0.312853	\$	88,756		
Lady Lake	3.499200		992,717	3.290204	\$	933,425		
Leesburg	5.360200		1,520,679	5.099279		1,446,656		
Mascotte	1.204700		341,771	1.145509		324,979		
Minneola	2.412700		684,479	2.354202	\$	667,883		
Montverde	0.319100		90,528	0.304156		86,288		
Mount Dora	3.011900		854,470	3.059721	\$	868,037		
Tavares	3.559800		1,009,909	3.353133	\$ \$	951,278		
Umatilla *** School Board ***	0.784300		222,504	0.666124 33.333333		188,978 9,456,605		
Countywide Total	100.000000		28,369,815	100.000000		28,369,815		
LEE BOCC	64.086200		54,541,043	100.000000	φ	20,309,015		
Bonita Springs	5.695500		4,847,198					
Cape Coral	20.225000		17,212,639					
Fort Myers	8.370200		7,123,522					
Fort Myers Beach	0.845400		719,484					
Sanibel	0.777800		661,953					
Countywide Total	100.000000		85,105,754					
LEON BOCC	54.893200		18,105,061	10.00000	\$	3,298,234		
Tallahassee	45.106800		14,877,278	10.000000		3,298,234		
*** Blueprint 2000 ***	0.000000			80.000000		26,385,871		
Countywide Total	100.000000		32,982,339	100.000000		32,982,339		
LEVY BOCC	78.523400		2,341,352		+			
Bronson	2.448200		72,999					
Cedar Key	1.960300		58,451					
Chiefland	4.784500		142,661					
Fanning Springs (part)	1.282200		38,232					
Inglis	3.641700		108,585					
Otter Creek	0.310500		9,258					
Williston	5.443600		162,313					
Yankeetown	1.605400		47,869					

Local Discretionary Sales Surtax Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010								
Revenue Est	1% Tax Rate - I			1% Tax Rate - Inte				
	Distribution		Estimated	Distribution		Estimated		
Local Government	Percentage		Distribution	Percentage		Distribution		
Countywide Total	100.000000	\$	2,981,725	j.				
LIBERTY BOCC	87.489500	·	245,706					
Bristol	12.510500		35,135					
Countywide Total	100.000000		280,840					
MADISON BOCC	79.837400		776,764	100.000000	\$	972,932		
Greenville	3.799800	\$	36,969	0.000000		-		
Lee	1.944300	\$	18,917	0.000000	\$	-		
Madison	14.418600	\$	140,283	0.000000		-		
Countywide Total	100.000000	\$	972,932	100.000000	\$	972,932		
MANATEE BOCC	78.499600	\$	31,021,232					
Anna Maria	0.506000	\$	199,960					
Bradenton	14.598500	\$	5,768,991					
Bradenton Beach	0.415900	\$	164,354					
Holmes Beach	1.378300		544,672					
Longboat Key (part)	0.706000		278,995					
Palmetto	3.895600	\$	1,539,451					
Countywide Total	100.000000		39,517,695					
MARION BOCC	83.255400		30,764,256	100.00000		36,951,665		
Belleview	1.101900		407,170	0.000000		-		
Dunnellon	0.555300		205,193	0.000000		-		
McIntosh	0.122400		45,229	0.000000		-		
Ocala	14.823000		5,477,345	0.000000		-		
Reddick	0.142000		52,471	0.000000		-		
Countywide Total	100.000000		36,951,665	100.000000	\$	36,951,665		
MARTIN BOCC	87.380100		18,673,826					
Jupiter Island	0.433700		92,685					
Ocean Breeze Park	0.264100		56,440					
Sewall's Point	1.285100		274,636					
Stuart	10.636900		2,273,191					
Countywide Total	100.00000		21,370,799					
MIAMI-DADE BOCC	59.129200		200,008,948		_			
Aventura	0.915600		3,097,086					
Bal Harbour	0.097300		329,125					
Bay Harbor Islands	0.151400		512,122					
Biscayne Park Coral Gables	0.096500 1.350700		326,418					
	1.226300		4,568,844 4,148,052					
Cutler Bay Doral	1.012200		3,423,842					
El Portal	0.073800		249,634					
Florida City	0.300600		1,016,802					
Golden Beach	0.027900		94,374					
Hialeah	6.728900		22,761,008					
Hialeah Gardens	0.617500		2,088,740					
Homestead	1.751800		5,925,595					
Indian Creek	0.001700		5,750					
Key Biscayne	0.340800		1,152,782					
Medley	0.033200		112,301					
Miami	11.900500		40,254,333					
Miami Beach	2.773500		9,381,571					
Miami Gardens	3.278700		11,090,448					
Miami Lakes	0.796900		2,695,574					

	Local Discretionary Sales Surtax Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010									
Revenue Est										
	1% Tax Rate - I Distribution	Default Formula Estimated	1% Tax Rate - Inte	erlocal Agreement Estimated						
Local Government	Percentage	Distribution		Distribution						
Miami Shores	0.314200		Percentage	Distribution						
Miami Springs	0.314200									
North Bay	0.399800									
North Miami	1.760300									
North Miami Beach	1.205600									
Opa-locka	0.446700	, , ,								
Palmetto Bay	0.742300									
Pinecrest	0.573700									
South Miami	0.329800									
Sunny Isles Beach	0.594900									
Surfside	0.170700									
Sweetwater	0.420300									
Virginia Gardens	0.420300	, , ,								
West Miami	0.167800	. ,								
Countywide Total	100.000000									
MONROE BOCC	60.122600									
Islamorada	6.870000									
Key Colony Beach	0.824800									
Key West	22.232600									
Layton	0.198000									
Marathon	9.752000									
Countywide Total	100.000000									
NASSAU BOCC	80.641800									
Callahan	1.340400									
Fernandina Beach	14.443200									
Hilliard	3.574700									
Countywide Total	100.000000									
OKALOOSA BOCC	67.908100									
Cinco Bayou	0.149900									
Crestview	8.496100									
Destin	4.901100									
Fort Walton Beach	8.386200									
Laurel Hill	0.246600									
Mary Esther	1.643700	,								
Niceville	5.357700									
Shalimar	0.288700									
Valparaiso	2.621900	,								
Countywide Total	100.000000									
OKEECHOBEE BOCC	86.815700									
Okeechobee	13.184300									
Countywide Total	100.00000									
ORANGE BOCC	71.036400									
Apopka	2.930200									
Belle Isle	0.427200	\$ 1,251,711								
Eatonville	0.176300	\$ 516,565								
Edgewood	0.165400									
Maitland	1.176500									
Oakland	0.140700									
Ocoee	2.443300									
Orlando	16.976900									
Windermere	0.194400									
	51101100	, 000,000		1						

Local Discretionary Sales Surtax Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010							
Revenue Est	1% Tax Rate - I			1% Tax Rate - Inte			
	Distribution		Estimated	Distribution		Estimated	
Local Government	Percentage		Distribution	Percentage		Distribution	
Winter Garden	2.238400	\$	6,558,592				
Winter Park	2.094300		6,136,374				
Countywide Total	100.000000		293,003,563				
OSCEOLA BOCC	71.964700	\$	25,482,698	53.938349	\$	19,099,567	
Kissimmee	18.274000	\$	6,470,823	13.984088	\$	4,951,765	
Saint Cloud	9.761300	\$	3,456,476	7.077564	\$	2,506,165	
*** School Board ***	0.000000	\$	-	25.00000	\$	8,852,499	
Countywide Total	100.00000	\$	35,409,997	100.00000	\$	35,409,997	
PALM BEACH BOCC	58.938600		110,889,265				
Atlantis	0.120800		227,278				
Belle Glade	0.964500		1,814,646				
Boca Raton	4.799400		9,029,769				
Boynton Beach	3.751600		7,058,399				
Briny Breeze	0.023500		44,214				
Cloud Lake	0.009200		17,309				
Delray Beach	3.613700		6,798,949				
Glen Ridge	0.014700		27,657				
Golf	0.015000		28,222				
Greenacres	1.831600		3,446,040				
Gulf Stream	0.040300		75,822				
Haverhill	0.094600		177,984				
Highland Beach	0.234300		440,821				
Hypoluxo	0.137700		259,074				
Juno Beach	0.206700		388,893				
Jupiter	2.801300		5,270,470				
Jupiter Inlet Colony	0.020800		39,134				
Lake Clarke Shores	0.192800		362,741		-		
Lake Park	0.512700		964,613				
Lake Worth	2.066500		3,887,990				
Lantana	0.551600		1,037,801		-		
Loxahatchee Groves	0.181900		342,233				
Manalapan Mangonia Park	0.019900 0.125100		37,441 235,368				
North Palm Beach	0.705100		1,326,601				
Ocean Ridge	0.705100		172,528				
Pahokee	0.352600		663,395				
Palm Beach	0.551300		1,037,236				
Palm Beach Gardens	2.829400		5,323,338				
Palm Beach Shores	0.079800		150,139				
Palm Springs	0.876500		1,649,080				
Riviera Beach	1.977900		3,721,294				
Royal Palm Beach	1.776300		3,341,997				
South Bay	0.159800		300,654				
South Palm Beach	0.085600		161,051				
Tequesta	0.331900		624,449				
Wellington	3.099100		5,830,761				
West Palm Beach	5.814100		10,938,863				
Countywide Total	100.000000		188,143,703				
PASCO BOCC	91.065100		35,621,140	45.00000	\$	11,201,842	
Dade City	1.502400		587,681	1.680000		418,202	
New Port Richey	3.566300	\$	1,394,998	4.240000	\$	1,055,462	

Local Discretionary Sales Surtax Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010								
Revenue Est	1% Tax Rate - I			1% Tax Rate - Inte				
	Distribution		Estimated	Distribution		Estimated		
Local Government	Percentage		Distribution	Percentage		Distribution		
Port Richey	0.673800	\$	263,564	0.810000	\$	201,633		
Saint Leo	0.285900		111,833	0.170000		42,318		
San Antonio	0.206600		80,814	0.190000		47,297		
Zephyrhills	2.699900		1,056,096	2.910000		724,386		
*** School Board ***	0.000000		-	45.00000		11,201,842		
*** School Board ***	0.000000		-	lump sum		14,223,144		
Countywide Total	100.000000		39,116,126	100.00000		39,116,126		
PINELLAS BOCC	51.856000	\$	59,090,743	100.00000		113,951,488		
Belleair	0.300700	\$	342,652	0.000000	\$	-		
Belleair Beach	0.116200	\$	132,412	0.000000	\$	-		
Belleair Bluffs	0.161000	\$	183,462	0.000000	\$	-		
Belleair Shore	0.005400	\$	6,153	0.000000	\$	-		
Clearwater	7.987800	\$	9,102,226	0.000000	\$	-		
Dunedin	2.720600	\$	3,100,167	0.000000	\$	-		
Gulfport	0.930300	\$	1,060,092	0.000000	\$	-		
Indian Rocks Beach	0.380600	\$	433,700	0.000000	\$	-		
Indian Shores	0.130800		149,049	0.000000		-		
Kenneth City	0.325400		370,799	0.00000		-		
Largo	5.469500		6,232,583	0.000000		-		
Madeira Beach	0.327300		372,964	0.000000		-		
North Redington Beach	0.107900		122,954	0.000000		-		
Oldsmar	1.009700		1,150,569	0.000000		-		
Pinellas Park	3.568300		4,066,135	0.000000		-		
Redington Beach	0.114700		130,702	0.000000		-		
Redington Shores	0.182000		207,392	0.000000		-		
Safety Harbor	1.291200		1,471,343	0.000000		-		
Saint Petersburg	18.187300		20,724,720	0.000000		-		
Saint Petersburg Beach	0.734000		836,405	0.000000		-		
Seminole	1.366800		1,557,491	0.000000		-		
South Pasadena	0.386900		440,879	0.000000		-		
Tarpon Springs	1.789000		2,038,594	0.00000		-		
Treasure Island	0.550500		627,304	0.000000		-		
Countywide Total	100.000000		113,951,602	100.000000	\$	113,951,488		
POLK BOCC	69.796000		40,878,255					
Auburndale	1.936000		1,133,880					
Bartow	2.344000		1,372,838					
Davenport	0.370900		217,229					
Dundee	0.453800		265,782					
Eagle Lake	0.374600		219,396					
Fort Meade	0.803900		470,830					
Frostproof	0.393100 2.594500		230,232					
Haines City	0.034000		1,519,552					
Highland Park Hillcrest Heights	0.034000		19,913 20,557					
Lake Alfred	0.625400		366,285	ļ				
Lake Hamilton	0.193200		113,154					
Lake Wales	1.789400		1,048,019	ļ				
Lakeland	12.823700		7,510,609					
Mulberry	0.475300		278,375					
Polk City	0.240500		140,857					
Winter Haven	4.716800		2,762,544					
	4.710000	Ψ	2,102,044					

Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 21% Tax Rate - Default Formula1% Tax Rate - InterlocDistributionEstimatedDistributionLocal GovernmentPercentageDistributionPercentageDistributionPercentageCountywide Total100.000000\$ 58,568,192PUTNAM BOCC81.131400\$ 4,248,951Crescent City2.043100\$ 107,000Interlachen1.834300\$ 96,065Palatka13.210800\$ 691,866Pomona Park0.923000\$ 44,839Welaka0.857300\$ 44,898Countywide Total100.000000\$ 5,237,123	
Distribution Estimated Distribution Local Government Percentage Distribution Percentage Countywide Total 100.000000 \$58,568,192 PUTNAM BOCC 81.131400 \$4,248,951 Image: Countywide Total Image: Countywide Total 107,000 Image: Countywide Total Image: Countywide Total Image: Countywide Total 107,000 Image: Countywide Total Image: Countywide Total	Estimated
Countywide Total 100.000000 \$ 58,568,192 PUTNAM BOCC 81.131400 \$ 4,248,951 Crescent City 2.043100 \$ 107,000 Interlachen 1.834300 \$ 96,065 Palatka 13.210800 \$ 691,866 Pomona Park 0.923000 \$ 44,898	Distribution
PUTNAM BOCC 81.131400 4,248,951 Crescent City 2.043100 107,000 Interlachen 1.834300 96,065 Palatka 13.210800 691,866 Pomona Park 0.923000 48,339 Welaka 0.857300 44,898	
Crescent City 2.043100 \$ 107,000 Interlachen 1.834300 \$ 96,065 Palatka 13.210800 \$ 691,866 Pomona Park 0.923000 \$ 48,339 Welaka 0.857300 \$ 44,898	
Interlachen 1.834300 \$ 96,065 Palatka 13.210800 \$ 691,866 Pomona Park 0.923000 \$ 48,339 Welaka 0.857300 \$ 44,898	
Palatka 13.210800 \$ 691,866 Pomona Park 0.923000 \$ 48,339 Welaka 0.857300 \$ 44,898	
Pomona Park 0.923000 \$ 48,339 Welaka 0.857300 \$ 44,898	
Welaka 0.857300 \$ 44,898	
Countywide Total 100.000000 \$ 5.237.123	
SAINT JOHNS BOCC 89.336900 \$ 19,075,962	
Hastings 0.351800 \$ 75,119	
Saint Augustine 7.124500 \$ 1,521,283	
Saint Augustine Beach 3.186900 \$ 680,494	
Countywide Total 100.000000 \$ 21,352,836	
SAINT LUCIE BOCC 50.729800 \$ 12,376,298	
Fort Pierce 10.756500 \$ 2,624,210	
Port Saint Lucie 38.358000 \$ 9,358,011	
Saint Lucie Village 0.155700 \$ 37,985	
Countywide Total 100.000000 \$ 24,396,504	
SANTA ROSA BOCC 90.590900 \$ 10,516,792	
Gulf Breeze 3.832900 \$ 444,965	
Jay 0.348800 \$ 40,493	
Milton 5.227400 \$ 606,854	
Countywide Total 100.000000 \$ 11,609,104	
SARASOTA BOCC 71.464900 \$ 35,233,929 48.555000 \$	23,938,793
Longboat Key (part) 1.045400 \$ 515,408 0.982500 \$	484,396
North Port 11.586500 \$ 5,712,426 10.402500 \$	5,128,685
Sarasota 11.346800 \$ 5,594,248 10.770000 \$	5,309,871
Venice 4.556300 \$ 2,246,366 4.290000 \$	2,115,074
*** School Board *** 0.000000 \$ - 25.000000 \$	12,325,606
Countywide Total 100.000000 \$ 49,302,426 100.000000 \$ SEMINOLE BOCC 61.661000 \$ 32,397,618 100.000000 \$	49,302,426
	52,541,506
Altamonte Springs 7.552200 \$ 3,968,040 0.000000 \$ Casselberry 4.401800 \$ 2,312,772 0.000000 \$	-
Casselberry 4.401800 \$ 2,312,772 0.000000 \$ Lake Mary 2.609900 \$ 1,371,281 0.000000 \$	-
	-
Longwood 2.448200 \$ 1,286,321 0.000000 \$ Oviedo 5.838600 \$ 3,067,688 0.000000 \$	
Sanford 9.482400 \$ 4,982,196 0.000000 \$	
Samola 3.462400 4,362,130 0.000000 4 Winter Springs 6.006100 \$ 3,155,695 0.000000 \$	
Countywide Total 100.000000 \$ 52,541,506 100.000000 \$	52,541,506
SUMTER BOCC 89.362100 \$ 6,618,244	52,541,500
Bushnell 2.608300 \$ 193,173	
Dusinitien 2.000000 \$ 193,173 Center Hill 1.019600 \$ 75,513	
Coleman 0.731800 \$ 54,198	
Webster 0.870200 \$ 64,448	
Webster 0.070200 \$ 04,440 Wildwood 5.408100 \$ 400,529	
Countywide Total 100.000000 \$ 7,406,098	
SUWANNEE BOCC 83.817400 \$ 2,414,817	
Branford 1.552000 \$ 44,714	
Live Oak 14.630600 \$ 421,514	
Countywide Total 100.000000 \$ 2,881,045	
TAYLOR BOCC 72.452400 \$ 1,282,463 100.000000 \$	1,770,076

Local Discretionary Sales Surtax Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010								
Revenue Est	1% Tax Rate - I			1% Tax Rate - Inte				
	Distribution	Jeia	Estimated	Distribution		Estimated		
Local Government	Percentage		Distribution	Percentage		Distribution		
Perry	27.547600	\$	487,614	0.000000	\$	-		
Countywide Total	100.000000		1,770,076	100.000000		1,770,076		
UNION BOCC	79.216600		417,623		Ŧ	.,		
Lake Butler	15.148200		79,860					
Raiford	2.064900		10,886					
Worthington Springs	3.570300		18,822					
Countywide Total	100.000000		527,192					
VOLUSIA BOCC	49.005700		27,736,050					
Daytona Beach	8.415100		4,762,745					
Daytona Beach Shores	0.708400		400,937					
DeBary	2.453300		1,388,509					
DeLand	3.545200		2,006,498					
Deltona	11.145200	\$	6,307,916					
Edgewater	2.804200	\$	1,587,110					
Flagler Beach (part)	0.009900	\$	5,603					
Holly Hill	1.679000	\$	950,274					
Lake Helen	0.372400		210,769					
New Smyrna Beach	3.078100	\$	1,742,131					
Oak Hill	0.256600	\$	145,229					
Orange City	1.239600		701,584					
Ormond Beach	5.307200		3,003,748					
Pierson	0.344700		195,092					
Ponce Inlet	0.427900		242,181					
Port Orange	7.422000		4,200,674					
South Daytona	1.785500		1,010,550					
Countywide Total	100.00000		56,597,600					
WAKULLA BOCC	97.469000		1,637,106	100.00000		1,679,617		
Saint Marks	1.094400		18,382	0.000000		-		
Sopchoppy	1.436600		24,129	0.000000		-		
Countywide Total	100.000000		1,679,617	100.00000	\$	1,679,617		
WALTON BOCC	87.944900		10,938,387					
DeFuniak Springs	8.388700		1,043,367					
Freeport	2.456800		305,571					
Paxton	1.209600		150,447					
Countywide Total	100.000000		12,437,773					
WASHINGTON BOCC	79.647700		1,221,494					
Caryville	0.931400		14,284					
Chipley	13.909500		213,319					
Ebro	0.942900		14,461					
Vernon	2.863500		43,915					
Wausau Countravido Totol	1.705000		26,148					
Countywide Total	100.000000		1,533,621					
STATEWIDE TOTALS		\$	2,491,720,393					

Local Discretionary Sales Surtax

Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010

	1% Tax Rate - Default Formula		1% Tax Rate - Interlocal Agreement	
	Distribution	Estimated	Distribution	Estimated
Local Government	Percentage	Distribution	Percentage	Distribution

Notes:

- 1) Revenue estimates are based on the \$5,000 cap on transactions.
- The distribution percentages and estimated distributions listed under the heading "1% Tax Rate Default Formula" reflect the use of the default formula methodology (i.e., Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Program distribution percentages).
- 3) Revenue estimates, based on the default formula methodology, are provided for every jurisdiction even though some counties do not impose a local discretionary sales surtax or an interlocal agreement specifies the distribution percentages in some jurisdictions. These estimates may assist local officials considering a future levy, rate change, or change in distribution methodology.
- 4) For those jurisdictions where the distribution of local discretionary sales surtax proceeds is governed by an interlocal agreement, the distribution percentages per the agreement as well as the estimated distributions are listed in the column labeled "1% Tax Rate Interlocal Agreement".
- 5) The dollar figures represent a 100 percent distribution of estimated monies.
- 6) On August 11, 2009, the Florida Revenue Estimating Conference revised downward its previous forecast of the state's sales tax collections. Subsequently, the Department of Revenue's Office of Tax Research recommended that the FY 2009-10 revenue estimates for several sales tax-based revenue programs be further reduced. This table reflects the recommended reduction.

Charter County Transportation System Surtax

Section 212.055(1), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

The Charter County Transportation System Surtax may be levied at a rate of up to 1 percent by Florida's charter counties as well as by those county governments that have consolidated with one or more municipalities. In the case of charter counties, the levy is subject to a charter amendment approved by a majority vote of the county's electorate. In the case of a consolidated government, the levy is subject to voter approval in a countywide referendum. Generally, the use of the proceeds is for the development, construction, operation, and maintenance of fixed guideway rapid transit systems, bus systems, and roads and bridges.

General Law Amendments

Chapter 2009-146, L.O.F., (CS/CS/HB 1205) renames the Charter County Transit System Surtax as the Charter County Transportation System Surtax and extends eligibility for surtax levy to 13 additional charter counties by removing a provision requiring charter adoption prior to January 1, 1984. The legislation allows the surtax proceeds to be remitted to transit authorities. Additionally, the legislation requires a charter county that has entered into interlocal agreements for the distribution of surtax proceeds with one or more of its municipalities to revise these agreements no less than every five years to include any municipalities created since the prior agreements were executed. These changes became effective on July 1, 2009.

Authorization to Levy

Any charter that has adopted a home rule charter, and any county government that has consolidated with one or more municipalities, may levy this surtax at a rate of up to 1 percent, subject to approval by a majority vote of the county's electorate or a charter amendment approved by a majority vote of the county's electorate. In addition to the Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax and the School Capital Outlay Surtax, this surtax is not subject to a combined rate limitation that impacts the other discretionary sales surtaxes.

Counties Eligible to Levy

Currently, Florida has 20 charter counties that are eligible to levy this surtax. These counties are Alachua, Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Clay, Columbia, Duval, Hillsborough, Lee, Leon, Miami-Dade, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pinellas, Polk, Sarasota, Seminole, Volusia and Wakulla.

Distribution of Proceeds

The surtax proceeds shall be deposited into the county trust fund or remitted by the county's governing body to an expressway, transit, or transportation authority created by law.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The surtax proceeds shall be applied to as many or as few of the following uses as the county's governing body deems appropriate.

- 1. Deposited into the county trust fund and used for the purposes of development, construction, equipment, maintenance, operation, supportive services, including a countywide bus system, and related costs of a fixed guideway rapid transit system.
- 2. Remitted by the county's governing body to an expressway or transportation authority created by law to be used at the authority's discretion for the development, construction, operation, or maintenance of roads or bridges in the county, for the operation and maintenance of a bus system, for the payment of principal and interest on existing bonds issued for the construction of such roads or bridges, and, upon approval of the county commission, such proceeds may be pledged for bonds issued to refinance existing bonds or new bonds issued for the construction of such roads or bridges.
- 3. Used by the charter county for the development, construction, operation, and maintenance of roads and bridges in the county; for the expansion, operation, and maintenance of bus and fixed guideway systems; for the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued for the construction of fixed guideway rapid transit systems, bus systems, roads, or bridges; and such proceeds may be pledged by the county's governing body for bonds issued to refinance existing bonds or new bonds issued for the construction of such fixed guideway rapid transit systems, bus systems, roads, or bridges and no more than 25 percent used for nontransit uses.
- 4. Used by the charter county for the planning, development, construction, operation, and maintenance of roads and bridges in the county; for the planning, development, expansion, operation, and maintenance of bus and fixed guideway systems; for the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued for the construction of fixed guideway rapid transit systems, bus systems, roads, or bridges; and such proceeds may be pledged by the county's governing body for bonds issued to refinance existing bonds or new bonds issued for the construction of such fixed guideway rapid transit systems, bus systems, roads, or bridges. Pursuant to an interlocal agreement entered into pursuant to ch. 163, F.S., the charter county's governing body may distribute surtax proceeds to a municipality, or an expressway or transportation authority created by law to be expended for such purposes. Any charter county that has entered into interlocal agreements for the distribution of proceeds to one or more of its municipalities shall revise such agreements no less than every five years in order to include any municipalities created since the prior agreements were executed.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

No opinions specifically relevant to this surtax have been issued.

This page was intentionally left blank.

Local Government Infrastructure Surtax

Section 212.055(2), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

The Local Government Infrastructure Surtax shall be levied at the rate of 0.5 or 1 percent pursuant to an ordinance enacted by a majority vote of the county's governing body and approved by voters in a countywide referendum. Generally, the proceeds must be expended to finance, plan, and construct infrastructure; to acquire land for public recreation, conservation, or protection of natural resources; or to finance the closure of local government-owned solid waste landfills that have been closed or are required to be closed by order of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Additional spending authority exists for select counties.

General Law Amendments

Chapter 2009-96, L.O.F., (CS/CS/SB 360) expands the definition of infrastructure to include any land-acquisition expenditure for a residential housing project in which at least 30 percent of the units are affordable to individuals or families whose total annual household income does not exceed 120 percent of the area median income adjusted for household size, if the land is owned by a local government or by a special district that enters into a written agreement with the local government to provide such housing. The local government or special district may enter into a ground lease with a public or private person or entity for nominal or other consideration for the construction of the residential housing project on land acquired pursuant to this provision. These changes became effective on June 1, 2009.

Authorization to Levy

Local governments may levy this surtax at a rate of 0.5 or 1 percent. This levy shall be pursuant to an ordinance enacted by a majority of the members of the county's governing body and approved by the voters in a countywide referendum. In lieu of action by the county's governing body, municipalities representing a majority of the county's population may initiate the surtax through the adoption of uniform resolutions calling for a countywide referendum on the issue. If the proposal to levy the surtax is approved by a majority of the electors, the levy shall take effect.

Additionally, the surtax may not be levied beyond the time established in the ordinance if the surtax was levied pursuant to a referendum held before July 1, 1993. If the pre-July 1, 1993 ordinance did not limit the period of the levy, the surtax may not be levied for more than 15 years. There is no state-mandated limit on the length of levy for those surtax ordinances enacted after July 1, 1993. The levy may only be extended by voter approval in a countywide referendum.

This surtax is one of several surtaxes subject to a combined rate limitation. A county shall not levy this surtax and the Small County Surtax, Indigent Care and Trauma Center Surtax, and County Public Hospital Surtax in excess of a combined rate of 1 percent.

Counties Eligible to Levy

All counties are eligible to levy the surtax.

Distribution of Proceeds

The surtax proceeds shall be distributed to the county and its respective municipalities according to one of the following procedures.

- 1. An interlocal agreement between the county's governing body and the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's municipal population. This agreement may include a school district with the consent of all governing bodies previously mentioned.
- 2. If there is no interlocal agreement, then the distribution will be based on the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax formulas provided in s. 218.62, F.S.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The surtax proceeds and any accrued interest shall be expended by the school district, within the county and municipalities within the county, or, in the case of a negotiated joint county agreement, within another county, for any of the following purposes.

- 1. To finance, plan, and construct infrastructure.
- 2. To acquire land for public recreation, conservation, or protection of natural resources.
- 3. To finance the closure of county or municipal-owned solid waste landfills that have been closed or are required to be closed by order of the DEP. Any use of the proceeds or interest for purposes of landfill closures before July 1, 1993, is ratified.

The surtax proceeds and any interest may not be used to fund the operational expenses of infrastructure, except that a county that has a population of fewer than 75,000 that is required to close a landfill may use the proceeds or interest for long-term maintenance costs associated with landfill closure. Counties, as defined in s. 125.011, F.S., (i.e., Miami-Dade County) and charter counties may use the proceeds or interest to retire or service indebtedness incurred for bonds issued before July 1, 1987, for infrastructure purposes, and for bonds subsequently issued to refund such bonds. Any use of the proceeds or interest for purposes of retiring or servicing indebtedness incurred for refunding bonds before July 1, 1999, is ratified.

As it relates to the authorized uses of the surtax proceeds and any accrued interest, the term *infrastructure* has the following meanings.

- 1. Any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital outlay associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of public facilities that have a life expectancy of 5 or more years and any related land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs.
- 2. A fire department vehicle, emergency medical services vehicle, sheriff's office vehicle, police department vehicle, or any other vehicle, and the equipment necessary to outfit the vehicle for its official use or equipment that has a life expectancy of at least 5 years.
- 3. Any expenditure for the construction, lease, or maintenance of, or provision of utilities or security for, those court facilities as defined in s. 29.008, F.S.
- 4. Any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital outlay associated with the improvement of private facilities that have a life expectancy of 5 or more years and that the owner agrees to make available for use on a temporary basis as needed by a local government as a public emergency shelter or staging area for emergency response equipment during an emergency officially declared by the state or by the local government under s. 252.38, F.S. These "private facility" improvements are limited to those necessary to comply with current standards for public emergency evacuation shelters, and the private facility's owner must enter into a written contract with the local government providing the improvement funding to make the private facility available to the public for purposes of emergency shelter at no cost to the local government for a minimum of 10 years after the completion of the improvement, with the end of the minimum period.
- 5. Any land-acquisition expenditure for a residential housing project in which at least 30 percent of the units are affordable to individuals or families whose total annual household income does not exceed 120 percent of the area median income adjusted for household size, if the land is owned by a local government or by a special district that enters into a written agreement with the local government to provide such housing. The local government or special district may enter into a ground lease with a public or private person or entity for nominal or other consideration for the construction of the residential housing project on land acquired pursuant to this provision.

The surtax imposed or extended after July 1, 1998, may allocate up to 15 percent of the surtax proceeds for deposit in a trust fund within the county's accounts created for the purpose of funding economic development projects having a general public purpose of improving local economies, including the funding of operational costs and incentives related to economic development. The referendum ballot statement must indicate the intention to make the allocation.

School districts, counties, and municipalities may pledge the surtax proceeds for the purpose of servicing new bonded indebtedness. Local governments may use the services of the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration to issue bonds, and counties and municipalities may join together for the issuance of bonds.

A county with a total population of 50,000 or less on April 1, 1992, or any county designated as an area of critical state concern that imposed the surtax before July 1, 1992, may use the proceeds and accrued interest of the surtax for any public purpose if the county satisfies all of the following criteria.

- 1. The debt service obligations for any year are met.
- 2. The county's comprehensive plan has been determined to be in compliance with part II of ch. 163, F.S.
- 3. The county has adopted an amendment to the surtax ordinance pursuant to the procedure provided in s. 125.66, F.S., authorizing additional uses of the proceeds and accrued interest.

Those counties designated as an area of critical state concern that qualify to use the surtax for any public purpose may use only up to 10 percent of the surtax proceeds for any public purpose other than for authorized infrastructure purposes. A county that was designated as an area of critical state concern for at least 20 consecutive years prior to removal of the designation, and that qualified to use the surtax for any public purpose at the time of the designation's removal, may continue to use up to 10 percent of the surtax proceeds for any public purpose other than for infrastructure purposes for 20 years following the designation's removal. After the 20 year period expires, a county may continue to use up to 10 percent of the surtax proceeds for any public purpose other than for infrastructure if the county adopts an ordinance providing for such continued use of the surtax proceeds.

Likewise, a municipality located within such a county may not use the proceeds and accrued interest for any purpose other than an authorized infrastructure purpose unless the municipality's comprehensive plan has been determined to be in compliance with part II of ch. 163, F.S., and the municipality has adopted an amendment to its surtax ordinance or resolution pursuant to the procedure provided in s. 166.041, F.S., authorizing additional uses of the proceeds and accrued interest. Such municipality may expend the proceeds and accrued interest for any public purpose authorized in the amendment.

Despite any other use restrictions to the contrary, a county, having a population greater than 75,000 in which the taxable value of real property is less than 60 percent of the just value of real property for ad valorem tax purposes for the tax year in which the referendum is placed before voters, and the municipalities within such a county, may use the surtax proceeds and accrued interest for operation and maintenance of parks and recreation programs and facilities established with the proceeds throughout the duration of the levy or accrued interest earnings are available for such use, whichever period is longer.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a number of legal opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

<u>Opinion #</u> 88-59	Subject Use of discretionary surtax for construction
90-96	Infrastructure surtax proceeds, payment of debt
92-08	Local government infrastructure surtax proceeds
92-81	Discretionary local option infrastructure sales surtax
93-92	Local government infrastructure surtax, purchase of vehicle
94-46	Vehicles purchased with proceeds of sales surtax
94-79	Uses of local government infrastructure surtax
95-71	Tourist development tax / infrastructure surtax
95-73	Counties, infrastructure surtax used to fund engineers
99-24	Capital improvements to property leased by county
2000-06	Expenditure of infrastructure surtax revenues
2001-45	Local government infrastructure surtax, health care
2003-17	Infrastructure surtax use to purchase computer system
2007-51	Municipalities, use of infrastructure surtax monies
2009-28	Counties, use of infrastructure surtax monies

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

^{1.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

This page was intentionally left blank.

Small County Surtax

Section 212.055(3), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Any county having a total population of 50,000 or less on April 1, 1992, is authorized to levy the Small County Surtax at the rate of 0.5 or 1 percent. County governments may impose the levy by either an extraordinary vote of the governing body if the proceeds are to be expended for operating purposes or by voter approval in a countywide referendum if the proceeds are to be used to service bonded indebtedness.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Authorization to Levy

Only those counties, defined as having a total population of 50,000 or less on April 1, 1992, are eligible to levy the surtax. This surtax is one of several surtaxes subject to a combined rate limitation. A county shall not levy this surtax and the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax, Indigent Care and Trauma Center Surtax, and County Public Hospital Surtax in excess of a combined rate of 1 percent.

Counties Eligible to Levy

According to the official 1992 population estimates, thirty-one counties had a total population of 50,000 or less on April 1, 1992, and are eligible to levy the surtax. These counties are Baker, Bradford, Calhoun, Columbia, De Soto, Dixie, Flagler, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Glades, Gulf, Hamilton, Hardee, Hendry, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Nassau, Okeechobee, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Wakulla, Walton and Washington.

Some eligible counties currently levy the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax at the 0.5 or 1 percent rate. Therefore, these counties would only be able to levy the Small County Surtax at the 0.5 percent rate or not at all.

Distribution of Proceeds

The surtax proceeds shall be distributed to the county and the municipalities within the county according to one of the following procedures.

1. An interlocal agreement between the county's governing body and the governing bodies of the municipalities representing a majority of the county's municipal population. This

agreement may include a school district with the consent of all governing bodies previously mentioned.

2. If there is no interlocal agreement, then the distribution will be based on the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax formulas provided in s. 218.62, F.S.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

If the surtax is levied as a result of voter approval in a countywide referendum, the proceeds and any accrued interest may be used by the school district, county, or municipalities within the county, or municipalities within another county in the case of a negotiated joint county agreement, for the purpose of servicing bonded indebtedness to finance, plan, and construct infrastructure and to acquire land for public recreation, conservation, or protection of natural resources. In this case, infrastructure means any fixed capital expenditure or cost associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of public facilities having a life expectancy of 5 or more years and any related land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs. If the surtax is levied pursuant to an ordinance approved by an extraordinary vote of the county's governing body, the proceeds and accrued interest may be used for operational expenses of any infrastructure or for any public purpose authorized in the ordinance.

School districts, counties, and municipalities may pledge the surtax proceeds for the purpose of servicing new bonded indebtedness. Local governments may use the services of the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration to issue bonds. In no case may a jurisdiction issue bonds more frequently than once per year, and counties and municipalities may join together for the issuance of bonds.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a legal opinion relevant to this revenue source. The full text of this opinion is available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
2009-01	Referendum, surtax pledged to secure loan

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinion in its entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

^{1.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

Indigent Care and Trauma Center Surtax

Section 212.055(4), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

This surtax consists of two separate levies for different groups of eligible counties. Non-consolidated counties having a total population of 800,000 or more (excluding Miami-Dade County) may impose, either by an extraordinary vote of the county's governing body or voter approval in a countywide referendum, a surtax not to exceed 0.5 percent for the purpose of funding health care services for qualified residents. Non-consolidated counties with a total population of less than 800,000 may impose, subject to voter approval in a countywide referendum, a surtax not to exceed 0.25 percent for the sole purpose of funding trauma services provided by a trauma center licensed pursuant to ch. 395, F.S.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Authorization to Levy

Non-consolidated counties having a total population of 800,000 or more are eligible to levy the surtax at a rate not to exceed 0.5 percent. The surtax can be imposed by either an extraordinary vote of the county's governing body or voter approval in a countywide referendum. However, Miami-Dade County is prohibited from levying this surtax because it already has authority to levy the County Public Hospital Surtax.

The ordinance adopted by the governing board providing for the imposition of this surtax shall include a plan for providing health care services to qualified residents. The term *qualified residents* means residents of the authorizing county who meet one of the following criteria.

- 1. Qualified as indigent persons as certified by the county.
- 2. Certified by the county as meeting the definition of medically poor. The term *medically poor* is defined as those persons having insufficient income, resources, and assets to provide the needed medical care without using resources required to meet basic needs for shelter, food, clothing, and personal expenses; not being eligible for any other state or federal program, or having medical needs that are not covered by any such program; or having insufficient third-party insurance coverage. In all cases, the county serves as the payor of last resort.
- 3. Participating in innovative, cost-effective programs approved by the county.

Non-consolidated counties having a total population of less than 800,000 are eligible to levy a surtax at a rate not to exceed 0.25 percent. The surtax can be imposed subject to voter approval in a countywide referendum. The ordinance adopted by the governing board providing for the imposition

of this surtax shall include a plan for providing trauma services to trauma victims presenting in the trauma service area in which such county is located.

Both of these surtaxes are subject to a combined rate limitation. A county eligible to levy either the 0.5 percent or 0.25 percent surtax shall not levy it along with the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax and Small County Surtax in excess of a combined rate of 1 percent.

Counties Eligible to Levy

Based on the official 2008 population estimates, the five non-consolidated counties having a total population of 800,000 or more (i.e., Broward, Hillsborough, Orange, Palm Beach, and Pinellas counties) are eligible to levy the 0.5 percent surtax. Duval County is not eligible to levy because it is a consolidated county government. Although Miami-Dade County is a non-consolidated county having a total population greater than 800,000, the county is prohibited from levying this 0.5 percent surtax because it has been granted statutory authority to levy the County Public Hospital Surtax.

All other counties (i.e., non-consolidated counties with a total population of less than 800,000) are eligible to levy the 0.25 percent surtax, and any such county levy shall expire four years after its effective date, unless reenacted by ordinance subject to voter approval in a countywide referendum.

Distribution of Proceeds

The 0.5 percent surtax proceeds shall remain the property of the state and shall be distributed by the Department of Revenue on a regular and periodic basis to the Clerk of Circuit Court as the designated custodian of the proceeds. The clerk shall perform the following duties.

- 1. Maintain the monies in an indigent health care trust fund.
- 2. Invest any funds held on deposit in the trust fund pursuant to general law.
- 3. Disburse the funds, including any interest earned, to any provider of health care services upon directive from the authorizing county. If a county has a population of at least 800,000 and has levied the 0.5 percent surtax, notwithstanding any directive of the authorizing county, the Clerk of Circuit Court is required to annually send \$6.5 million to a hospital in the county with a Level I trauma center on October 1st. Alternatively, the clerk is required to annually send \$3.5 million to a hospital within the county that has a Level I trauma center if the county enacts and implements a hospital lien law pursuant to ch. 98-499, L.O.F. Such funds are sent in recognition of the Level I trauma center status and shall be in addition to the base contract amount received during fiscal year 1999-2000 and any additional amount negotiated to the base contract. If the hospital receiving funds for its Level I trauma center requests the monies be used to generate federal matching funds under Medicaid, the clerk shall instead send the funds to the Agency for Health Care Administration to accomplish that purpose to the extent allowed through the General Appropriations Act.

4. Prepare on a biennial basis an audit of the indigent health care trust fund. Commencing February 1, 2004, the audit shall be delivered to the county's governing body and to the chair of the legislative delegation of each authorizing county.

The 0.25 percent surtax proceeds shall remain the property of the state and shall be distributed by the Department of Revenue on a regular and periodic basis to the Clerk of Circuit Court as the designated custodian of the proceeds. The clerk shall perform the following duties.

- 1. Maintain the monies in a trauma services trust fund.
- 2. Invest any funds held on deposit in the trust fund pursuant to general law.
- 3. Disburse the funds, including any interest earned, to the trauma center in its trauma service area upon directive from the authorizing county. If the trauma center receiving funds, requests the monies be used to generate federal matching funds under Medicaid, the clerk shall instead send the funds to the Agency for Health Care Administration to accomplish that purpose to the extent allowed through the General Appropriations Act.
- 4. Prepare on a biennial basis an audit of the trauma services trust fund to be delivered to the authorizing county.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The 0.5 percent surtax proceeds shall be used to fund a broad range of health care services for both indigent persons and the medically poor, including, but not limited to, primary care and preventive care as well as hospital care. The 0.25 percent surtax proceeds shall be used for the sole purpose of funding trauma services provided by a trauma center licensed pursuant to ch. 395, F.S.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a legal opinion relevant to this revenue source. The full text of this opinion is available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinion pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
2005-54	Indigent Care Surtax used for Medicaid contributions

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinion in its entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

^{1.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

This page was intentionally left blank.

County Public Hospital Surtax

Section 212.055(5), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Any county, as defined in s. 125.011(1), F.S., [i.e., Miami-Dade County] is authorized to levy the County Public Hospital Surtax at a rate of 0.5 percent. The levy may be authorized either by an extraordinary vote of the county's governing body or voter approval in a countywide referendum. Proceeds shall be used to supplement the operation, maintenance, and administration of the county public general hospital.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Authorization to Levy

Any county, as defined in s. 125.011(1), F.S., [i.e., Miami-Dade County] is authorized to levy this surtax at a rate of 0.5 percent. The surtax may be enacted either by an extraordinary vote of the county's governing body or voter approval in a countywide referendum. The term *county public general hospital* means a general hospital, as defined in s. 395.002, F.S., which is owned, operated, maintained, or governed by the county or its agency, authority, or public health trust.

This surtax is one of several surtaxes subject to a combined rate limitation. An eligible county shall not levy this surtax along with the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax and Small County Surtax in excess of a combined rate of 1 percent.

Counties Eligible to Levy

Only Miami-Dade County is eligible to levy this surtax.

Distribution of Proceeds

The proceeds from this surtax shall be deposited by the county in a special fund, set aside from other county funds, to be used only for the operation, maintenance, and administration of the county public general hospital. The funds shall be remitted promptly by the county to the agency, authority, or public health trust created by law that administers or operates the county public general hospital. The county must contribute each year an amount equal to at least 80 percent of that percentage of the total county's 1990-91 budget appropriated from general revenues for the operation, administration, and maintenance of the county public general hospital.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The proceeds are designated to supplement the operation, maintenance, and administration of the county public general hospital. Of the 80 percent portion appropriated from the county budget's general revenues, 25 percent of this amount must be remitted to a governing board, agency, or authority that is wholly independent from the public health trust, agency, or authority responsible for the county public general hospital, to be used solely for the purpose of funding the indigent health care services plan provided for in s. 212.055(5)(e), F.S. However, in the plan's first and second years, a total of \$10 million and \$15 million, respectively, shall be remitted to such governing board, agency, or authority, to be used solely for the purpose of funding the indigent health care services plan.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

No opinions specifically relevant to this surtax have been issued.

School Capital Outlay Surtax

Section 212.055(6), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Florida's school districts may authorize the levy of the School Capital Outlay Surtax at a rate of up to 0.5 percent pursuant to a resolution conditioned to take effect only upon voter approval in a countywide referendum. The proceeds must be expended for those school-related capital projects, technology implementation, and bond financing of such projects.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Authorization to Levy

District school boards may levy, pursuant to resolution conditioned to take effect only upon voter approval in a countywide referendum, this surtax at a rate of up to 0.5 percent. The resolution shall set forth a plan for use of the surtax proceeds in accordance with the authorized uses.

Any school board imposing the surtax shall implement a freeze on non-capital local school property taxes, at the millage rate imposed in the year prior to the implementation of the surtax, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of imposition. This millage rate provision does not apply to existing debt service or taxes authorized in the General Appropriations Act.

In addition to the Charter County Transportation System Surtax and the Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax, this surtax is not subject to a combined rate limitation that impacts the other discretionary sales surtaxes.

School Districts Eligible to Levy

Any district school board is eligible to authorize the imposition of this surtax within the respective county, subject to voter approval in a countywide referendum.

Distribution of Proceeds

The surtax revenues collected by the Department of Revenue shall be distributed to the school board imposing the surtax.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The surtax proceeds shall be used to fund fixed capital expenditures or fixed capital costs associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of school facilities and campuses which have a useful life expectancy of 5 or more years, as well as any related land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs. Additionally, the proceeds shall be used to fund the costs of retrofitting and providing for technology implementation, including hardware and software, for the various sites within the school district.

The surtax proceeds may be used for the purpose of servicing of bonded indebtedness used to finance authorized projects, and any accrued interest may be held in trust to finance such projects. However, the surtax proceeds and any accrued interest shall not be used for operational expenses.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued several legal opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
98-29	School sale surtax referendum, authority to set date
2002-12	School capital outlay surtax, contingent on cap
2002-55	School capital outlay surtax, charter schools
2003-37	School capital outlay surtax
2006-38	Schools, use of school capital outlay surtax
2008-08	School Capital Outlay Surtax, required uses

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

^{1.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

Voter-Approved Indigent Care Surtax

Section 212.055(7), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Counties with a total population of less than 800,000 are eligible to levy the Voter-Approved Indigent Care Surtax subject to voter approval in a countywide referendum. If a publicly supported medical school is located within the county, the tax rate shall not exceed 1 percent. If no such medical school is located within the county, the tax rate is capped at 0.5 percent. In addition, any county with a total population of less than 50,000 may levy the surtax at a rate not to exceed 1 percent. The proceeds are to be used to fund health care services for the medically poor.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Authorization to Levy

Counties having a total population of less than 800,000 are eligible to levy this surtax subject to voter approval in a countywide referendum. If a publicly supported medical school is located within the county, the tax rate shall not exceed 1 percent. If no such medical school is located within the county, the tax rate is capped at 0.5 percent; however, any county that has a total population of less than 50,000 is eligible to levy this surtax, subject to referendum approval, at a rate not to exceed 1 percent.

Florida has five publicly supported medical schools at the following universities: Florida International University (Miami-Dade County); Florida State University (Leon County); University of Central Florida (Orange County); University of Florida (Alachua County); and University of South Florida (Hillsborough County). However, only the University of Florida and Florida State University medical schools are each located in a county having a total population less than 800,000.

The ordinance adopted by the governing board providing for the imposition of the surtax shall include a plan for providing health care services to qualified residents. The term *qualified residents* means residents of the authorizing county who meet one of the following criteria.

- 1. Qualified as indigent persons as certified by the county.
- 2. Certified by the county as meeting the definition of medically poor. The term *medically poor* is defined as those persons having insufficient income, resources, and assets to provide the needed medical care without using resources required to meet basic needs for shelter, food, clothing, and personal expenses; not being eligible for any other state or federal program, or having medical needs that are not covered by any such program; or having insufficient third-party insurance coverage. In all cases, the county shall serve as the payor of last resort.

3. Participating in innovative, cost-effective programs approved by the county.

This surtax is one of several surtaxes subject to a combined rate limitation. A county eligible to levy this surtax shall not levy it along with the Local Government Infrastructure Surtax and the Small County Surtax in excess of a combined rate of 1 percent with the following exceptions. If a publicly supported medical school is located within the county or the county has a total population of less than 50,000, the combined rate cannot exceed 1.5 percent.

Counties Eligible to Levy

Only those counties having a total population of less than 800,000 are eligible to levy this surtax.

Distribution of Proceeds

The surtax proceeds shall remain the property of the state and shall be distributed by the Department of Revenue on a regular and periodic basis to the Clerk of Circuit Court as the designated custodian of the proceeds. The clerk shall perform the following duties.

- 1. Maintain the monies in an indigent health care trust fund.
- 2. Invest any funds held on deposit in the trust fund pursuant to general law.
- 3. Disburse the funds, including any interest earned, to any provider of health care services subject to the statutory provisions and upon directive from the authorizing county.
- 4. Disburse the funds, including any interest earned, to service the authorized bonded indebtedness upon directive from the authorizing county, which directive may be irrevocably given at the time the bonded indebtedness is incurred.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The surtax proceeds shall be used to fund a broad range of health care services for both indigent persons and the medically poor, including, but not limited to, primary care and preventive care as well as hospital care. In addition to these specified uses, the ordinance adopted by a county that has a total population of less than 50,000 residents may pledge the surtax proceeds to service new or existing bonded indebtedness incurred to finance, plan, construct, or reconstruct a public or not-for-profit hospital in such county and any land acquisition, land improvement, design, or engineering costs related to such hospital, if the county's governing body determines that a public or not-for-profit hospital existing at the time of bond issuance would, more likely than not, otherwise cease to operate. Any county, which has a total population of less than 50,000 residents at the time any authorized bonds are issued, retains the granted authority throughout the terms of such bonds, including the term of any refinancing bonds, regardless of any subsequent population increases that result in the county having 50,000 or more residents.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a legal opinion relevant to this revenue source. The full text of this opinion is available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹

<u>Opinion #</u>	<u>Subject</u>
2004-40	Indigent care surtax, Medicaid and inmate health payments

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinion in its entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

^{1.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

This page was intentionally left blank.

Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax

Section 212.055(8), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

The Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax shall be levied at the rate of up to 1 percent pursuant to an ordinance enacted by a majority vote of the county's governing body and approved by voters in a countywide referendum. However, any county that has imposed two separate discretionary surtaxes without expiration cannot levy this surtax. The proceeds must be expended for specified emergency fire rescue services and facilities.

Enabling Legislation

Chapter 2009-182, L.O.F., (CS/CS/SB 1000) creates the Emergency Fire Rescue Services and Facilities Surtax. It authorizes a county's governing body, other than a county that has imposed two separate discretionary surtaxes without expiration, to levy a discretionary sales surtax of up to 1 percent, subject to voter approval in a countywide referendum, for emergency fire rescue services and facilities. This legislation became effective on July 1, 2009.

Authorization to Levy

Eligible county governments may levy this surtax at a rate of up to 1 percent. This levy shall be pursuant to an ordinance enacted by the county's governing body and approved by the voters in a countywide referendum. The referendum shall be placed on the ballot of a regularly scheduled election, and the referendum ballot must conform to the requirements of s. 101.161, F.S. A required interlocal agreement, as described below, is a precondition to holding the referendum.

The county's governing body must develop and execute an interlocal agreement with participating jurisdictions (i.e., the governing bodies of municipalities, dependent special districts, independent special districts, or municipal service taxing units) that provide emergency fire and rescue services within the county. The interlocal agreement must include a majority of the county's service providers.

Upon the surtax taking effect and initiation of collections, a county and any participating jurisdiction entering into the interlocal agreement shall reduce the ad valorem tax levy or any non-ad valorem assessment for fire control and emergency rescue services in its next and subsequent budgets by the estimated amount of revenue provided by the surtax.

In addition to the Charter County Transportation System Surtax and the School Capital Outlay Surtax, this surtax is not subject to a combined rate limitation that impacts the other discretionary sales surtaxes.

Counties Eligible to Levy

Any county, except Madison, Miami-Dade, and certain portions of Orange and Osceola, is eligible to levy the surtax. The legislation states that any county that has imposed two separate discretionary surtaxes without expiration shall not levy the surtax. According to a recent update, Madison and Miami-Dade counties currently levy two separate discretionary surtaxes without expiration.¹ Madison County levies both the Small County Surtax and Voter-Approved Indigent Care Surtax without expiration dates, and Miami-Dade County levies both the Charter County Transportation System Surtax and County Public Hospital Surtax without expiration dates.

Additionally, the legislation provides that, notwithstanding s. 212.054, F.S., if a multicounty independent special district created pursuant to ch. 67-764, L.O.F., levies ad valorem taxes on district property to fund emergency fire rescue service within the district and is required by s. 2, Art. VII of the State Constitution to maintain a uniform ad valorem tax rate throughout the district, the county may not levy the surtax within the district's boundaries. This provision relates specifically to the Reedy Creek Improvement District, which is located within portions of Orange and Osceola counties. The cities of Bay Lake and Lake Buena Vista as well as the Walt Disney World Resort Complex are located within the district.² This provision prevents either county from levying the surtax within the district is such an ad valorem tax and maintains a uniform ad valorem tax rate throughout the district levies such an ad valorem tax and maintains a uniform ad valorem tax rate throughout the district. Consequently, Orange and Osceola counties would be prohibited from levying the surtax within the district is boundaries.

Distribution of Proceeds

The surtax proceeds, less an administrative fee that may be retained by the Department of Revenue, shall be distributed by the Department to the county. The county shall distribute the surtax proceeds it receives from the Department to the participating jurisdictions that have entered into the required interlocal agreement. The county may charge an administrative fee for receiving and distributing the surtax proceeds based on the actual costs incurred, not to exceed 2 percent of surtax collections.

The required interlocal agreement must specify that the surtax proceeds shall be distributed by one of the following methods.

- 1. The amount of surtax proceeds to be distributed by the county to each participating jurisdiction is based on the actual amounts collected within each participating jurisdiction as determined by the Department's population allocations in accordance with s. 218.62, F.S.
- 2. If a county has special fire control districts and rescue districts within its boundary, the county shall distribute the surtax proceeds among the county and the participating

^{1.} Florida Department of Revenue, "History of Local Sales Tax and Current Rates" (June 1, 2009) https://taxlaw.state.fl.us/wordfiles/SUT%20TRC%20HISTORY.pdf 2. http://www.rcid.org/AboutUS_main.cfm

municipalities or special fire control and rescue districts based on the proportion of each entity's expenditures of ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments for fire control and emergency rescue services in each of the immediately preceding 5 fiscal years to the total of the expenditures for all participating entities.

Each participating jurisdiction shall also agree that if a participating jurisdiction is requested to provide personnel or equipment to any other service provider, on a long-term basis pursuant to an interlocal agreement, the jurisdiction providing the service is entitled to payment from the requesting service provider from that provider's share of the surtax proceeds for all equipment and personnel costs.

However, the provisions of #1 above and the preceding paragraph do not apply if either of the following has occurred.

- 1. There is an interlocal agreement with the county and one or more participating jurisdictions that prohibits one or more jurisdictions from providing the same level of service for prehospital emergency medical treatment within the prohibited participating jurisdictions' boundaries.
- 2. The county has issued a certificate of public convenience and necessity, or its equivalent, to a county department or a county dependent special district.

Use of the surtax proceeds does not relieve a local government from complying with the provisions of ch. 200, F.S., and any related statutory provisions that establish millage caps or limits undesignated budget reserves and procedures for establishing rollback rates for ad valorem taxes and budget adoption. If the surtax collections exceed projected collections in any fiscal year, any surplus distribution shall be used to further reduce ad valorem taxes in the next fiscal year. These proceeds shall be applied as a rebate to the final millage, after the TRIM notice is completed. However, municipalities, special fire control and rescue districts, and contract service providers that do not enter into an interlocal agreement are not entitled to receive a portion of the surtax proceeds and are not required to reduce ad valorem taxes or non-ad valorem assessments.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The surtax proceeds shall be expended for emergency fire rescue services and facilities. The term *emergency fire rescue services* includes, but is not limited to, the following meanings.

- 1. Preventing and extinguishing fires.
- 2. Protecting and saving life and property from fires, natural or intentional acts, or disasters.
- 3. Enforcing municipal, county, or state fire protection codes and laws pertaining to the prevention and control of fires.
- 4. Providing pre-hospital emergency medical treatment.

<u>Relevant Attorney General Opinions</u>

No opinions specifically relevant to this revenue source have been issued.

Local Option Food and Beverage Taxes

Section 212.0306, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Any county, as defined in s. 125.011(1), F.S., [i.e., Miami-Dade County] may impose two separate taxes by ordinance adopted by a majority vote of the county's governing body. A tax of 2 percent may be imposed on the sale of food, beverages, and alcoholic beverages in hotels and motels. The proceeds shall be used for promoting the county and its constituent municipalities as a destination site for conventions, trade shows, and pleasure travel.

With some exceptions, a tax of 1 percent may be imposed on the sale of food, beverages, and alcoholic beverages in establishments that are licensed by the state to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, except for hotels and motels. Not less than 15 percent of the proceeds shall be used for construction and operation of domestic violence centers. The remainder shall be used for programs to assist the homeless or those about to become homeless.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Authorization to Levy

Any county, as defined in s. 125.011(1), F.S., [i.e., Miami-Dade County] may impose two separate taxes by ordinance adopted by a majority vote of the county's governing body. The first tax may be imposed on the sale of food, beverages, and alcoholic beverages in hotels and motels at the rate of 2 percent. A second tax of 1 percent may be imposed on the sale of food, beverages, and alcoholic beverages in establishments that are licensed by the state to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, except for hotels and motels. However, this 1 percent tax shall not apply to any alcoholic beverage sold by the package for off-premises consumption.

An authorized tax may take effect on the first day of any month, but may not take effect until at least 60 days after the adoption of the ordinance levying the tax. In addition, two exemptions exist for both taxes. All transactions that are exempt from the state sales tax are also exempt from these taxes. Sales in those municipalities presently imposing the Municipal Resort Tax, as authorized by ch. 67-930, L.O.F., are also exempt. Several additional exemptions also exist for the 1 percent tax. The sales in any establishment licensed by the state to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, except for hotels and motels, which had gross annual revenues of \$400,000 or less in the previous calendar year, are exempt. Sales in any veterans' organization are also exempt.

Prior to enactment of the ordinance levying and imposing the 1 percent tax, the county shall appoint a representative task force to prepare and submit a countywide plan to the county's governing body for its approval. The task force shall include, but not be limited to, service providers, homeless persons' advocates, and impacted jurisdictions. The plan shall address the needs of persons who have become, or are about to become, homeless. The county's governing body shall adopt this plan as part of the ordinance levying the 1 percent tax.

Counties Eligible to Levy

Only a county, as defined in s. 125.011(1), F.S., [i.e., Miami-Dade County] is eligible to levy these taxes. According to the Department of Revenue (DOR), the county began levying these taxes on October 1, 1993.

Administrative Procedures

The county levying either tax must locally administer the tax using the powers and duties enumerated for local administration of the tourist development tax by s. 125.0104, F.S. (1992 Supp.). The county ordinance shall also provide for brackets applicable to taxable transactions.

The county shall also appoint an oversight board including, but not limited to, service providers, domestic violence victim advocates, members of the judiciary, concerned citizens, a victim of domestic violence, and impacted jurisdictions to prepare and submit to the governing body for its approval a plan for disbursing the funds made available for the construction and operation of domestic violence centers. Each member of the county's governing board shall appoint a member, and the county manager shall appoint two members to the oversight board.

Reporting Requirements

The county shall furnish a certified copy of the ordinance that authorizes the imposition of either tax to the DOR within 10 days after the adoption of the ordinance.

Distribution of Proceeds

The county shall distribute the proceeds of the 2 percent tax to a countywide convention and visitors' bureau, which by interlocal agreement and contract with the county has been given the primary responsibility for tourist and convention promotion, to be used for those purposes authorized in s. 125.0104(5)(a)2. or 3., F.S. (1992 Supp.). If the county is not or is no longer a party to such an interlocal agreement and contract with a countywide convention and visitors' bureau, the county shall allocate the proceeds for those purposes authorized in s. 125.0104(5)(a)2. or 3., F.S. (1992 Supp.).

The proceeds of the 1 percent tax shall be distributed by the county pursuant to the guidelines provided in the approved plans for addressing homeless needs as well as the construction and operation of domestic violence centers. The county and its respective municipalities shall continue to contribute each year at least 85 percent of aggregate expenditures from the respective county or municipal general fund budget for county-operated or municipally-operated homeless shelter services at or above the average level of such expenditures in the two fiscal years preceding the levy date of this tax.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The proceeds from the 2 percent tax shall be used for the following purposes described in s. 125.0104(5)(a)2. or 3., F.S. (1992 Supp.).

- 1. Promoting and advertising tourism in the State of Florida and nationally and internationally.
- 2. Funding convention bureaus, tourist bureaus, tourist information centers, and news bureaus as county agencies or by contract with the chambers of commerce or similar associations in the county.

For the first 12 months of the 1 percent tax levy, the proceeds shall be used by the county to assist persons who have become or are about to become homeless. These funds shall be made available for emergency homeless shelters, food, clothing, medical care, counseling, alcohol and drug abuse treatment, mental health treatment, employment and training, education, and housing. Thereafter, not less than 15 percent of the proceeds shall be made available for construction and operation of domestic violence centers. The remainder shall be used for programs to assist the homeless or those about to become homeless. In addition, the proceeds and accrued interest may be used as collateral, pledged, or hypothecated for authorized projects, including bonds issued in connection with such authorized projects.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

No opinions specifically relevant to these taxes have been issued.

This page was intentionally left blank.

Local Option Fuel Taxes

Sections 206.41(1)(d)-(e), 206.87(1)(b)-(c), 336.021, and 336.025, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

County governments are authorized to levy up to 12 cents of local option fuel taxes in the form of three separate levies. The first is a tax of 1 cent on every net gallon of motor and diesel fuel sold within a county.¹ Known as the Ninth-Cent Fuel Tax, this tax may be authorized by an ordinance adopted by an extraordinary vote of the governing body or voter approval in a countywide referendum. Generally, the proceeds may be used to fund transportation expenditures.

The second is a tax of 1 to 6 cents on every net gallon of motor and diesel fuel sold within a county.² This tax may be authorized by an ordinance adopted by a majority vote of the governing body or voter approval in a countywide referendum. Generally, the proceeds may be used to fund transportation expenditures.

The third tax is a 1 to 5 cents levy upon every net gallon of motor fuel sold within a county.³ Diesel fuel is not subject to this tax. This additional tax shall be levied by an ordinance adopted by a majority plus one vote of the membership of the governing body or voter approval in a countywide referendum. Proceeds received from this additional tax may be used for transportation expenditures needed to meet the requirements of the capital improvements element of an adopted local government comprehensive plan.

The Legislature has authorized the statewide equalization of local option tax rates on diesel fuel by requiring that the full 6 cents of the 1 to 6 cents fuel tax as well as the 1 cent Ninth-Cent Fuel Tax be levied on diesel fuel in every county even though the county government may not have imposed either tax on motor fuel or may not be levying the tax on motor fuel at the maximum rate.⁴ Consequently, 7 cents worth of local option tax revenue on diesel fuel are distributed to local governments, regardless of whether or not the county government is levying these two taxes on motor fuel at any rate.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

^{1.} Section 336.021(1)(a), F.S.

^{2.} Section 336.025(1)(a), F.S.

^{3.} Section 336.025(1)(b), F.S.

^{4.} See Sections 336.021(6), .025(9), F.S.

Administrative Procedures

The Department of Revenue (DOR) administers these taxes and has the authority to deduct its administrative costs incurred in collecting, administering, enforcing, and distributing the proceeds to the counties.⁵ Such administrative costs may not exceed 2 percent of collections. Additionally, several deductions from one or more of the local option fuel tax collections are statutorily authorized. These include the General Revenue Service Charge, collection allowances, and refunds.

The total administrative costs shall be prorated among those counties levying the tax according to formula, which shall be revised on July 1st of each year. Two-thirds of the amount deducted shall be based on the county's proportional share of the number of dealers who are registered for purposes of ch. 212, F.S., on June 30th of the preceding state fiscal year. One-third of the amount deducted shall be based on the county's share of the total amount of tax collected during the preceding state fiscal year. The DOR has the authority to promulgate rules necessary to enforce these taxes, and these rules shall have the full force and effect of law.

The Ninth-Cent Fuel Tax proceeds shall be transferred to the Ninth-Cent Fuel Tax Trust Fund. The 1 to 6 cents of optional fuel tax shall be collected and remitted in the same manner provided by ss. 206.41(1)(e) and 206.87(1)(c), F.S. The 1 to 5 cents of optional fuel tax shall be collected and remitted in the same manner provided by s. 206.41(1)(e), F.S. The remitted taxes shall be transferred to the Local Option Fuel Tax Trust Fund, which was created for distribution of the proceeds to the eligible local governments.

Reporting Requirements

All local option fuel tax impositions shall be levied before July 1st of each year to be effective January 1st of the following year.⁶ However, tax levies that were in effect on July 1, 2002, and expire on August 31st of any year may be reimposed at the current authorized rate effective September 1st of the year of expiration. Additionally, the imposition of the 1 to 6 cents tax shall not exceed 30 years.

A certified copy of the ordinance proposing the levy of the Ninth-Cent Fuel Tax pursuant to referendum shall be furnished to the DOR by the county within 10 days after approval of such ordinance; however, the failure to furnish the certified copy will not invalidate the passage of the ordinance. Within 10 days after referendum passage, the county shall notify the DOR of the referendum's passage and the time period during which the tax will be levied. A county levying this tax pursuant to ordinance shall notify the DOR within 10 days after the governing body adopts the ordinance, and the county shall also furnish the DOR with a certified copy of the ordinance.⁷

^{5.} See Sections 336.021(2)(a), .025(2)(a), F.S.

^{6.} See Sections 336.021(5), .025(1)(a)1. and (b)1., F.S.

^{7.} Section 336.021(4), F.S.

By July 1st of each year, the county must notify the DOR of the respective tax rates for both the 1 to 6 cents and 1 to 5 cents fuel taxes and of its decision to rescind or change the rate of either tax. In addition, the county must provide the DOR with a certified copy of the interlocal agreement listing the distribution proportions established by such agreement or pursuant to the transportation expenditures methodology, if applicable.⁸ A decision to rescind any of these local option fuel taxes shall not take effect on any date other than December 31st. A county must provide a minimum of 60 days notice to the DOR of its decision to rescind a local option fuel tax levy.⁹

Any dispute as to the determination by the county of distribution proportions for these two taxes shall be resolved through an appeal to the Administration Commission in accordance with procedures developed by the Commission. The Administration Commission is made up of the Governor and the Cabinet and is housed within the Executive Office of the Governor. Pending final disposition of such proceedings, the tax shall be collected, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court shall hold such funds in escrow.¹⁰

Distribution of Proceeds

The local option fuel taxes on motor fuel shall be distributed monthly by the DOR to the county reported by the terminal suppliers, wholesalers, and importers as the destination of the gallons distributed for retail sale or use. The taxes on diesel fuel shall be distributed monthly by the DOR to each county according to the procedure specified in law.¹¹

With regard to the Ninth-Cent Fuel Tax, the governing body of the county may provide, by joint agreement with one or more municipalities located within the county, for the authorized transportation purposes and the distribution of the tax proceeds within both the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county. However, the county is not required to share the proceeds of this tax with municipalities.¹²

A county's proceeds from the 1 to 6 cents and 1 to 5 cents fuel taxes shall be distributed by the DOR according to the distribution factors determined at the local level by interlocal agreement between the county and municipalities within the county's boundaries. If no interlocal agreement is established, then the distribution shall be based on the transportation expenditures of each local government for the immediately preceding 5 fiscal years as a proportion of the total of such expenditures for the county and all municipalities within the county. These proportions shall be recalculated every 10 years based on the transportation expenditures of the immediately preceding 5 years.

^{8.} Section 336.025(5)(a), F.S.

^{9.} See Sections 336.021(5), .025(5)(a), F.S.

^{10.} Section 336.025(5)(b), F.S.

^{11.} See Sections 336.021(1)(d), .025(2)(a), F.S.

^{12.} Section 336.021(1)(b), F.S.

This recalculation shall under no circumstances materially or adversely affect the rights of holders of bonds outstanding on July 1, 1986, which are backed by proceeds of the 1 to 6 cents fuel tax. The amounts distributed to the county government and each municipality shall not be reduced below the amount necessary for the payment of principal and interest and reserves for principal and interest as required under the covenants of any bond resolution outstanding on the date of the recalculation.

In addition, any inland county with a population greater than 500,000 as of July 1, 1996, having an interlocal agreement with one or more of the incorporated areas within the county must utilize the population estimates of local government units as of April 1st of each year for dividing the proceeds of the 1 to 6 cents fuel tax.¹³ This provision applies only to Orange County.

Any newly incorporated municipality, eligible for participation in the distribution of monies under the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax and Municipal Revenue Sharing Programs and located in a county levying the 1 to 6 cents or 1 to 5 cents fuel tax, is entitled to receive a distribution of the tax revenues in the first full fiscal year following incorporation.¹⁴ The distribution shall be equal to the county's per lane mile expenditure in the previous year times the number of lane miles within the municipality's jurisdiction or scope of responsibility, in which case the county's share would be reduced proportionately; or as determined by the local act incorporating the municipality. Such a distribution shall under no circumstances materially or adversely affect the rights of holders of outstanding bonds that are backed by these taxes. The amounts distributed to the county government and each municipality shall not be reduced below the amount necessary for the payment of principal and interest and reserves for principal and interest as required under the covenants of any bond resolution outstanding on the date of redistribution.

Tax Rates and Current Year's Revenues

The first table following this section lists the 2009 federal, state, and local fuel tax rates on both motor and diesel fuels by county. The second table lists the estimated motor fuel gallons sold in each county, the motor and diesel fuel tax rates, and estimated tax receipts from motor and diesel fuels. The third table provides local fiscal year 2010 estimated distributions for both the 1 to 6 cents and 1 to 5 cents local option fuel taxes based on countywide tax rates and distribution percentages specified by either locally-determined interlocal agreements or statutory default formula. Inquiries regarding the DOR's estimation of these tax proceeds should be addressed to the Office of Tax Research at (850) 488-2900.

Other Available Information

Other information relevant to local option fuel taxes can be found via the Internet. A primer detailing Florida's transportation tax sources is available via the Department of Transportation's website.¹⁵

^{13.} Section 336.025(3)(a)3., F.S.

^{14.} Section 336.025(4)(b), F.S.

^{15.} http://www.dot.state.fl.us/financialplanning/revenue/primer.shtm

Data summarizing countywide totals of historical local option fuel tax revenue distributions as compiled by the LCIR staff from DOR source data can be found under the heading *Local Option Fuel Taxes* via this LCIR webpage.¹⁶ Local option fuel tax receipts and distributions data by fiscal year and by month can be found via this DOR webpage.¹⁷

^{16.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/datagtol.cfm

^{17.} http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/taxes/distributions.html

					2009 F	Federa				-					sel Fue r years' ve		lorida'	s Cou	nties					
			Mot	or Fuel Ta	ax Rates	(# of Cen	ts Per Ga	llon)			Unu	tilized Co	ounty-Imp	osed	1		Dies	sel Fuel T	ax Rates	(# of Cen	nts Per Ga	llon)		
	Federal		ate ate Use)		State For Local Us	•		County or Local U	se)			Motor F	uel Taxes cal Use)		Federal	Sta (For Sta	ate	State	e (For Loca 1. Fuel Excis	l Use)		County or Local Us	se)	
	Fuel Excise	SCETS	Fuel Sales	Constit. Fuel	County Fuel	Municipal Fuel	Ninth-cent Fuel	1-6 Cents Fuel	1-5 Cents Fuel	Total	Ninth-cent Fuel	1-6 Cents Fuel	1-5 Cents Fuel	Total	Fuel Excise	SCETS	Fuel Sales	Constit. Fuel	County Fuel	Municipal Fuel	Ninth-cent Fuel	1-6 Cents Fuel	1-6 Cents Fuel	Total
County	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Тах	Тах	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax
Alachua Baker	18.4 18.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6 6	5 0	53.2 48.2	0	0	0	0	24.4 24.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2 54.2
Bay	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	0	48.2	0	0	5	5	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Bradford	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	0	6	0	47.2	1	0	5	6	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Brevard Broward	18.4 18.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	0	6 6	0	47.2 53.2	0	0	5	6 0	24.4 24.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2 54.2
Calhoun	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	0	6	0	47.2	1	0	5	6	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Charlotte	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	5	53.2	0	0	0	0	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Citrus	18.4 18.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6	5 0	53.2 48.2	0	0	0	0	24.4 24.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2 54.2
Clay Collier	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	5	40.2 53.2	0	0	0	0	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2
Columbia	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	0	48.2	0	0	5	5	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
De Soto Dixie	18.4 18.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6 6	5 0	53.2 47.2	0	0	0	0	24.4 24.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6 6	n/a n/a	54.2 54.2
Dixie Duval	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	0	6	0	47.2	1	0	5	6	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2
Escambia	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	0	48.2	0	0	5	5	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Flagler	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	0	48.2	0	0	5	5	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Franklin Gadsden	18.4 18.4	5.6 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	0	5	0	45.1 47.2	1	1	5 5	7	24.4 24.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2 54.2
Gilchrist	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	0	48.2	0	0	5	5	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Glades	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	0	48.2	0	0	5	5	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Gulf Hamilton	18.4 18.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6	0	48.2 47.2	0	0	5 5	5	24.4 24.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2 54.2
Hardee	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	5	53.2	0	0	0	0	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2
Hendry	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	2	50.2	0	0	3	3	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Hernando	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	2	50.2	0	0	3	3	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Highlands Hillsborough	18.4 18.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6 6	5 0	53.2 48.2	0	0	0	0	24.4 24.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2 54.2
Holmes	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	0	48.2	0	0	5	5	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Indian River	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	0	6	0	47.2	1	0	5	6	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Jackson Jefferson	18.4 18.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6 6	0	48.2 48.2	0	0	5 5	5 5	24.4 24.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6 6	n/a n/a	54.2 54.2
Lafayette	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	0	6	0	47.2	1	0	5	6	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Lake	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	0	48.2	0	0	5	5	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Lee	18.4 18.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6	5	53.2 48.2	0	0	0	0	24.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2 54.2
Leon Levy	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	0	6	0	48.2	1	0	5	5 6	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2
Liberty	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	0	48.2	0	0	5	5	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Madison	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	0	6	0	47.2	1	0	5	6	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Manatee Marion	18.4 18.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6 6	5 0	53.2 48.2	0	0	0	0	24.4 24.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6 6	n/a n/a	54.2 54.2
Martin	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	5	40.2 53.2	0	0	0	0	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2
Miami-Dade	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	3	51.2	0	0	2	2	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Monroe	18.4 18.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	0	6 6	0	47.2 48.2	1	0	5 5	6 5	24.4 24.4	6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2 54.2
Nassau Okaloosa	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	0	48.2	0	0	5	5	24.4	6.7 6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2
Okeechobee	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	5	53.2	0	0	0	0	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Orange	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	0	6	0	47.2	1	0	5	6	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Osceola Palm Beach	18.4 18.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6 6	0	48.2 53.2	0	0	5 0	5	24.4 24.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6 6	n/a n/a	54.2 54.2
Pasco	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	0	48.2	0	0	5	5	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Pinellas	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	0	48.2	0	0	5	5	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Polk	18.4 18.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6	5 0	53.2 47.2	0	0	0	0	24.4	6.7 6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2 54.2
Putnam Saint Johns	18.4	6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	0	6 6	0	47.2	1	0	5 5	6	24.4 24.4	6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2 54.2
Saint Lucie	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	5	53.2	0	0	0	0	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Santa Rosa	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	0	6	0	47.2	1	0	5	6	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Sarasota Seminole	18.4 18.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6 6	5	53.2 48.2	0	0	0	0	24.4 24.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2 54.2
Sumter	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	0	48.2	0	0	5	5	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2
Suwannee	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	5	53.2	0	0	0	0 0	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Taylor	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	0	6	0	47.2	1	0	5	6	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a	54.2
Union Volusia	18.4 18.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	5	0	47.2 53.2	0	1	5 0	6 0	24.4 24.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2 54.2
Wakulla	18.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	5	48.2	0	0	5	5	24.4	6.7	12.1	2	1	1	1	6	n/a n/a	54.2

2009 Local Government Financial Information Handbook

			Mot	or Fuel Ta	ax Rates	(# of Cen	ts Per Ga	llon)			Unu	tilized Co	unty-Impo	osed			Dies	sel Fuel Ta	ax Rates	(# of Cen	ts Per Ga	llon)		
	Federal						1		uel Taxes cal Use)		Federal	Sta (For Sta			e (For Local . Fuel Excis		(F	County For Local Us	se)					
ounty	Fuel Excise Tax	SCETS Tax	Fuel Sales Tax	Constit. Fuel Tax	County Fuel Tax	Municipal Fuel Tax	Ninth-cent Fuel Tax	1-6 Cents Fuel Tax	1-5 Cents Fuel Tax	Total Tax	Ninth-cent Fuel Tax	1-6 Cents Fuel Tax	1-5 Cents Fuel Tax	Total Tax	Fuel Excise Tax	SCETS Tax	Fuel Sales Tax	Constit. Fuel Tax	County Fuel Tax	Municipal Fuel Tax	Ninth-cent Fuel Tax	1-6 Cents Fuel Tax	1-6 Cents Fuel Tax	Tot Ta
alton ashington	18.4 18.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1 1	1	1 1	6 6	0	48.2 48.2	0	0	5 5	5 5	24.4 24.4	6.7 6.7	12.1 12.1	2	1 1	1 1	1 1	6 6	n/a n/a	54 54
Notes: 1) Federal tax 2) State taxes 3) State taxes 4) County tax 5) State taxes 6) State taxes 7) County tax	s on motor fue s on motor fue es on motor fue s on diesel fue s on diesel fue es on diesel fue	el for state u el for local us fuel for local el for state u el for local us fuel for local us	se are comp se are comp use are comp se are comp se are comp use are comp	prised of the prised of the nprised of the prised of the prised of the nprised of the	State Comp 2 cents of C e 1 cent Nin State Comp 2 cents of C e 1 cent Nin	prehensive E Constitutionanth-cent Fue prehensive E Constitutionanth-cent Fue	nhanced Tra I Fuel Tax, th I Tax, the 1 t I Tax, the 1 t I Fuel Tax, th I Fuel Tax, th	ansportation he 1 cent of o 6 cents of ansportation he 1 cent of e 1 to 6 cent	County Fuel Local Option System (SC County Fuel s of Local O	I Tax, and th n Fuel Tax, CETS) Tax a I Tax, and th ption Fuel T	ne 1 cent of I and the 1 to authorized p ne 1 cent of I ax authorize	Municipal Fu 5 cents of L ursuant to s Municipal Fu ed pursuant	iel Tax autho ocal Option 206.87(1)(d iel Tax and a to s. 206.87(rized pursu Fuel Tax and), F.S., and are collectiv	ant to s. 206 uthorized pur the Fuel Sa ely authorize	5.41(1)(a)-(c) suant to s. 2 les Tax auth ed as an exc 5 cents Loc	, F.S. 06.41(1)(d) orized purs se tax purs al Option Fu	-(e), F.S. uant to s. 20 uant to s. 20 uel Tax is not	6.87(1)(e), f 6.87(1)(a), l t authorized	F.S. F.S.	diesel fuel. ng/revenue/k			

Data Sources: 1) Florida Department of Revenue, "2009 State Taxes, Ninth-Cent, Local Option, Additional Local Option and SCETS Motor Fuel Taxes" at http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/pdf/08b05-01.pdf 2) Florida Department of Transportation, Office of Financial Development.

			Ninth	n C	ent Fuel T	а	x				
	E	stin	nated Ga	llor	ns and Tax by	y F	uel Type				
	Revenue Estimate	es fo	or the Lo	cal	Fiscal Year	Ξn	ding Septe	em	ber 30, 2010		
	Estimated				Estimated Tax		<u> </u>		Estimated Tax		Total
	Motor Fuel	N	lotor Fuel		Receipts from	1	Diesel Fuel		Receipts from		Estimated
County	Gallons		Tax Rate		Motor Fuel		Tax Rate		Diesel Fuel		Tax Receipts
Alachua	111,092,023	\$	0.01	\$	1,076,482	\$	0.01	\$	137,209	\$	1,213,691
Baker	14,624,619	\$	0.01	\$	141,713	\$	0.01	\$	30,217	\$	171,929
Bay	85,059,008	\$	0.01	\$	824,222	\$	0.01	\$	120,846	\$	945,068
Bradford	15,112,005	\$	-	\$	146,435	\$	0.01	\$	26,312	\$	26,312
Brevard	230,304,084	\$	-	\$	2,231,647	\$	0.01	\$	331,967	\$	331,967
Broward	774,414,339	\$	0.01	\$	7,504,075	\$	0.01	\$	845,150	\$	8,349,225
Calhoun	3,895,506	\$	-	\$	37,747	\$	0.01	\$	24,091	\$	24,091
Charlotte	75,356,913	\$	0.01	\$	730,208	\$	0.01	\$	136,423	\$	866,632
Citrus	47,854,019	\$	0.01	\$	463,705	\$	0.01	\$	60,335	\$	524,040
Clay	71,125,911	\$	0.01	\$	689,210	\$		\$	78,696	\$	767,906
Collier	124,790,090	\$	0.01	\$	1,209,216	\$	0.01	\$	127,822	\$	1,337,038
Columbia	42,682,169	\$	0.01	\$	413,590	\$		\$	150,968	\$	564,559
De Soto	10,677,411	\$	0.01	\$	103,464	\$		\$	34,312	\$	137,776
Dixie	5,543,775	\$	-	\$	53,719	\$		\$	27,606	\$	27,606
Duval	430,686,574	\$	-	\$	4,173,353	\$		\$	1,067,137	\$	1,067,137
Escambia	123,453,528	\$	0.01	\$	1,196,265	\$		\$	268,339	\$	1,464,603
Flagler	33,605,070	\$	0.01	\$	325,633	\$		\$	41,813	\$	367,446
Franklin	5,609,659	\$	-	\$	54,358	\$		\$	13,072	\$	13,072
Gadsden	26,292,149	\$	-	\$	254,771	\$		\$	284,050	\$	284,050
Gilchrist	7,146,852	\$	0.01	\$	69,253	\$		\$	10,005	\$	79,258
Glades	3,356,827	\$	0.01	\$	32,528	\$		\$	13,464	\$	45,992
Gulf	4,802,797	\$	0.01	\$	46,539	\$		\$	11,726	\$	58,265
Hamilton	8,058,866	\$	-	\$	78,090	\$		\$	75,310	\$	75,310
Hardee	13,142,733	\$	0.01	\$	127,353	\$		\$	37,483	\$	164,836
Hendry	14,559,944	\$	0.01	\$	141,086	\$		\$	88,799	\$	229,885
Hernando	72,251,750	\$	0.01	\$	700,119	\$		\$	129,023	\$	829,142
Highlands	38,216,795	\$	0.01	\$	370,321	\$		\$	116,755	\$	487,076
Hillsborough	546,352,453	у \$	0.01	φ \$	5,294,155	φ \$		\$	1,038,839	\$ \$	6,332,995
Holmes	7,506,635	у \$	0.01	φ \$	72,739	φ \$		φ \$	35,895	\$	108,635
Indian River	59,265,126	۹	- 0.01	\$	574,279	φ \$		ֆ \$	176,563	\$ \$	176,563
	30,723,559	\$	0.01	\$	297,711	φ \$		φ \$	224,621	\$ \$	522,332
Jackson Jefferson	7,976,016	ֆ \$	0.01	_	77,288	э \$		э \$	51,678		128,966
Lafayette	2,080,968	\$	0.01	\$ \$	20,165	φ \$		φ \$	9,159	\$ \$	9,159
		Դ \$	0.01	э \$	1,215,995	э \$		э \$	9,159	ֆ \$	1,368,555
Lake	125,489,677 267,481,913	ֆ \$	0.01	э \$	2,591,900	э \$		э \$	350,805	ֆ \$	2,942,704
Lee						· ·		_			
Leon	117,296,685 16,727,773	\$ \$	0.01	\$ \$	1,136,605 162,092	\$ \$		\$ \$	134,739 45,412	\$ \$	1,271,344 45,412
Levy											
Liberty	2,926,624	\$	0.01	\$	28,359	\$		\$	22,149	\$	50,508
Madison	8,284,562	\$	-	\$	80,277	\$		\$	193,544	\$	193,544
Manatee	128,159,965	\$	0.01	\$	1,241,870	\$		\$	189,325	\$	1,431,195
Marion	173,697,415	\$	0.01	\$	1,683,128	\$		\$	459,746	\$	2,142,874
Martin Miami Dada	70,148,568	\$	0.01	\$	679,740	\$		\$	80,247	\$	759,987
Miami-Dade	937,740,704	\$	0.01	\$	9,086,707	\$		\$	1,340,757	\$	10,427,464
Monroe	49,293,488	\$	-	\$	477,654	\$		\$	43,366	\$	43,366
Nassau	31,198,449	\$	0.01	\$	302,313	\$		\$	81,489	\$	383,802
Okaloosa	87,485,752	\$	0.01	\$	847,737	\$		\$	85,568	\$	933,305
Okeechobee	26,802,281	\$	0.01	\$	259,714	\$		\$	75,162	\$	334,876
Orange	565,918,868	\$	-	\$	5,483,754	\$		\$	1,016,362	\$	1,016,362
Osceola	155,966,253	\$	0.01	\$	1,511,313	\$		\$	164,381	\$	1,675,694
Palm Beach	492,585,279	\$	0.01	\$	4,773,151	\$		\$	616,775	\$	5,389,926
Pasco	183,449,659	\$	0.01	\$	1,777,627	\$	0.01	\$	246,161	\$	2,023,788

			Ninth	С	ent Fuel T	a	x			
	E	stir	nated Gal	llor	ns and Tax by	/ F	uel Type			
	Revenue Estimate	es f	or the Loo	cal	Fiscal Year E	End	dina Septe	em	ber 30, 2010	
	Estimated				Estimated Tax		<u> </u>		Estimated Tax	Total
	Motor Fuel	Ν	Iotor Fuel		Receipts from		Diesel Fuel		Receipts from	Estimated
County	Gallons		Tax Rate		Motor Fuel		Tax Rate		Diesel Fuel	Tax Receipts
Pinellas	332,249,035	\$	0.01	\$	3,219,493	\$	0.01	\$	353,244	\$ 3,572,737
Polk	225,709,086	\$	0.01	\$	2,187,121	\$	0.01	\$	773,251	\$ 2,960,372
Putnam	30,282,806	\$	-	\$	293,440	\$	0.01	\$	69,123	\$ 69,123
Saint Johns	89,029,192	\$	-	\$	862,693	\$	0.01	\$	212,750	\$ 212,750
Saint Lucie	114,606,153	\$	0.01	\$	1,110,534	\$	0.01	\$	204,214	\$ 1,314,748
Santa Rosa	60,550,423	\$	-	\$	586,734	\$	0.01	\$	89,343	\$ 89,343
Sarasota	141,853,841	\$	0.01	\$	1,374,564	\$	0.01	\$	166,331	\$ 1,540,895
Seminole	192,095,315	\$	0.01	\$	1,861,404	\$	0.01	\$	175,886	\$ 2,037,290
Sumter	41,340,587	\$	0.01	\$	400,590	\$	0.01	\$	324,836	\$ 725,426
Suwannee	21,660,606	\$	0.01	\$	209,891	\$	0.01	\$	78,271	\$ 288,162
Taylor	11,147,343	\$	-	\$	108,018	\$	0.01	\$	65,427	\$ 65,427
Union	3,460,774	\$	0.01	\$	33,535	\$	0.01	\$	30,159	\$ 63,693
Volusia	197,552,972	\$	0.01	\$	1,914,288	\$	0.01	\$	250,102	\$ 2,164,390
Wakulla	9,575,296	\$	0.01	\$	92,785	\$	0.01	\$	21,954	\$ 114,739
Walton	35,359,952	\$	0.01	\$	342,638	\$	0.01	\$	61,954	\$ 404,592
Washington	9,827,532	\$	0.01	\$	95,229	\$	0.01	\$	18,677	\$ 113,906
Totals	8,004,575,000			\$	77,564,332			\$	14,019,754	\$ 75,904,860

Notes:

1) As the result of statewide equalization, all counties levy the tax on diesel fuel at the \$0.01 rate.

 Dollar figures are provided for each county in the "Estimated Tax Receipts from Motor Fuel" even though all counties do not currently levy the tax on motor fuel. The estimates for non-levying counties are provided for informational purposes only.

3) The dollar figures in the "Total Estimated Tax Receipts" represent the estimated distributions to counties based on their respective tax rates on motor and diesel fuels.

4) The dollar figures represent a 100 percent distribution of estimated monies.

	L	ocal Opti	or	n Fuel T	a>	kes			
Revenue Est		•					ptember 30	, 2	:010
	1 to 6 Ce	ents Local Opti	on	Fuel Tax		1 to 5 Ce	ents Local Opti	on	Fuel Tax
	Imposed	on Motor and	Die	sel Fuels		Impos	sed on Motor F	uel	Only
	Motor Fuel	Distribution		Estimated	Μ	otor Fuel	Distribution		Estimated
Local Government	Tax Rate	Percentage		Distribution		Tax Rate	Percentage		Distribution
ALACHUA BOCC	\$ 0.06	52.1500000	\$	3,590,639	\$	0.05	52.1500000	\$	2,640,075
Alachua		1.8750000	\$	129,098			1.8750000	\$	94,921
Archer		0.8550000	\$	58,869			0.8550000	\$	43,284
Gainesville		38.6350000		2,660,102			38.6350000		1,955,883
Hawthorne		1.0600000		72,983			1.0600000		53,662
High Springs		2.1100000	\$	145,278			2.1100000	\$	106,818
LaCrosse		0.2950000	\$	20,311			0.2950000	\$	14,934
Micanopy		0.900000	\$	61,967			0.900000	\$	45,562
Newberry		1.2550000	\$	86,409			1.2550000	\$	63,534
Waldo		0.8650000	\$	59,557			0.8650000	\$	43,790
Countywide Total		100.000000		6,885,214			100.000000	\$	5,062,463
BAKER BOCC	\$ 0.06	86.000000		,	\$	-			
Glen Saint Mary		1.0000000	\$	9,746					
Macclenny		13.0000000	\$	126,695					
Countywide Total		100.0000000	\$	974,574				\$	133,289
BAY BOCC	\$ 0.06	58.7830000	\$	3,153,402	\$	-			
Callaway		4.3800000	\$	234,964					
Cedar Grove	The Tow	n of Cedar Grov	e d	lissolved in 20	08.	Consequ	ently, there is no	o di	stribution.
Lynn Haven		4.4140000		236,788					
Mexico Beach		0.9240000	\$	49,568					
Panama City		23.6160000	\$	1,266,876					
Panama City Beach		3.5140000	\$	188,508					
Parker		1.6050000	\$	86,100					
Springfield		2.7640000	\$	148,274					
Countywide Total		100.0000000	\$	5,364,480				\$	775,228
BRADFORD BOCC	\$ 0.06	70.000000	\$	688,683	\$	-			
Brooker		1.8000000	\$	17,709					
Hampton		1.9000000	\$	18,693					
Lawtey		2.9000000	\$	28,531					
Starke		23.4000000	\$	230,217					
Countywide Total		100.0000000	\$	983,832				\$	137,731
BREVARD BOCC	\$ 0.06	47.1400427	\$	6,842,641	\$	-			
Cape Canaveral		1.8233281	\$	264,666					
Cocoa		2.1083436	\$	306,038					
Cocoa Beach		2.6341130	\$	382,356					
Grant-Valkaria		0.3026949		43,938					
Indialantic		0.5656175		82,103					
Indian Harbor Beach		1.7790992		258,246					
Malabar		0.5387174		78,198					
Melbourne				1,963,308					
Melbourne Beach		0.5117329		74,281					
Melbourne Village		0.0865334		12,561					
Palm Bay		15.9078311		2,309,111					
Palm Shores		0.0818278		11,878					
Rockledge		3.6055745		523,369					
Satellite Beach		2.0400688		296,127					
Titusville		5.3804329		781,000					
West Melbourne		1.9684997		285,739					
Countywide Total		100.000000		14,515,559				\$	2,098,991
BROWARD BOCC	\$ 0.06	62.5000000		29,517,728	\$	0.05	64.0380000		22,829,652
Coconut Creek		1.0319790	\$	487,387			0.9896536	\$	352,813

		_ocal Opti	ior	n Fuel T	axes			
Revenue Est		•				ptember 30	, 2	2010
		Cents Local Opti				ents Local Opti		
		ed on Motor and				sed on Motor F	_	
	Motor Fue			Estimated				Estimated
Local Government	Tax Rat			Distribution	Tax Rate			Distribution
Cooper City		0.6404820	-	302,489		0.6142150		218,969
Coral Springs		2.7779320	-	1,311,972		2.6639994		949,720
Dania Beach		0.6320270	-	298,496		0.6061060		216,078
Davie		2.0000350		944,584		1.9180070		683,773
Deerfield Beach		1.6232890		766,653		1.5567128		554,971
Fort Lauderdale		3.8526820	-	1,819,559		3.6946708		1,317,156
Hallandale Beach		0.8176070		386,142		0.7840740		279,524
Hillsboro Beach		0.0475880		22,475		0.0456368		16,270
Hollywood		3.0600150		1,445,195		2.9345132		1,046,159
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea		0.1326390		62,643		0.1271990		45,347
Lauderdale Lakes		0.6917530		326,704		0.6633822		236,497
Lauderhill		1.3756500		649,697		1.3192302		470,308
Lazy Lake		0.0008780		415	ļ	0.0008418		300
Lighthouse Point		0.2347090		110,849		0.2250828		80,242
Margate		1.1915480		562,749		1.1426790		407,367
Miramar		2.3912950	-	1,129,370		2.2932204		817,537
North Lauderdale		0.9048630	-	427,352		0.8677510		309,355
Oakland Park		0.9008380		425,451		0.8638918		307,979
Parkland		0.4958560		234,185		0.4755196		169,524
Pembroke Park		0.1245470		58,822		0.1194390		42,580
Pembroke Pines		3.2729100		1,545,742		3.1386766		1,118,943
Plantation		1.8270860	-	862,903		1.7521512		624,645
Pompano Beach		2.1648710	-	1,022,433		2.0760826		740,127
Sea Ranch Lakes		0.0156700		7,401		0.0150274		5,357
Southwest Ranches		0.1811270		85,543		0.1736978		61,924
Sunrise		1.9187950		906,216		1.8400984		655,998
Tamarac		1.2858470		607,285		1.2331102		439,606
Weston		1.3322370		629,194		1.2775972		455,465
West Park		0.2982030		140,836		0.2859726		101,950
Wilton Manors		0.2750420		129,898		0.2637606		94,031
Countywide Total		100.000000	<u> </u>	47,228,366	¢	100.0000000	\$	35,650,164
	\$ 0.00			259,150	\$ -			
Altha		0.500000		1,753				
Blountstown		25.600000		89,773			¢	25 504
Countywide Total	¢ 0.00	100.000000	_	350,676	\$ 0.05	02 260000	\$	35,504
CHARLOTTE BOCC	\$ 0.00			4,364,562	\$ 0.05	93.2600000		3,235,241
Punta Gorda Countywide Total		11.1400000		547,167 4,911,729		6.7400000 100.0000000		233,814
Countywide Total	\$ 0.00			2,707,271	\$ 0.05	90.9500000		3,469,055 1,983,354
Crystal River	φ 0.00	3.500000		104,183	φ 0.05	3.500000		76,325
Inverness		5.5500000	-	165,205		5.5500000		121,029
Countywide Total		100.0000000	-	2,976,658		100.0000000		2,180,708
Clay BOCC	\$ 0.00			3,657,893	\$-	100.000000	φ	2,100,700
Green Cove Springs	ψ 0.00	6.300000		274,342	φ -			
Keystone Heights		1.9000000	-	82,738				
Orange Park		7.2000000	-	313,534				
Penney Farms		0.600000	-	26,128				
Countywide Total		100.0000000	-	4,354,635			\$	648,242
COLLIER BOCC	\$ 0.00			6,411,213	\$ 0.05	84.6600000		4,863,473
Everglades	φ 0.00	0.1900000		14,389	φ 0.05	0.1900000		10,915
Marco Island		4.8700000	-	368,800		4.8700000		279,767
	1	4.0700000	Ψ	000,000		4.0700000	Ψ	210,101

	L	ocal Opti	or	n Fuel T	ax	es			
Revenue Esti	mates fo	r the Local F	- is	cal Year E	End	ing Se	otember 30	, 2	010
		ents Local Opti				1 to 5 Ce	ents Local Opti	on	Fuel Tax
		d on Motor and					sed on Motor F	_	
	Motor Fue			Estimated		tor Fuel	Distribution		Estimated
Local Government	Tax Rate			Distribution	٦	ax Rate	Percentage		Distribution
Naples		10.2800000		778,494			10.2800000		590,556
Countywide Total	* • • • •	100.0000000		7,572,895			100.0000000	\$	5,744,712
COLUMBIA BOCC	\$ 0.06		_	2,281,750	\$	-			
Fort White		1.100000		35,158					
Lake City Countywide Total		27.5100000	_	879,268 3,196,176				\$	392,975
DE SOTO BOCC	\$ 0.06			611,590	\$	0.05	82.0000000	т	403,058
Arcadia	φ 0.00	22.0000000		172,500	φ	0.05	18.0000000		88,476
Countywide Total		100.0000000		784,089			100.0000000		491,535
DIXIE BOCC	\$ 0.06			379,586	\$	-	100.0000000	Ψ	401,000
Cross City	v 0.000	12.5000000		58,398	Ť				
Horseshoe Beach		6.2500000		29,199					
Countywide Total		100.0000000		467,182				\$	50,526
JACKSONVILLE-DUVAL	\$ 0.06			28,230,560	\$	-			,
Atlantic Beach		1.5564000	\$	462,667					
Baldwin		0.1785000	\$	53,062					
Jacksonville Beach		2.4808000	\$	737,461					
Neptune Beach		0.8174000	\$	242,986					
Countywide Total		100.000000	\$	29,726,737				\$	3,925,277
ESCAMBIA BOCC	\$ 0.06		_	6,744,970	\$	-			
Century		0.6300000		52,364					
Pensacola		18.2200000		1,514,397					
Countywide Total		100.0000000	_	8,311,731				\$	1,125,155
FLAGLER BOCC	\$ 0.06		_	434,861	\$	-			
Beverly Beach		0.4000000	_	8,331					
Bunnell		2.5500000		53,108					
Flagler Beach		4.7300000		98,510					
Palm Coast Countywide Total		71.4400000		1,487,859 2,082,669				\$	306,277
FRANKLIN BOCC	\$ 0.05			2,082,889 248,954	\$	-		Φ	306,277
Appalachicola	φ 0.05	16.8500000		55,872	Ŷ	-			
Carrabelle		8.0700000		26,759					
Countywide Total		100.0000000		331,586				\$	51,126
GADSDEN BOCC	\$ 0.06			2,316,801	\$	-		Ψ	01,120
Chattahoochee	, 0.00	7.4600000		226,518	-				
Greensboro		0.3300000		10,020					
Gretna		1.2800000		38,866					
Havana		3.7700000		114,474					
Midway		0.2300000	\$	6,984					
Quincy		10.6300000	\$	322,773					
Countywide Total		100.0000000		3,036,436				\$	239,627
GILCHRIST BOCC	\$ 0.06			384,014	\$	-			
Bell		1.3000000		5,834					
Fanning Springs (part)		2.0600000		9,245					
Trenton		11.0700000	_	49,679				L .	
Countywide Total	•	100.0000000	_	448,771				\$	65,136
GLADES BOCC	\$ 0.06			211,850	\$	-			
Moore Haven		20.000000	_	52,963					00 50 (
Countywide Total	¢ 0.00	100.0000000	_	264,813	¢			\$	30,594
GULF BOCC	\$ 0.06		_	334,702		-		\$	43,773
HAMILTON BOCC	\$ 0.06	82.000000	\$	712,091	\$	-			

		L	ocal Opti	or	n Fuel T	axes				
Revenue Esti	mate		•				Se	ptember 30	, 2	010
			ents Local Opti					ents Local Opti		
			on Motor and					sed on Motor F	uel	
	Motor				Estimated			Distribution		Estimated
Local Government	Tax	Rate			Distribution	Tax Ra	te	Percentage		Distribution
Jasper			10.000000		86,840					
Jennings White Springe			4.0000000 4.0000000		34,736					
White Springs Countywide Total			100.0000000		34,736 868,404		_		\$	73,449
HARDEE BOCC	\$	0.06	85.2800000		797,982	\$ 0.0	5	90.0200000		539,143
Bowling Green	Ψ	0.00	3.7700000		35,277	φ 0.0	5	1.6500000		9,882
Wachula			7.4300000		69,524			5.1700000		30,964
Zolfo Springs			3.5200000		32,937			3.1600000		18,926
Countywide Total			100.0000000		935,720			100.0000000		598,914
HENDRY BOCC	\$	0.06	65.000000		851,438	\$ 0.0	2	65.000000		172,509
Clewiston			20.6700000		270,757			20.6700000		54,858
La Belle			14.3300000	\$	187,709			14.3300000	\$	38,032
Countywide Total			100.0000000	\$	1,309,904			100.000000	\$	265,399
HERNANDO BOCC	\$	0.06	95.4900000	\$	4,491,344	\$ 0.0	2	95.4900000	\$	1,270,441
Brooksville			4.5100000	\$	212,127			4.5100000		60,003
Countywide Total			100.0000000		4,703,470			100.000000		1,330,444
HIGHLANDS BOCC	\$	0.06	84.8333300		2,345,046	\$ 0.0	5	83.7100000		1,472,719
Avon Park			5.3766700		148,627			4.9120000		86,417
Lake Placid			1.7600000		48,652			0.8830000		15,535
Sebring			8.0300000		221,973			10.4950000		184,640
Countywide Total			100.0000000		2,764,298	*	_	100.0000000	\$	1,759,310
HILLSBOROUGH BOCC	\$	0.06	67.0100000		, ,	\$-				
Plant City			2.7900000		1,000,434					
Tampa Tampa Tampas			28.1900000		10,108,329					
Temple Terrace			2.0100000 100.0000000		720,743				¢	4 070 456
Countywide Total HOLMES BOCC	\$	0.06	86.0000000		35,857,853 530,192	\$-			\$	4,979,456
Bonifay	φ	0.00	10.0000000		61,650	φ -				
Esto			1.0000000		6,165		_			
Noma			1.0000000		6,165					
Ponce de Leon			1.0000000		6,165					
Westville			1.0000000		6,165					
Countywide Total			100.0000000		616,502				\$	68,415
INDIAN RIVER BOCC	\$	0.06	70.8879000		3,012,187	\$-				,
Fellsmere			2.6336000		111,908					
Indian River Shores			0.2388000	\$	10,147					
Orchid			0.3364000		14,294					
Sebastian			15.4747000		657,555					
Vero Beach			10.4286000		443,135					
Countywide Total			100.0000000		4,249,226				\$	540,142
JACKSON BOCC	\$	0.06	74.5500000		2,201,830	\$-				
Alford			0.9100000		26,877					
Campbellton			0.1600000		4,726					
Cottondale			1.1400000		33,670					
Graceville			4.8400000		142,949					
Grand Ridge			1.5700000		46,370					
Greenwood			0.7900000		23,333					
Malone			1.2300000		36,328		_			
Marianna			11.6800000		344,968					
Sneads Countravido Totol			3.1300000		92,444		_		¢	200.045
Countywide Total			100.000000	\$	2,953,494				\$	280,015

		L	ocal Opti	or	n Fuel T	a>	kes			
Revenue Est						Inc				
			ents Local Opti					ents Local Opti		
		-	on Motor and	_				sed on Motor F	uel	
	_	tor Fuel	Distribution		Estimated		otor Fuel			Estimated
Local Government	-	ax Rate	Percentage		Distribution		Tax Rate	Percentage		Distribution
JEFFERSON BOCC	\$	0.06	88.3700000 11.6300000		645,760 84,986	\$	-			
Monticello Countywide Total			100.0000000		730,746				\$	72,693
LAFAYETTE BOCC	\$	0.06	100.0000000		169,352	\$	-		\$	18,966
LAKE BOCC	\$	0.06	66.3767000			\$	-		Ψ	10,000
Astatula	Ť	0.00	0.3822000		29,650	Ŧ				
Clermont			3.6346000		281,959					
Eustis			6.8398000		530,607					
Fruitland Park			0.9887000	\$	76,700					
Groveland			1.2561000	\$	97,444					
Howey-in-the-Hills			0.2850000		22,109					
Lady Lake			1.6651000		129,172					
Leesburg			7.8193000	•	606,593					
Mascotte			0.9512000		73,791					
Minneola			0.6123000		47,500					
Montverde			0.3206000		24,871					
Mount Dora			4.1459000		321,624					
Tavares			3.5839000		278,026					
Umatilla			1.1386000		88,328				^	4 4 40 740
Countywide Total	¢	0.00	100.0000000		7,757,636	4	0.05	49.7100000	\$	1,143,713
Bonita Springs	\$	0.06	49.7100000 4.7500000		8,291,311 792,270	\$	0.05	49.7100000		6,121,056 584,893
Cape Coral			25.5200000		4,256,573			25.5200000		3,142,413
Fort Myers			14.0000000		2,335,111			14.0000000		1,723,894
Fort Myers Beach			1.0200000		170,129			1.0200000		125,598
Sanibel			5.0000000		833,968			5.0000000		615,676
Countywide Total			100.0000000		16,679,361			100.0000000		12,313,530
LEON BOCC	\$	0.06	46.6700000			\$	-		Ŧ	,,
Tallahassee			53.3300000		3,837,524					
Countywide Total			100.000000	\$	7,195,808				\$	1,069,042
LEVY BOCC	\$	0.06	89.2300000	\$	1,051,353	\$	-			
Bronson			1.3000000	\$	15,317					
Cedar Key			0.9300000		10,958					
Chiefland			3.0000000		35,348					
Fanning Springs (part)	<u> </u>		0.2400000		2,828					
Inglis	ļ		2.2000000		25,922					
Otter Creek			0.1400000		1,650					
Williston			2.3500000		27,689					
Yankeetown Countywide Total			0.6100000		7,187				¢	150 157
LIBERTY BOCC	\$	0.06	100.0000000 90.0000000		1,178,251 258,413	\$	-		\$	152,457
Bristol	φ	0.00	10.0000000		238,413 28,713	¢	-			
Countywide Total			100.0000000		287,126				\$	26,673
MADISON BOCC	\$	0.06	70.1700000			\$	-		Ψ	20,013
Greenville	Ť	0.00	6.1600000		94,991	-				
Lee			1.9800000		30,533					
Madison	1		21.6900000		334,471					
Countywide Total			100.000000		1,542,054				\$	75,505
MANATEE BOCC	\$	0.06	100.000000		8,104,354	\$	0.05	100.000000	\$	5,840,250
MARION BOCC	\$	0.06	70.1000000		8,507,215	\$	-			
Belleview			2.5600000	\$	310,677					

	L	ocal Opti	or	n Fuel T	axes			
Revenue Es	timates for	the Local F	Fis	cal Year E	Ending Se	ptember 30), 2	2010
	1 to 6 C	ents Local Opti	ion	Fuel Tax	1 to 5 Ce	ents Local Opti	on	Fuel Tax
		on Motor and				sed on Motor F		
	Motor Fuel			Estimated				Estimated
Local Government	Tax Rate			Distribution	Tax Rate	Percentage		Distribution
Dunnellon		2.5600000		310,677				
McIntosh		0.6400000		77,669				
Ocala		23.5000000	_	2,851,919				
Reddick		0.6400000		77,669			^	4
Countywide Total	* • • • •	100.0000000		12,135,828	* 0.05		\$	1,583,078
MARTIN BOCC	\$ 0.06	86.8300000		3,738,179	\$ 0.05	86.830000		2,803,992
Jupiter Island Ocean Breeze		1.3500000 0.0900000		58,120		1.3500000		43,595
Sewall's Point		2.3300000		3,875 100,310		2.3300000		2,906 75,242
Stuart	_	9.4000000		404,686		9.4000000		303,553
Countywide Total		100.0000000		4,305,169		100.0000000		3,229,289
MIAMI-DADE BOCC	\$ 0.06	70.4000000			\$ 0.03	74.0000000		19,166,989
Aventura	φ 0.00	0.5260000		310,829	φ 0.00	0.4620000		119,664
Bal Harbour		0.0510000		30,137		0.0450000		11,656
Bay Harbor Islands	1	0.1050000		62,048		0.0920000		23,829
Biscayne Park		0.0940000		55,547		0.0830000		21,498
Coral Gables		1.2960000	· ·	765,844		1.1390000		295,016
Cutler Bay		0.8500000		502,290		0.7470000		193,483
Doral		0.6940000		410,105		0.6090000		157,739
El Portal		0.0690000		40,774		0.0610000		15,800
Florida City		0.2360000		139,459		0.2080000		53,875
Golden Beach		0.0420000		24,819		0.0370000		9,583
Hialeah		4.7470000	_	2,805,139		4.1700000		1,080,086
Hialeah Gardens		0.4280000		252,918		0.3760000		97,389
Homestead		1.2650000	\$	747,525		1.1110000		287,764
Indian Creek		0.0060000	\$	3,546		0.0050000	\$	1,295
Key Biscayne		0.2340000	\$	138,277		0.2060000	\$	53,357
Medley		0.0980000	\$	57,911		0.0860000	\$	22,275
Miami		7.9860000	\$	4,719,158		7.0150000	\$	1,816,979
Miami Beach		1.7630000	\$	1,041,808		1.5490000	\$	401,212
Miami Gardens		2.6000000	\$	1,536,415		2.2830000	\$	591,328
Miami Lakes		0.6210000		366,967		0.5450000	\$	141,162
Miami Shores		0.3020000		178,461		0.2650000		68,639
Miami Springs		0.4320000		255,281		0.3790000		98,166
North Bay		0.1080000		63,820		0.0950000		24,606
North Miami	_	1.3000000		768,208		1.1420000		295,793
North Miami Beach		0.9720000		574,383		0.8540000		221,197
Opa Locka		0.3350000		197,961		0.2940000		76,150
Palmetto Bay		0.6940000		410,105		0.6070000		157,221
Pinecrest		0.5700000		336,829		0.5000000		129,507
South Miami	+	0.2750000		162,505		0.2420000		62,681
Sunny Isles Beach	+	0.3230000		190,870		0.2840000	-	73,560
Surfside		0.1220000	_	72,093		0.1070000		27,714
Sweetwater	+	0.2810000	_	166,051		0.2470000		63,976
Virginia Gardens		0.0530000	_	31,319		0.0470000		12,174
West Miami	+	0.1220000	_	72,093		0.1080000		27,973
Countywide Total	¢ 0.00	100.0000000	_	59,092,889	¢	100.0000000	Ф	25,901,336
MONROE BOCC	\$ 0.06	60.500000		, ,	\$-			
Islamorada Key Colony Beach	+	See note		294,500				
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	+	2.000000	_	58,982				
Key West		36.5000000	Ð	1,076,418				

		L	ocal Opti	or	n Fuel T	axes	S			
Revenue Est	ima	tes for	the Local F	- is	cal Year E	Inding	g Se	ptember 30	, 2	010
			ents Local Opti					ents Local Opti		
		mposed tor Fuel	on Motor and Distribution		Estimated			sed on Motor F Distribution	uei	Estimated
Local Government		ax Rate			Distribution		Rate	Percentage		Distribution
Layton		ax rale	1.0000000		29,491	Ιαλ	Rale	Fercentage		DISTINUTION
Marathon			See note		273,733					
Countywide Total			100.0000000		2,949,092				\$	449,261
NASSAU BOCC	\$	0.06	85.6065000		1,857,377	\$	-		Ψ	440,201
Callahan	Ť	0.00	0.7494000		16,259	¥				
Fernandina Beach			9.0497000		196,348					
Hilliard			4.5944000		99,683					
Countywide Total			100.0000000		2,169,668				\$	284,343
OKALOOSA BOCC	\$	0.06	60.000000		3,169,013	\$	-			,
Cinco Bayou	<u> </u>		0.4300000		22,711					
Crestview	1		8.6700000		457,922					
Destin	1		8.7900000		464,260					
Fort Walton Beach			10.8800000		574,648					
Laurel Hill			0.5100000		26,937					
Mary Esther	1		2.2100000		116,725					
Niceville	1		4.8500000		256,162					
Shalimar			0.6800000		35,915					
Valparaiso			2.9800000		157,394					
Countywide Total			100.0000000		5,281,688				\$	797,345
OKEECHOBEE BOCC	\$	0.06	80.6600000		1,533,413	\$	0.05	80.6600000		985,165
Okeechobee			19.3400000		367,669			19.3400000		236,215
Countywide Total			100.0000000		1,901,083			100.0000000		1,221,380
										, ,
ORANGE BOCC	\$	0.06	64.5700000	\$	23,758,643	\$	-			
	\$	0.06	64.5700000 3.5700000		23,758,643 1,313,588	\$	-			
ORANGE BOCC Apopka Belle Isle	\$	0.06		\$	23,758,643 1,313,588 195,014	\$	-			
Apopka	\$	0.06	3.5700000	\$\$	1,313,588	\$	-			
Apopka Belle Isle	\$	0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000	\$\$ \$\$	1,313,588 195,014	\$	-			
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville	\$	0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000	\$	1,313,588 195,014 84,629	\$	-			
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood	\$	0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 0.2000000	အ အ အ အ	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590	\$	-			
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland	\$ 	0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 0.2000000 1.4600000	တ တ တ တ တ	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210	\$	-			
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland	\$	0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 0.2000000 1.4600000 0.1800000	တ တ တ တ တ	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231	\$	-			
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee		0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 0.2000000 1.4600000 0.1800000 3.0300000	တ တ တ တ တ တ တ	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894	\$	-			
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando		0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 0.2000000 1.4600000 0.1800000 3.0300000 20.6900000	တ တ တ တ တ တ	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921	\$	-			
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere		0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 1.4600000 0.1800000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000	တ တ တ တ တ တ တ	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308	\$ 	-			
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere Winter Garden		0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 1.4600000 0.1800000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000 2.7200000	<u></u>	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308 1,000,829	\$ 	-			5,157,785
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere Winter Garden Winter Park	\$ 	0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2000000 1.4600000 0.1800000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000 2.7200000 2.5800000	<u>က က က က က က က က က က</u>	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308 1,000,829 949,315		-		\$	5,157,785
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere Winter Garden Winter Park Countywide Total			3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2000000 1.4600000 0.1800000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000 2.7200000 2.5800000 62.5000000 25.0000000		1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308 1,000,829 949,315 36,795,173		-		\$	5,157,785
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere Winter Garden Winter Park Countywide Total OSCEOLA BOCC Kissimmee Saint Cloud			3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 1.4600000 0.1800000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000 2.7200000 2.5800000 100.0000000 62.5000000 12.5000000	φ φ	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308 1,000,829 949,315 36,795,173 5,937,873 2,375,149 1,187,575		-			
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere Winter Garden Winter Park Countywide Total OSCEOLA BOCC Kissimmee Saint Cloud Countywide Total		0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 1.4600000 0.1800000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000 2.7200000 2.5800000 100.0000000 62.5000000 12.5000000 12.5000000	φ φ	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308 1,000,829 949,315 36,795,173 5,937,873 2,375,149 1,187,575 9,500,596	\$	-		\$	1,421,476
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere Winter Garden Winter Park Countywide Total OSCEOLA BOCC Kissimmee Saint Cloud Countywide Total PALM BEACH BOCC			3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 1.4600000 0.1800000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000 2.7200000 2.5800000 100.0000000 62.5000000 12.5000000 100.0000000 66.5650000	φ φ	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308 1,000,829 949,315 36,795,173 5,937,873 2,375,149 1,187,575 9,500,596 20,328,622	\$	-	78.9241000	↔ ↔	1,421,476 17,896,958
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere Winter Garden Winter Park Countywide Total OSCEOLA BOCC Kissimmee Saint Cloud Countywide Total PALM BEACH BOCC Atlantis	\$	0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2000000 1.4600000 0.1800000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000 2.7200000 2.5800000 100.0000000 62.5000000 12.5000000 12.5000000 66.5650000 0.1990051	φ φ	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308 1,000,829 949,315 36,795,173 5,937,873 2,375,149 1,187,575 9,500,596 20,328,622 60,775	\$	-	0.1254438	\$ \$	1,421,476
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere Winter Garden Winter Park Countywide Total OSCEOLA BOCC Kissimmee Saint Cloud Countywide Total PALM BEACH BOCC	\$	0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2000000 1.4600000 0.1800000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000 2.7200000 2.5800000 100.0000000 62.5000000 12.5000000 12.5000000 12.5000000 0.1990051 0.8540636	φ φ	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308 1,000,829 949,315 36,795,173 5,937,873 2,375,149 1,187,575 9,500,596 20,328,622 60,775 260,827	\$	-	0.1254438 0.5383628	(+) (+) <td>1,421,476 17,896,958 28,446 122,080</td>	1,421,476 17,896,958 28,446 122,080
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere Winter Garden Winter Park Countywide Total OSCEOLA BOCC Kissimmee Saint Cloud Countywide Total PALM BEACH BOCC Atlantis Belle Glade Boca Raton	\$	0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 1.4600000 0.1800000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000 2.7200000 2.5800000 100.0000000 62.5000000 12.5000000 12.5000000 12.5000000 0.1990051 0.8540636 4.2509593	\$	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308 1,000,829 949,315 36,795,173 5,937,873 2,375,149 1,187,575 9,500,596 20,328,622 60,775 260,827 1,298,222	\$	-	0.1254438 0.5383628 2.6796110	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	1,421,476 17,896,958 28,446 122,080 607,633
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere Winter Garden Winter Park Countywide Total OSCEOLA BOCC Kissimmee Saint Cloud Countywide Total PALM BEACH BOCC Atlantis Belle Glade Boca Raton Boynton Beach	\$	0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 1.4600000 0.1800000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000 2.7200000 2.5800000 100.0000000 62.5000000 12.5000000 12.5000000 12.5000000 0.1990051 0.8540636 4.2509593 2.4609163	\$	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308 1,000,829 949,315 36,795,173 5,937,873 2,375,149 1,187,575 9,500,596 20,328,622 60,775 260,827 1,298,222 751,552	\$	-	0.1254438 0.5383628 2.6796110 1.5512495	•• ••<	1,421,476 17,896,958 28,446 122,080 607,633 351,764
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere Winter Garden Winter Park Countywide Total OSCEOLA BOCC Kissimmee Saint Cloud Countywide Total PALM BEACH BOCC Atlantis Belle Glade Boca Raton	\$	0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 1.4600000 0.1800000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000 2.7200000 2.5800000 100.0000000 62.5000000 12.5000000 12.5000000 12.5000000 0.1990051 0.8540636 4.2509593	\$	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308 1,000,829 949,315 36,795,173 5,937,873 2,375,149 1,187,575 9,500,596 20,328,622 60,775 260,827 1,298,222	\$	-	0.1254438 0.5383628 2.6796110	•• ••<	1,421,476 17,896,958 28,446 122,080 607,633
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere Winter Garden Winter Park Countywide Total OSCEOLA BOCC Kissimmee Saint Cloud Countywide Total PALM BEACH BOCC Atlantis Belle Glade Boca Raton Boynton Beach Briny Breezes Cloud Lake	\$	0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 1.4600000 0.1800000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000 2.7200000 2.5800000 100.0000000 62.5000000 12.5000000 12.5000000 66.5650000 0.1990051 0.8540636 4.2509593 2.4609163 0.0090609 0.0125047	\$	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308 1,000,829 949,315 36,795,173 5,937,873 2,375,149 1,187,575 9,500,596 20,328,622 60,775 260,827 1,298,222 751,552	\$	-	0.1254438 0.5383628 2.6796110 1.5512495 0.0057116 0.0078824	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	1,421,476 17,896,958 28,446 122,080 607,633 351,764 1,295 1,787
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere Winter Garden Winter Park Countywide Total OSCEOLA BOCC Kissimmee Saint Cloud Countywide Total PALM BEACH BOCC Atlantis Belle Glade Boca Raton Boynton Beach Briny Breezes	\$	0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 1.4600000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000 2.7200000 2.7200000 2.5800000 100.0000000 62.5000000 12.5000000 100.0000000 66.5650000 0.1990051 0.8540636 4.2509593 2.4609163 0.0090609 0.0125047 2.8169656	\$	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308 1,000,829 949,315 36,795,173 5,937,873 2,375,149 1,187,575 9,500,596 20,328,622 60,775 260,827 1,298,222 751,552 2,767	\$	-	0.1254438 0.5383628 2.6796110 1.5512495 0.0057116	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	1,421,476 17,896,958 28,446 122,080 607,633 351,764 1,295
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere Winter Garden Winter Park Countywide Total OSCEOLA BOCC Kissimmee Saint Cloud Countywide Total PALM BEACH BOCC Atlantis Belle Glade Boca Raton Boynton Beach Briny Breezes Cloud Lake Delray Beach Glen Ridge	\$	0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 1.4600000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000 2.7200000 2.7200000 2.5800000 100.0000000 62.5000000 12.5000000 100.0000000 66.5650000 0.1990051 0.8540636 4.2509593 2.4609163 0.0090609 0.0125047 2.8169656 0.0258787	\$	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308 1,000,829 949,315 36,795,173 5,937,873 2,375,149 1,187,575 9,500,596 20,328,622 60,775 260,827 1,298,222 751,552 2,767 3,819 860,287 7,903	\$	-	0.1254438 0.5383628 2.6796110 1.5512495 0.0057116 0.0078824 1.7756867 0.0163127	(*) (*) <td>1,421,476 17,896,958 28,446 122,080 607,633 351,764 1,295 1,787</td>	1,421,476 17,896,958 28,446 122,080 607,633 351,764 1,295 1,787
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere Winter Garden Winter Park Countywide Total OSCEOLA BOCC Kissimmee Saint Cloud Countywide Total PALM BEACH BOCC Atlantis Belle Glade Boca Raton Boynton Beach Briny Breezes Cloud Lake Delray Beach	\$	0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 1.4600000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000 2.7200000 2.7200000 2.5800000 100.0000000 62.5000000 12.5000000 100.0000000 66.5650000 0.1990051 0.8540636 4.2509593 2.4609163 0.0090609 0.0125047 2.8169656	\$	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308 1,000,829 949,315 36,795,173 5,937,873 2,375,149 1,187,575 9,500,596 20,328,622 60,775 260,827 1,298,222 751,552 2,767 3,819 860,287	\$	-	0.1254438 0.5383628 2.6796110 1.5512495 0.0057116 0.0078824 1.7756867	(*) (*) <td>1,421,476 17,896,958 28,446 122,080 607,633 351,764 1,295 1,787 402,658</td>	1,421,476 17,896,958 28,446 122,080 607,633 351,764 1,295 1,787 402,658
Apopka Belle Isle Eatonville Edgewood Maitland Oakland Ocoee Orlando Windermere Winter Garden Winter Park Countywide Total OSCEOLA BOCC Kissimmee Saint Cloud Countywide Total PALM BEACH BOCC Atlantis Belle Glade Boca Raton Boynton Beach Briny Breezes Cloud Lake Delray Beach Glen Ridge	\$	0.06	3.5700000 0.5300000 0.2300000 1.4600000 3.0300000 20.6900000 0.2400000 2.7200000 2.7200000 2.5800000 100.0000000 62.5000000 12.5000000 100.0000000 66.5650000 0.1990051 0.8540636 4.2509593 2.4609163 0.0090609 0.0125047 2.8169656 0.0258787	\$	1,313,588 195,014 84,629 73,590 537,210 66,231 1,114,894 7,612,921 88,308 1,000,829 949,315 36,795,173 5,937,873 2,375,149 1,187,575 9,500,596 20,328,622 60,775 260,827 1,298,222 751,552 2,767 3,819 860,287 7,903	\$	-	0.1254438 0.5383628 2.6796110 1.5512495 0.0057116 0.0078824 1.7756867 0.0163127	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	1,421,476 17,896,958 28,446 122,080 607,633 351,764 1,295 1,787 402,658 3,699

	L	ocal Opti	or	n Fuel T	axes				
Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010									
		ents Local Opti		1 to 5 Cents Local Option Fuel Tax					
		on Motor and	Die		Imposed on Motor F				
	Motor Fuel			Estimated				Estimated	
Local Government	Tax Rate			Distribution	Tax Rate			Distribution	
Haverhill Highland Baseh		0.0746269		22,791		0.0470414 0.0459876		10,667	
Highland Beach Hypoluxo		0.0729552 0.0342374		22,280 10,456		0.0459876		10,428 4,894	
Juno Beach		0.1008065		30,786		0.0635438		14,409	
Jupiter		2.1280374		649,892		1.3414178		304,182	
Jupiter Inlet Colony		0.0397877	\$	12,151		0.0250803		5,687	
Lake Clarke Shores		0.2179628		66,565		0.1373938		31,156	
Lake Park		0.5069080		154,807			\$	72,458	
Lake Worth		1.7889731	\$	546,344		1.1276871	\$	255,716	
Lantana		0.5588326	\$	170,665		0.3522626		79,880	
Loxahatchee Groves		0.7812088		238,577		0.4924384		111,666	
Manalapan		0.0358423		10,946		0.0225934		5,123	
Mangonia Park		0.1322689	•	40,394		0.0833763		18,907	
North Palm Beach		0.5746139		175,484		0.3622104		82,135	
Ocean Ridge		0.1040163		31,766		0.0655671		14,868	
Pahokee		0.3523715		107,613		0.2221189		50,368	
Palm Beach		0.6902990		210,814		0.4351330		98,671	
Palm Beach Gardens		1.4464984		441,753		0.9118067		206,763	
Palm Beach Shores		0.0814142		24,864		0.0513198 0.4259439		11,637	
Palm Springs Riviera Beach		0.6757214 1.5329279		206,362 468,149		0.4259439		96,588 219,117	
Royal Palm Beach		1.3604367		400,149		0.8575573		194,461	
South Bay		0.2398627	\$	73,253		0.1511985		34,286	
South Palm Beach		0.0209303		6,392		0.0131935		2,992	
Tequesta		0.3541435		108,154		0.2232359		50,621	
Wellington		3.1808387		971,412		2.0050557		454,670	
West Palm Beach		4.8328621	\$	1,475,932		3.0464160	\$	690,810	
Countywide Total		100.0000000	\$	30,539,506		100.000000	\$	22,676,163	
PASCO BOCC	\$ 0.06	87.4527000		, ,	\$-				
Dade City		2.3308000		267,062					
New Port Richey		4.5789000		524,647					
Port Richey		1.0627000		121,763					
Saint Leo		0.1160000		13,291					
San Antonio		0.6721000		77,009					
Zephyrhills Countywide Total		3.7868000 100.0000000		433,889 11,457,934			\$	1 671 060	
PINELLAS BOCC	\$ 0.06	100.0000000		20,228,142	¢ _		э \$	1,671,960 3,028,118	
POLK BOCC	\$ 0.06	65.6960000		11,039,599		65.6960000		6,826,155	
Auburndale	÷ 0.00	2.0440000		343,475	÷ 0.00	2.0440000		212,382	
Bartow		3.0070000		505,298		3.0070000		312,443	
Davenport		0.4710000		79,147		0.4710000		48,939	
Dundee		0.6300000		105,866		0.6300000		65,460	
Eagle Lake		0.4650000	\$	78,139		0.4650000	\$	48,316	
Fort Meade		1.0860000		182,492		1.0860000		112,841	
Frostproof		0.8760000		147,204		0.8760000		91,021	
Haines City		2.6050000		437,746		2.6050000		270,673	
Highland Park		0.0470000		7,898		0.0470000		4,884	
Hillcrest Heights		0.0480000		8,066		0.0480000		4,987	
Lake Alfred		0.6710000		112,755		0.6710000		69,720	
Lake Hamilton	ļ	0.2530000		42,514		0.2530000		26,288	
Lake Wales		2.0740000	\$	348,516		2.0740000	\$	215,499	

Local Option Fuel Taxes											
Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010											
	1 to 6 Cents Local Option Fuel Tax					1 to 5 Cents Local Option Fuel Tax					
		Imposed on Motor and Diesel Fuels				Imposed on Motor Fuel Only					
	Motor				Estimated		otor Fuel	Distribution		Estimated	
Local Government	Tax	Rate			Distribution		Tax Rate	Percentage		Distribution	
Lakeland			13.6520000 1.1620000		2,294,091			13.6520000		1,418,513	
Mulberry Polk City			0.2980000		195,263 50,076			1.1620000 0.2980000	_	120,738 30,964	
Winter Haven			4.9150000		825,920			4.9150000		510,694	
Countywide Total			100.0000000		16,804,065			100.0000000		10,390,518	
PUTNAM BOCC	\$	0.06	78.8340000	_	1,621,334	\$	-	100.0000000	Ψ	10,000,010	
Crescent City	Ŧ		2.4404000		50,190	•					
Interlachen			2.0430000		42,017						
Palatka			14.7762000	\$	303,894						
Pomona Park			1.0870000		22,356						
Welaka			0.8194000		16,852						
Countywide Total			100.000000		2,056,643				\$	275,997	
SAINT JOHNS BOCC	\$	0.06	88.000000		5,346,582	\$	-				
Hastings			0.000000		-						
Saint Augustine	<u> </u>		8.0000000		486,053						
Saint Augustine Beach			4.000000		243,026				^		
Countywide Total	^	0.00	100.0000000	<u> </u>	6,075,662	¢	0.05	00 000000	\$	811,412	
SAINT LUCIE BOCC	\$	0.06	23.9086000	_	1,780,490	\$	0.05	23.9086000		1,261,392	
Fort Pierce			19.3984000		1,444,613			19.3984000 56.6115000		1,023,439	
Port Saint Lucie Saint Lucie Village			56.6115000 0.0815000		4,215,899 6,069			0.0815000		2,986,763 4,300	
Countywide Total			100.0000000		7,447,071			100.0000000	_	5,275,894	
SANTA ROSA BOCC	\$	0.06	90.4800000	_	3,479,361	\$	-	100.0000000	Ψ	0,210,001	
Gulf Breeze	Ŧ		4.0800000		156,894	Ŧ					
Jay			0.3900000		14,997						
Milton			5.0500000	\$	194,195						
Countywide Total			100.000000	\$	3,845,448				\$	551,857	
SARASOTA BOCC	\$	0.06	64.7400000		5,645,021	\$	0.05	64.7400000	_	4,227,678	
Longboat Key			1.3100000		114,226			1.3100000		85,546	
North Port			13.8700000		1,209,398			13.8700000		905,745	
Sarasota			14.3600000		1,252,124			14.3600000		937,743	
Venice	-		5.7200000		498,757			5.7200000		373,530	
Countywide Total SEMINOLE BOCC	\$	0.06	100.0000000 63.6000000		8,719,526	\$		100.0000000	\$	6,530,242	
Altamonte Springs	φ	0.00	8.6000000		7,340,623 992,600	φ	-				
Casselberry			3.4000000		392,600						
Lake Mary	1		1.8000000		207,753						
Longwood	1		3.6000000		415,507						
Oviedo	1		6.5000000		750,221						
Sanford	1		8.300000		957,974						
Winter Springs			4.2000000	\$	484,758						
Countywide Total			100.000000		11,541,860				\$	1,750,757	
SUMTER BOCC	\$	0.06	89.7030000		3,682,640	\$	-				
Bushnell			2.5200000		103,455						
Center Hill	 		0.9900000		40,643						
Coleman	<u> </u>		0.6910000		28,368						
Webster	┨────		0.8450000		34,690						
Wildwood			5.2510000		215,573				¢	276 770	
Countywide Total SUWANNEE BOCC	\$	0.06	100.0000000 81.5700000	_	4,105,370 1,331,908	¢	0.05	81.5700000	\$ \$	376,778 805,156	
Branford	Ψ	0.00	1.0000000		16,328	φ	0.05	1.0000000	_	9,871	
	1		1.0000000	Ψ	10,520			1.0000000	Ψ	3,071	

Local Option Fuel Taxes										
Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010										
			ents Local Optio				<u> </u>	ents Local Opti		
	li li	mposed	on Motor and I	Die	sel Fuels	Imposed on Motor Fuel Only				
	Mot	or Fuel	Distribution	Estimated		Motor Fuel Distribution		Distribution		
Local Government	Ta	ax Rate	Percentage		Distribution		Tax Rate	Percentage		Distribution
Live Oak			17.4300000		284,604			17.4300000		172,047
Countywide Total			100.0000000		1,632,840			100.000000	\$	987,074
TAYLOR BOCC	\$	0.06	67.000000	-	661,959	\$	-			
Perry			33.000000		326,039	_			*	404 505
Countywide Total	•	0.05	100.0000000	<u> </u>	987,998	•			\$	101,597
UNION BOCC	\$	0.05	88.1900000	-	291,679	\$	-			
Lake Butler			11.1400000		36,844					
Raiford			0.4100000		1,356					
Worthington Springs Countywide Total			0.2600000 100.0000000		860 330,739				\$	31,541
VOLUSIA BOCC	\$	0.06	57.2390000		7,020,496	\$	0.05	57.2390000		5,205,516
Daytona Beach	φ	0.00	7.7080000		945,404	9	0.05	7.7080000		700,993
Daytona Beach Shores			1.2280000	-	150,617			1.2280000		111,679
DeBary			2.0380000		249,965			2.0380000		185,343
DeLand			2.3500000		288,233			2.3500000		213,717
Deltona			9.4280000		1,156,366	-		9.4280000		857,415
Edgewater			1.8470000		226,539			1.8470000		167,973
Holly Hill			1.2470000		152,947			1.2470000		113,407
Lake Helen			0.2530000		31,031			0.2530000		23,009
New Smyrna Beach			3.3200000		407,206			3.3200000		301,932
Oak Hill			0.1520000	\$	18,643			0.1520000	\$	13,823
Orange City			0.8400000		103,028			0.8400000	\$	76,393
Ormond Beach			5.0870000		623,932			5.0870000		462,630
Pierson			0.2100000	-	25,757			0.2100000		19,098
Ponce Inlet			0.6530000		80,092			0.6530000		59,386
Port Orange			5.0170000		615,347			5.0170000		456,264
South Daytona			1.3830000		169,628			1.3830000		125,775
Countywide Total	•		100.0000000		12,265,232			100.0000000		9,094,351
WAKULLA BOCC	\$	0.06	100.000000		652,293	<u> </u>	-		\$	87,269
WALTON BOCC	\$	0.06	85.760000		1,971,438	\$	-			
DeFuniak Springs			13.4500000		309,187					
Freeport Countywide Total			0.7900000 100.00000000		18,160 2,298,785				\$	322,271
WASHINGTON BOCC	\$	0.06	85.7600000		554,637	¢	_		φ	322,271
Caryville	Ψ	0.00	0.1200000		554,637 776	φ	-			
Chipley			12.3500000		79,871	-				
Vernon			1.4600000		9,442	-				
Wausau			0.3100000		2,005	-				
Countywide Total				\$	646,731				\$	89,568
STATEWIDE TOTALS					518,774,102					160,012,731

Local Option Fuel Taxes

Revenue Estimates for the Local Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010

	1 to 6 Ce	ents Local Option	on Fuel Tax	1 to 5 Cents Local Option Fuel Tax			
	Imposed	on Motor and I	Diesel Fuels	Imposed on Motor Fuel Only			
	Motor Fuel	Distribution	Estimated	Motor Fuel	Distribution	Estimated	
Local Government	Tax Rate	Percentage	Distribution	Tax Rate	Percentage	Distribution	

Notes:

- 1) As a result of statewide equalization, all counties levy the 1 to 6 cents local option fuel tax on diesel fuel at the maximum rate of 6 cents. Consequently, the rates listed in that particular column are for motor fuel only.
- Revenue estimates are based on distribution percentages specified by either locally-determined interlocal agreements or statutory default formula.
- 3) The revenue estimates are based on the total number of cents imposed by the counties as reflected in the table with the following exception. For those counties that do not impose the 1 to 5 cents local option fuel tax as indicated by this table, a separate revenue estimate is provided. This estimate represents a countywide distribution based on a hypothetical 1 cent per gallon levy. This hypothetical figure is provided for those officials that may be considering a tax levy.
- 4) The estimated distributions to the cities of Islamorada and Marathon reflect fixed dollar amounts deducted from Monroe County government's share.

5) The dollar figures represent a 100 percent distribution of estimated monies.

Ninth-Cent Fuel Tax

Sections 206.41(1)(d), 206.87(1)(b), and 336.021, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

The Ninth-Cent Fuel Tax is a tax of 1 cent on every net gallon of motor and diesel fuel sold within a county. The tax may be authorized by an ordinance adopted by an extraordinary vote of the governing body or voter approval in a countywide referendum. Generally, the proceeds may be used to fund transportation expenditures.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Authorization to Levy

Pursuant to ss. 206.41(1)(d) and 206.87(1)(b), F.S., any county in the state may levy a 1 cent per gallon tax on motor and diesel fuels sold in the county by extraordinary vote of the membership of its governing body or voter approval in a county-wide referendum. Since January 1, 1994, this tax has been imposed on diesel fuel in every county as the result of statewide equalization.

All impositions of the tax shall be levied before July 1st to be effective January 1st of the following year. However, levies of the tax which were in effect on July 1, 2002, and which expire on August 31st of any year may be reimposed at the current authorized rate to be effective September 1st of the year of expiration. A decision to rescind the tax shall not take effect on any other date than December 31st and shall require a minimum of 60 days notice to the Department of Revenue of such decision.

Counties Eligible to Levy

All counties are eligible to levy this tax on motor fuel.

Distribution of Proceeds

The county's governing body may, by joint agreement with one or more of its respective municipalities, provide for the authorized transportation purposes and the distribution of the tax proceeds within both the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county. However, the county is not required to share the proceeds of the tax with municipalities. Even if the county does not levy the tax on motor fuel, it still receives proceeds from the levy on diesel fuel.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

County and municipal governments may use the tax proceeds for transportation expenditures as defined in s. 336.025(7), F.S. Transportation expenditures are defined to include those expenditures by the local government from local or state-shared revenue sources, excluding expenditures of bond proceeds, for the following programs.

- 1. Public transportation operations and maintenance.
- 2. Roadway and right-of-way maintenance and equipment and structures used primarily for the storage and maintenance of such equipment.
- 3. Roadway and right-of-way drainage.
- 4. Street lighting.
- 5. Traffic signs, traffic engineering, signalization, and pavement markings.
- 6. Bridge maintenance and operation.
- 7. Debt service and current expenditures for transportation capital projects in the foregoing program areas, including construction or reconstruction of roads and sidewalks.

Counties are also authorized to expend the revenues received in conjunction with the state or federal government for joint transportation projects.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a number of legal opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
79-98	Cattle gaps, construction and maintenance
81-30	Refund provisions of F.S. 206
82-54	Use of motor fuel tax for road construction, bond issue
83-25	Eligibility for refunds on motor fuel taxes
85-104	Use of excess funds from gas tax trust fund
86-39	Authority to use funds for sports complex
90-79	Local option fuel tax funding transportation disadvantaged

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

^{1.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

1 to 6 Cents Local Option Fuel Tax

Sections 206.41(1)(e), 206.87(1)(c), and 336.025, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Local governments are authorized to levy a tax of 1 to 6 cents on every net gallon of motor fuel sold in a county. As the result of statewide equalization, this tax is imposed on diesel fuel in each county at the maximum rate of 6 cents per gallon. The tax on motor fuel may be authorized by an ordinance adopted by a majority vote of the governing body or voter approval in a countywide referendum. Generally, the proceeds may be used to fund transportation expenditures.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Authorization to Levy

The tax shall be levied using either of the following procedures.

- 1. This tax may be levied by an ordinance adopted by a majority vote of the county's governing body or upon approval by referendum. Such ordinance shall be adopted in accordance with the requirements imposed under one of the following two circumstances whichever is applicable.
- a. Prior to June 1st, the county may establish by interlocal agreement with one or more of the municipalities located within the county, representing a majority of the population of the incorporated area, a distribution formula for dividing the entire proceeds of this fuel tax among the county government and all eligible municipalities within the county. If no interlocal agreement exists, a new interlocal agreement may be established prior to June 1st. However, any interlocal agreement executed after the initial levy of the tax, extension of the tax, or change in the tax rate, shall under no circumstances materially or adversely affect the rights of holders of outstanding bonds, which are backed by these taxes. The amounts distributed to the county government and each municipality shall not be reduced below the amount necessary for the payment of principal and interest and reserves for principal and interest as required under the covenants of any bond resolution outstanding on the date of establishment of the new interlocal agreement.
- b. If an interlocal agreement has not been executed, the county may, prior to June 10th, adopt a resolution of intent to levy this tax.
- 2. If no interlocal agreement or resolution is adopted pursuant to the procedures described in #1 above, then municipalities representing more than 50 percent of the county population may, prior to June 20th, adopt uniform resolutions approving the tax, establishing the duration of the levy and the rate, and setting the date for a county-wide referendum on whether or not to levy the tax. A referendum shall be held in accordance with the provisions of such resolution

and applicable state law, provided that the county shall bear the costs of such referendum. The tax shall be levied and collected countywide on January 1st, following 30 days after voter approval.

All impositions and rate changes of this tax shall be levied before July 1^{st} to be effective January 1^{st} of the following year for a period not to exceed 30 years. However, levies of the tax that were in effect on July 1, 2002, and which expire on August 31^{st} of any year may be reimposed at the current authorized rate to be effective September 1^{st} of the year of expiration. Upon expiration, the tax may be re-levied provided that a redetermination of the method of distribution is made.

Counties Eligible to Levy

All counties are eligible to levy this tax on motor fuel. However, counties and municipalities must meet the same eligibility requirements as specified for the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Program and the County and Municipal Revenue Sharing Programs in order to receive proceeds from this tax. Any funds otherwise undistributed because of ineligibility shall be distributed to eligible governments within the county in the same proportion as other local option fuel tax monies. Since the tax is imposed on diesel fuel at the maximum rate of 6 cents in all counties as the result of statewide equalization, each county receives the tax revenues associated with that levy regardless of whether or not the county is levying the tax on motor fuel.

Distribution of Proceeds

The tax proceeds shall be distributed by the Department of Revenue (DOR) according to the distribution factors determined at the local level by interlocal agreement between the county and municipalities within the county's boundaries. If no interlocal agreement has been established, then the distribution shall be based on the transportation expenditures of each local government for the immediately preceding 5 fiscal years, as a proportion of the total of such expenditures for the county and all municipalities within the county. These proportions shall be recalculated every 10 years based on the transportation expenditures of the immediately preceding 5 years. This recalculation shall under no circumstances materially or adversely affect the rights of holders of bonds outstanding on July 1, 1986, which are backed by the proceeds. The amounts distributed to the county government and each municipality shall not be reduced below the amount necessary for the payment of principal and interest and reserves for principal and interest as required under the covenants of any bond resolution outstanding on the date of the recalculation.

If the interlocal agreement does not provide for automatic adjustments or periodic review of the distribution method by the local governmental entities, then the parties to the agreement shall review and hold public hearings on the terms of the agreement at least every two years. Additionally, any inland county with a population greater than 500,000 as of July 1, 1996, having an interlocal agreement with one or more of the incorporated areas within the county must utilize the population

estimates of local government units as of April 1st of each year for dividing the proceeds. This provision applies only to Orange County.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

County and municipal governments may use the tax proceeds for transportation expenditures as defined in s. 336.025(7), F.S. Transportation expenditures are defined to include those expenditures by the local government from local or state-shared revenue sources, excluding expenditures of bond proceeds, for the following programs.

- 1. Public transportation operations and maintenance.
- 2. Roadway and right-of-way maintenance and equipment and structures used primarily for the storage and maintenance of such equipment.
- 3. Roadway and right-of-way drainage.
- 4. Street lighting.
- 5. Traffic signs, traffic engineering, signalization, and pavement markings.
- 6. Bridge maintenance and operation.
- 7. Debt service and current expenditures for transportation capital projects in the foregoing program areas, including construction or reconstruction of roads and sidewalks.

Small counties, which are defined as having a total population of 50,000 or less on April 1, 1992, and municipalities within such counties are authorized to use the proceeds to fund infrastructure projects, if such projects are consistent with the local government's approved comprehensive plan. If the approval or denial of the plan has not become final, such projects should be consistent with the plan last submitted to the state land-planning agency. In addition, no more than an amount equal to the proceeds from 4 cents of this tax for the express purpose of paying for a court-ordered refund of special assessments.

Except as provided for in s. 336.025(7), F.S., such funds shall not be used for the operational expenses of any infrastructure. Such funds may be used for infrastructure projects only after the local government, prior to the fiscal year in which the funds are proposed to be used, or if pledged for bonded indebtedness, prior to the fiscal year in which the bonds will be issued, has held a duly noticed public hearing on the proposed use of the funds and adopted a resolution certifying that the local government has met all of the transportation needs identified in its approved comprehensive plan. If the approval or denial of the plan has not become final, the resolution should certify that the local government has met all transportation needs consistent with the plan last submitted to the state land-planning agency. Additionally, the proceeds shall not be pledged for bonded indebtedness for a period exceeding 10 years, with one exception. For the express purpose of using such proceeds in any fiscal year to pay a court-ordered refund of special assessments, the proceeds may be pledged for bonded indebtedness not exceeding 15 years. For these purposes, the term *infrastructure* has the same meaning as provided in s. 212.055, F.S.

Local governments may use the services of the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration to issue any bonds through these provisions and may pledge the revenues from these local option fuel taxes to secure the payment of bonds. Counties and municipalities may join together for the issuance of these bonds.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a number of legal opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
90-79	Local option tax funding transportation disadvantaged
92-20	Use of local option gas tax funds
93-12	Distribution of local option gas tax
94-20	Local option gas tax revenues
94-67	Referendum vote creating the City of Port LaBelle
99-70	Municipalities, dredging canals as part of road program
2000-37	Interest on municipal fuel tax fund, uses
2002-02	Local option fuel tax, used for bicycle paths

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

^{1.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

1 to 5 Cents Local Option Fuel Tax

Sections 206.41(1)(e) and 336.025, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

County governments are authorized to levy a tax of 1 to 5 cents upon every net gallon of motor fuel sold within a county. Diesel fuel is not subject to this tax. This tax shall be levied by an ordinance adopted by a majority plus one vote of the membership of the governing body or voter approval in a countywide referendum. The tax proceeds may be used for transportation expenditures needed to meet the requirements of the capital improvements element of an adopted local government comprehensive plan or for expenditures needed to meet the immediate local transportation problems and for other transportation-related expenditures that are critical for building comprehensive roadway networks by local governments.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Authorization to Levy

The tax on motor fuel may be levied by an ordinance adopted by a majority plus one vote of the county's governing body or upon approval by referendum. All impositions and rate changes of the tax shall be levied before July 1st, to be effective January 1st of the following year. However, levies of the tax which were in effect on July 1, 2002, and which expire on August 31st of any year may be reimposed at the current authorized rate to be effective September 1st of the year of expiration. A decision to rescind the tax shall not take effect on any other date than December 31st and shall require a minimum of 60 days notice to the Department of Revenue (DOR) of such decision.

The county may, prior to levy of the tax, establish by interlocal agreement with one or more of its respective municipalities representing a majority of the county's incorporated area population, a distribution formula for dividing the entire proceeds of this fuel tax among the county government and all eligible municipalities. If no interlocal agreement is adopted before the effective date of the tax, the tax revenues shall be distributed according to the transportation expenditures methodology described in detail in the section, Distribution of Proceeds, discussed below. If no interlocal agreement exists, a new agreement may be established prior to June 1st of any year. However, any interlocal agreement established after the initial levy of the tax or change in the tax rate shall under no circumstances materially or adversely affect the rights of holders of outstanding bonds, which are backed by these taxes, and the amounts distributed to each local government shall not be reduced below the amount necessary for the payment of principal and interest and reserves for principal and interest as required under the covenants of any bond resolution outstanding on the date of establishment of the new interlocal agreement.

Counties Eligible to Levy

All counties are eligible to levy this tax. However, counties and municipalities must meet the same eligibility requirements as specified for the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Program and the County and Municipal Revenue Sharing Programs in order to receive proceeds from this tax. Any funds otherwise undistributed because of ineligibility shall be distributed to eligible governments within the county in same proportion as other local option fuel tax monies.

Distribution of Proceeds

The tax proceeds shall be distributed by the DOR according to the distribution factors determined at the local level by interlocal agreement between the county and municipalities within the county's boundaries. If the interlocal agreement does not provide for automatic adjustments or periodic review of the distribution method by the local government entities, then the parties to the agreement shall review and hold public hearings on the terms of the agreement at least every two years. If no interlocal agreement is established, then the distribution shall be based on the transportation expenditures of each local government for the immediately preceding 5 fiscal years, as a proportion of the total of such expenditures for the county and all municipalities within the county. These proportions shall be recalculated every 10 years based on the transportation expenditures of the immediately preceding 5 years.

This recalculation shall under no circumstances materially or adversely affect the rights of holders of bonds outstanding on July 1, 1986, which are backed by the proceeds. The amounts distributed to the county government and each municipality shall not be reduced below the amount necessary for the payment of principal and interest and reserves for principal and interest as required under the covenants of any bond resolution outstanding on the date of the recalculation.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The tax proceeds shall be used for transportation expenditures needed to meet the requirements of the capital improvements element of an adopted comprehensive plan or for expenditures needed to meet the immediate local transportation problems and for other transportation-related expenditures that are critical for building comprehensive roadway networks by local governments. Expenditures for the construction of new roads, the reconstruction or resurfacing of existing paved roads, or the paving of existing graded roads shall be deemed to increase capacity and such projects shall be included in the capital improvements element of an adopted comprehensive plan. Routine maintenance of roads is not considered an authorized expenditure.

Local governments may use the services of the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration to issue any bonds through these provisions and may pledge the revenues from these local option fuel taxes to secure the payment of bonds. Counties and municipalities may join together for the issuance of these bonds.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued several legal opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
94-20	Local option gas tax revenues
94-67	Referendum vote creating the City of Port LaBelle
97-25	County local option fuel tax funding transit operations
2002-02	Local option fuel tax, used for bicycle paths

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

^{1.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

This page was intentionally left blank.

Municipal Pari-Mutuel Tax

Section 550.105(9), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

If a live horse or dog race or jai alai game for any stake, purse, prize, or premium is held or conducted within a municipality's corporate limits, such municipality may assess and collect an additional tax against any person conducting such live racing or games. The tax may not exceed \$150 per day for horse racing or \$50 per day for dog racing or jai alai.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

<u>Eligibility Requirements</u>

Any municipality, in which a race or game is held or conducted within its corporate limits, is eligible to assess and collect this tax. The imposition of the tax is pursuant to an ordinance adopted by the governing body. The number of municipalities currently imposing this tax is not known.

Administrative Procedures

The statutory language does not call for the administration of this tax by the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering; therefore, it is assumed that each municipality levying the tax would be responsible for its administration. A municipality may not assess or collect any other additional excise or revenue tax against any person conducting races within the corporate limits of the municipality or against any patron of any such person, except as otherwise provided in ch. 550, F.S.

Distribution of Proceeds

The statutory language is silent to this issue; therefore, it is assumed that each municipality levying the tax would retain all proceeds.

Authorized Uses

The statutory language is silent to this issue; therefore, it is assumed that the use of the revenue is at the discretion of the governing body.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued an opinion relevant to this revenue source. The full text of this opinion is available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹

<u>Opinion #</u>	Subject
94-01	Head tax on gate receipts

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinion in its entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

^{1.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

Municipal Parking Facility Space Surcharges

Sections 166.271, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Certain municipalities are authorized to impose and collect parking facility space surcharges. These discretionary per-vehicle surcharges are calculated as a percentage of the amounts charged for the sale, lease, or rental of space at municipal parking facilities that are open to the public. The proceeds are used to reduce the municipality's ad valorem tax millage rate, eliminate non-ad valorem assessments, or improve transportation in downtown or urban core areas.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Eligibility Requirements

The governing body of any municipality with a resident population of 200,000 or more, which has more than 20 percent of its real property exempt from ad valorem taxation, and is located in a county with a population greater than 500,000, may impose and collect a discretionary per-vehicle surcharge. Subject to referendum approval by voters in the municipality, the surcharge shall be up to 15 percent of the amount charged for the sale, lease, or rental of space at municipal parking facilities that are open for use to the general public and are not airports, seaports, county administration buildings, or other projects as defined under ss. 125.011 and 125.015, F.S. This surcharge shall not take effect while any surcharge imposed pursuant to former s. 218.503(6)(a), F.S., is in effect.¹

Based on April 1, 2008 official population estimates, only six municipalities (i.e., Hialeah, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, Saint Petersburg, and Tampa) had a population of 200,000 or more and were located in a county having a population greater than 500,000. Currently, it is not known which of these six municipalities have more than 20 percent of its real property exempt from ad valorem taxation and impose the surcharge.

Administrative Procedures

Any municipality imposing the surcharge shall administer it locally and should provide brackets applicable to transactions subject to the surcharge.²

^{1.} Section 166.271(1), F.S.

^{2.} Section 166.271(3), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

Distribution of Proceeds

Since the surcharge is locally administered, each municipality levying the surcharge retains all proceeds.

Authorized Uses

A municipality imposing the surcharge shall only use the proceeds for the following purposes.³

- 1. No less than 60 percent and no more than 80 percent shall be used to reduce the municipality's ad valorem tax millage or to reduce or eliminate non-ad valorem assessments, unless the municipality has previously used the proceeds from the surcharge levied under former s. 218.503(6)(b), F.S., to reduce the municipality's ad valorem tax millage or to reduce non-ad valorem assessments.
- 2. No less than 20 percent and no more than 40 percent shall be used to improve transportation, including, but not limited to, street, sidewalk, roadway, landscape, transit, and streetscape beautification improvements in downtown or urban core areas.

<u>Relevant Attorney General Opinions</u>

No opinions specifically relevant to this revenue source have been issued.

^{3.} Section 166.271(2), F.S.

Municipal Resort Tax

Chapter 67-930, Laws of Florida, As amended by Chapters 82-142, 83-363, 93-286, and 94-344, Laws of Florida

Brief Overview

The Municipal Resort Tax may be levied at a rate of up to 4 percent on transient rental transactions, and up to 2 percent on the sale of food and beverages consumed in restaurants and bars in certain municipalities whose respective county population fell within specified limits based on the 1960 Census and whose municipal charter specifically provided for the levy of this tax prior to January 1, 1968. The tax levy must be adopted by an ordinance approved by the governing body. Revenues can be used for tourism promotion activities, capital construction and maintenance of convention and cultural facilities, and relief of ad valorem taxes used for those purposes.

General Law Amendments

There were no general law amendments resulting from the 2009 Regular Legislative Session.

Authorization to Levy

Municipalities in counties having a population of not less than 330,000 and not more than 340,000 (i.e., Broward County) and in counties having a population of more than 900,000 (i.e., Miami-Dade County), according to the 1960 decennial census, whose charter specifically provided or whose charter was so amended prior to January 1, 1968, for the levy of this exact tax, are eligible to impose it by ordinance adopted by the governing body. The tax shall be levied upon the rent of every occupancy of a room or rooms in any hotel, motel, apartment house, rooming house, tourist or trailer camp, as the same are defined in part I of ch. 212, F.S., and upon the retail sale price of all items of food or beverages sold at retail, and of alcoholic beverages sold at retail for consumption on the premises at any place of business required by law to be licensed by the state hotel and restaurant commission or by the state beverage department. However, the tax shall not apply to those sales the amount of which is less than 50 cents nor to sales of food or beverages delivered to a person's home under a contract providing for deliveries on a regular schedule when the price of each meal is less than \$10.

Municipalities Eligible to Levy

Currently, only three municipalities in Miami-Dade County (i.e., Bal Harbour, Miami Beach, and Surfside) are eligible to impose the tax. According to the Department of Revenue (DOR), all three municipalities are imposing the tax at the following rates: 4 percent of transient rental transactions and 2 percent on the sale of food and beverages.

Administrative Procedures

It is the duty of every person renting a room or rooms and every person selling at retail food or beverages or alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises to act as the collection agent. Every such person must collect, report, and pay over to the municipality all such taxes imposed, levied, and collected, in accordance with the accounting and other provisions of the enacted ordinance. Any municipality collecting the tax shall have the same duties and privileges as the DOR under part I of ch. 212, F.S., and may use any power granted to the DOR under this part, including enforcement and collection procedures and penalties, which shall be binding upon all persons and entities that are subject to the tax. Additionally, municipalities responsible for administering the tax shall participate in the Registration Information Sharing and Exchange (RISE) Program and share tax administration information as prescribed by the DOR.¹

Distribution of Proceeds

The governing body may authorize by ordinance the creation of an authority or commission empowered to contract and be contracted with its own name as an agency of the municipality to expend such portion of the proceeds of this tax as the body may determine appropriate.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The tax proceeds shall only be used for the creation and maintenance of convention and publicity bureaus; development and maintenance of art and cultural centers; enhancement of tourism; publicity and advertising; construction, operation, and maintenance of auditoriums, community centers, and convention structures; or relief from ad valorem taxes being used for any of these other purposes.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

No opinions specifically relevant to this tax have been issued.

^{1.} Section 213.0535, F.S.

Public Service Tax

Sections 166.231-.235, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Municipalities and charter counties are authorized to levy by ordinance a public service tax on the purchase of electricity, metered natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas either metered or bottled, manufactured gas either metered or bottled, and water service.¹ The tax shall be levied only upon purchases within the municipality or within the charter county's unincorporated area and shall not exceed 10 percent of the payments received by the seller of the taxable item. Services competitive with those listed above, as defined by ordinance, shall be taxed on a comparable base at the same rates; however, fuel oil shall be taxed at a rate not to exceed 4 cents per gallon.² The tax proceeds are considered general revenue for the municipality or charter county.

General Law Amendments

Chapter 2009-51, L.O.F., (CS/CS/HB 7031) revises industry code designations pertaining to a tax exemption that may be granted by municipalities. This change became effective on July 1, 2009.

Eligibility Requirements

All municipalities are eligible to levy the tax within the area of its tax jurisdiction. In addition, municipalities imposing the tax on cable television service as of May 4, 1977, are authorized to continue the tax levy in order to satisfy debt obligations incurred prior to that date.

A charter county, by virtue of numerous legal rulings in Florida case law, may levy the tax within the unincorporated area. For example, the Florida Supreme Court has ruled that charter counties, unless specifically precluded by general or special law, may impose by ordinance any tax in the area of its tax jurisdiction that a municipality may impose.³ More recently, the Court held that Orange County could levy a public service tax without specific statutory authority to do so.⁴

Administrative Procedures

The tax shall be collected by the seller of the taxable item from the purchaser at the time of payment for such service.⁵ At the discretion of the local taxing authority, the tax may be levied on a physical unit basis. Using this basis, the tax would be levied as follows: electricity, number of kilowatt hours purchased; metered or bottled gas, number of cubic feet purchased; fuel oil and kerosene, number of

^{1.} Section 166.231(1), F.S.

^{2.} Section 166.231(2), F.S.

^{3.} Volusia County vs. Dickinson, 269 So.2d 9 (Fla. 1972).

^{4.} McLeod vs. Orange County, 645 So.2d 411 (Fla. 1994).

^{5.} Section 166.231(7), F.S.

gallons purchased; and water service, number of gallons purchased.⁶ A number of tax exemptions are specified in law.⁷

A tax levy must be adopted by ordinance, and the effective date of every tax levy or repeal must be the beginning of a subsequent calendar quarter: January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1. The taxing authority shall notify the Department of Revenue (DOR) of a tax levy adoption or repeal at least 120 days before its effective date. Such notification must be furnished on a form prescribed by the DOR and must specify the services taxed, the tax rate applied to each service, and the effective date of the levy or repeal as well as other additional information.⁸

Distribution of Proceeds

The seller of the service shall remit the taxes collected to the governing body in the manner prescribed by ordinance.⁹

Authorized Uses

The tax proceeds can be considered general revenue for the municipality or charter county.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a number of legal opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.¹⁰ Interested persons may view the opinions by accessing the website and performing a search using the keyword phrase *public service tax*. Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Tax Rates Imposed by Taxing Authorities

As previously mentioned, taxing authorities are required to furnish information to the DOR. This information includes the services taxed, the tax rate applied to each service, and the effective date of the levy or repeal as well as other additional information. The DOR maintains an online database that can be searched or downloaded.¹¹

^{6.} Section 166.232, F.S.

^{7.} Section 166.231(3)-(6) and (8), F.S.

^{8.} Section 166.233(2), F.S.

^{9.} Section 166.231(7), F.S.

^{10.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

^{11.} http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/governments/mpst.html

Prior Years' Revenues

Summaries of prior years' revenues reported by county or municipal governments are available via the LCIR's website.¹²

^{12.} http://www.floridalcir.gov/datamtor.cfm

This page was intentionally left blank.

Tourist Development Taxes

Section 125.0104, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Current law authorizes five separate tourist development taxes on transient rental transactions. Depending on a county's eligibility to levy, the maximum tax rate varies from a minimum of 3 percent to a maximum of 6 percent. The levies may be authorized by vote of the county's governing body or referendum approval. Generally, the revenues may be used for capital construction of tourist-related facilities, tourist promotion, and beach and shoreline maintenance; however, the authorized uses vary according to the particular levy.

General Law Amendments

Chapter 2009-133, L.O.F., (CS/HB 61) provides for the application of Tourist Development Taxes on short-term stays at timeshare resorts. This change became effective on July 1, 2009.

Authorization to Levy

Any county may levy and impose a tourist development tax on the exercise within its boundaries of the taxable privilege except there shall be no additional levy of a tourist development tax in any municipalities presently imposing the Municipal Resort Tax as authorized in ch. 67-930, L.O.F. Additionally, no county authorized to levy any of the convention development taxes shall be allowed to levy more than 2 percent of tourist development tax.¹ However, this second limitation does not apply to a county's levy of the Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax² and Duval County's levy of the Additional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax.³

A county may elect to levy and impose the tourist development tax in a subcounty special district. However, if a county elects to levy and impose the tax on a subcounty special district basis, the district shall embrace all or a significant contiguous portion of the county. The county shall assist the Department of Revenue (DOR) in identifying the rental units in the district that are subject to the tax.

These levies require the adoption of an authorizing ordinance by vote of the county's governing body. Additionally, some levies require referendum approval or provide the option for the tax to be approved by referendum. Depending on the particular tax levy, the effective date of the levy and imposition of the tax shall be the first day on the second month following approval of the ordinance by referendum, as prescribed in s. 125.0104(6), F.S., or the first day of any subsequent month as may be specified in the ordinance.

^{1.} Section 125.0104(3)(b), F.S.

^{2.} Section 125.0104(3)(1)4., F.S.

^{3.} Section 125.0104(3)(n)2., F.S.

At least 60 days prior to the enactment of the ordinance levying the tax, the county's governing body shall adopt a resolution establishing and appointing the members of the county tourist development council and indicating the intention of the county to consider the enactment of an ordinance levying and imposing the tax. The tourist development council, prior the enactment of the ordinance, shall prepare and submit to the county's governing body for its approval a plan for tourist development.⁴ Please note that these provisions regarding the establishment of a county tourist development council and the submission of a tourist development plan only applies to the 1 or 2 percent tax pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(c), F.S., since the other levies are exempted from these requirements.

The plan shall set forth the anticipated net tax revenue to be derived by the county for two years following the levy of the tax as well as indicate the tax district in which the tourist development tax is proposed. In addition, the plan shall provide a list, in order of priority, of the proposed uses of the tax revenue by specific project or special use as well as the approximate cost or expense allocation for each specific project or special use. The governing body shall adopt the county plan for tourist development as part of the ordinance levying the tax.

Administrative Procedures

It is the Legislature's intent that every person who rents, leases, or lets for consideration any living quarters or accommodations in any hotel, apartment hotel, motel, resort motel, apartment, apartment motel, roominghouse, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park, condominium or timeshare resort for a term of six months or less is exercising a taxable privilege, unless such person rents, leases, or lets for consideration any living quarters or accommodations which are exempt according to the provisions of ch. 212, F.S.

The tax shall be charged by the person receiving the consideration for rent or lease at the time of payment for such lease or rental. Such person is responsible for receiving, accounting for, and remitting any applicable tax to the DOR. The DOR shall keep records showing the amount of taxes collected, including records disclosing the amount of taxes collected from each county in which a tax is levied. The DOR shall promulgate such rules and publish such forms as necessary to enforce these taxes.⁵

A county may exempt itself from the requirements that the tax be administered by the DOR according to ch. 212, F.S., if the county adopts an ordinance providing for local collection and administration of the tax. A portion of the tax collections may be retained by the county for its administrative costs; however, that portion cannot exceed 3 percent of collections. A county electing to locally administer the tax shall also adopt an ordinance electing either to assume all responsibility for auditing the records and accounts of dealers and assessing, collecting, and enforcing payments of dealinquent taxes, or delegate such authority to the DOR.⁶

^{4.} Section 125.0104(4), F.S.

^{5.} Section 125.0104(3), F.S.

^{6.} Section 125.0104(10), F.S.

<u>Reporting Requirements</u>

For each levy, the county is responsible for furnishing the DOR with a certified copy of the ordinance within 10 days after its approval. If applicable, the county shall also notify the DOR within 10 days after the ordinance's approval by referendum of the time period during which the tax will be levied.⁷

Distribution of Proceeds

Tax collections received by the DOR, less the costs of administration, shall be paid monthly to the county, which imposed the particular tax or taxes. The funds shall be placed in the county tourist development trust fund of the respective county, which shall be established by each county as a precondition to the receipt of such funds.⁸

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

Florida's Attorney General has issued a number of legal opinions relevant to this revenue source. The full texts of those opinions are available via the searchable on-line database of legal opinions.⁹ In a recent search, the LCIR staff identified the following opinions pertaining to this revenue source.

Opinion #	<u>Subject</u>
77-81	Counties, tourist development tax
79-30	Tourist development tax, usage
83-18	Use of tourist tax for convention center
86-68	Use of tourist development tax to maintain beaches
86-87	Funds used for advertising
86-96	Authority to increase tourist development tax
87-16	Use of tourist tax to improve shoreline
88-37	Local option tourist development tax
88-49	Use of tourist development tax
89-50	Tourist tax revenues used for travel expenses
90-14	Revenues derived from tourist development tax
90-55	Tourist development tax, beach facilities
90-59	Tourist development tax, hydrilla and weed control
90-83	Immunity from suit, county tourist development councils
91-62	Tourist development tax revenues
92-03	Clerk of Court's authority regarding tourist development tax
92-16	Tourist development tax – Concert in the Park
92-34	Use of tourist development tax revenue

^{7.} Section 125.0104(4)(a), F.S.

^{8.} Section 125.0104(3)(i), F.S.

^{9.} http://myfloridalegal.com/ago.nsf/Opinions

92-66	Tourist development tax revenues, purchase of all terrain vehicles
94-12	County use of tourist development tax revenues for rail trail
95-71	Tourist development tax, infrastructure surtax
96-26	Tourist development tax, creation of second district
96-54	Tourist development tax funds for raceway facility
97-13	Tourist development tax, foreign national's residence
97-48	Tourist development tax revenues for artificial reef
97-64	Tourist development tax, convention development tax
98-74	Tourist development tax, construction of war memorial
2000-15	Tourist development tax, use of tax for museum parking lot
2000-25	Tourist development tax revenues
2000-29	Tourist development tax, transfer of revenues
2000-50	Tourist development tax, welcome signs
2000-56	Use of tourist development tax to pay debt service
2001-42	Tourist development tax, purchase of beach property
2002-34	Tourist development tax, taxability of boat slips
2008-26	Local option tourist development, convention centers

Local government officials seeking more clarification should review the opinions in their entirety. The statutory language pertaining to this revenue source has been amended since its authorization. The reader should keep the date of the opinion in mind when reviewing its relevance to current law or any interpretations that have been articulated in Florida case law.

Tax Rates; Current and Prior Years' Revenues

As evidenced by the experiences of counties levying them, optional tourist taxes can be a valuable source of revenue for tourist facilities development and promotion. The tables that follow are designed to aid counties in estimating how much revenue will be or could be generated from the levy of a tourist tax.

These tables are useful in estimating revenues; however, the user should recognize their limitations. Besides seasonal factors and normal variation due to general economic conditions, county tourist tax revenues can be influenced by a variety of factors. Examples of such factors include the value of the dollar, temporary surpluses or shortages in the stock of hotel and motel rooms, and the availability of convention facilities. In estimating revenue from such a limited tax base, there is not a substitute for a working knowledge of local events and conditions.

History of Local Option Tourist Tax Rates

The first table following this section provides a historical summary of tourist and convention development tax impositions, expirations, rate changes, and repeals based on information obtained from the DOR.¹⁰

Taxable Sales Reported by Transient Rental Facilities

The second table reports the taxable sales by transient rental facilities on a county-by-county basis and may be useful in identifying the general trend of potential collections as well as estimating revenues from tourist development tax levies. The dollar figures reported in this table represent taxable sales as reported by hotels and motels for state sales tax purposes. Please note that these figures represent all sales for businesses whose primary activity involve transient rentals; therefore, reported amounts include restaurant sales, bar sales, and room service. However, only room charges are subject to the tourist tax.

Based upon experience in those counties that have imposed a tourist tax, the DOR has determined that taxable room charges represent an average of 70 percent of total reported hotel and motel sales. However, there is considerable variation from county to county. The DOR has determined that a low room/total sales ratio represents counties where taxable room charges represent approximately 55.2 percent of total reported transient rental facilities sales. A high room/total sales ratio represents counties where taxable sales.

In order to calculate a revenue estimate using this table, first determine which ratio of room sales to total transient facility sales (i.e., low, average, or high) best represents the county's current situation. Next, multiply the appropriate ratio by the county's estimate of taxable sales reported by transient rental facilities. Please note that the county estimates of taxable sales are based on the state fiscal year. Finally, take that product and multiply it by the county's applicable or proposed tax rate (i.e., 0.01, 0.02, or 0.03, etc.). The third table summarizes the counties eligible to levy the various local option tourist taxes and illustrates the 2009 tax rates.

Inquiries regarding the DOR's estimation of taxable sales reported by transient rental facilities should be addressed to the Office of Tax Research at (850) 488-2900. Several summaries of prior years' revenues are available via the LCIR's website.¹¹

^{10.} http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/law (select *Sales and Use Tax* from the Tax Law Library categories; then select *Sales & Use Tax Rate Charts* option; and then select *History of Local Sales Tax and Current Rates by County*). 11. http://www.floridalcir.gov/datagtol.cfm

Summary of	Impositions, Expira	ations, Rate Cha	t Tax Levies nges, and Repeals in Bold Italics. ###	
County	Action	Rate	Effective Date	Expiration Date
1 or 2 Percent Tax - s. 125.0104(3))(c), F.S.			
Alachua	Imposed Levy	2%	Jun. 1, 1987	-
Baker	Imposed Levy	2%	May 1, 2000	-
Bay (select zip codes only)	Imposed Levy	2%	Mar. 1, 1986	-
Bradford	Imposed Levy	2%	Nov. 1, 1990	-
Brevard	Imposed Levy	2%	Dec. 1, 1986	-
Broward	Imposed Levy	2%	Dec. 1, 1980	-
Charlotte Citrus	Imposed Levy Imposed Levy	<u>2%</u> 2%	Apr. 1, 1984 Dec. 1, 1986	-
Clav	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 1989	
Collier	Imposed Levy	2%	Nov. 1, 1990	-
Collier	Repealed Levy	-	Nov. 14, 1991	-
Collier	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 1993	-
Columbia	Imposed Levy	2%	Dec. 1, 1984	-
Duval	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 1979	-
Escambia	Imposed Levy	2%	Dec. 1, 1980	-
Flagler	Imposed Levy	2%	Dec. 1, 1986	-
Franklin	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 2005	-
Gadsden	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 2003	-
Gilchrist	Imposed Levy Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 2007	-
Glades Gulf	Imposed Levy Imposed Levy	<u>2%</u> 2%	Jan. 1, 2009 Jan. 1, 1999	-
Hamilton	Imposed Levy	2%	Nov. 1, 1999	
Hendry	Imposed Levy	2%	Feb. 1, 2003	
Hernando	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 1993	-
Highlands	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 2003	-
Hillsborough	Imposed Levy	2%	Oct. 1, 1978	-
Holmes	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 2005	-
Indian River	Imposed Levy	2%	Apr. 1, 1987	-
Jackson	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 1999	-
Jefferson	Imposed Levy	2%	Feb. 1, 2007	-
Lake	Imposed Levy	2%	Dec. 1, 1984	-
Lee	Imposed Levy	2%	Nov. 1, 1982	-
Leon	Imposed Levy Imposed Levy	<u>2%</u> 2%	May 1, 1988	-
Levy Madison	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 2003 Jan. 1, 1999	
Manatee	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 1939	-
Marion	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 2005	-
Martin	Imposed Levy	2%	Nov. 1, 2002	-
Miami-Dade	Imposed Levy	2%	Dec. 1, 1978	-
Monroe (Key West only)	Imposed Levy	2%	Dec. 1, 1981	Mar. 31, 1984
Monroe (countywide)	Imposed Levy	2%	Apr. 1, 1984	-
Nassau (Amelia Island only)	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 1989	-
Okaloosa (select voting districts only)	Imposed Levy	2%	Nov. 1, 1989	-
Okeechobee	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 1993	-
Orange	Imposed Levy	2%	May 1, 1978	-
Osceola Palm Beach	Imposed Levy Imposed Levy	2% 1%	Dec. 1, 1977 Oct. 1, 1982	- Dec. 31, 1983
Palm Beach	Increased Rate	2%	Jan. 1, 1982	
Pasco	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 1904	
Pinellas	Imposed Levy	2%	Nov. 1, 1978	-
Polk	Imposed Levy	2%	Dec. 1, 1986	-
Putnam	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 1993	-
Saint Johns	Imposed Levy	2%	Dec. 1, 1986	-
Saint Lucie	Imposed Levy	2%	Nov. 1, 1984	-
Santa Rosa	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 1992	-
Sarasota	Imposed Levy	2%	Nov. 1, 1988	-
Seminole	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 1989	-
Sumter	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 2005	-
Suwannee Taylor	Imposed Levy Imposed Levy	<u>2%</u> 2%	Jan. 1, 1991 Dec. 1, 1998	-

History of Local Option Tourist Tax Levies Summary of Impositions, Expirations, Rate Changes, and Repeals

### Active Lo	evies, as of July 1,	2009, Are Noted i	n Bold Italics. ###	
County	Action	Rate	Effective Date	Expiration Date
Volusia	Imposed Levy	2%	May 1, 1978	
Wakulla	Imposed Levy	2%	Apr. 1, 1995	_
Walton (select zip codes only)	Imposed Levy	2%	Oct. 1, 1986	-
Washington	Imposed Levy	2%	Jan. 1, 2001	-
washington	imposed Levy	270	Jan. 1, 2001	-
Additional 1 Percent Tax - s. 125.	0104(3)(d) E S			
		1%	Eab 1 1003	
Alachua Bay (select zip codes only)	Imposed Levy Imposed Levy	1%	Feb. 1, 1993 Feb. 1, 1997	-
Bradford	Imposed Levy	1%	Mar. 1, 2007	
Brevard	Imposed Levy	1%	Dec. 1, 1989	
Broward	Imposed Levy	1%	Aug. 1, 1985	-
Charlotte	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 1993	-
Citrus	Imposed Levy	1%	Oct. 1, 2002	-
Clay	Imposed Levy	1%	Jun. 1, 1999	-
Collier	Imposed Levy	1%	Nov. 1, 1990	-
Collier	Repealed Levy	-	Nov. 14, 1991	-
Collier	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 1996	-
Columbia	Imposed Levy	1%	May 1, 1991	Jul. 31, 1994
Escambia	Imposed Levy	1%	Mar. 1, 1988	-
Flagler	Imposed Levy	1%	Mar. 1, 2004	-
Gulf	Imposed Levy	1%	Feb. 1, 2002	-
Hamilton	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 2002	-
Hendry	Imposed Levy	1%	May 1, 2007	-
Hernando	Imposed Levy	1%	Aug. 1, 1998	-
Hillsborough	Imposed Levy	1%	Oct. 1, 1986	-
Indian River	Imposed Levy	1%	Sep. 30, 1993	-
Jackson	Imposed Levy	1%	Aug. 1, 2004	-
Lake	Imposed Levy	1%	Apr. 1, 2003	-
Lee	Imposed Levy	1%	Mar. 1, 1988	-
Leon	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 1994	-
Madison	Imposed Levy	1%	Dec. 1, 2002	-
Manatee	Imposed Levy	1%	Oct. 1, 1986	-
Martin	Imposed Levy	1%	May 1, 2008	-
Monroe (Key West only)	Imposed Levy	1%	Nov. 1, 1986	Jun. 30, 1987
Monroe (countywide)	Imposed Levy	1%	Jul. 1, 1987	-
Nassau (Amelia Island only) Okaloosa (select voting districts only)	Imposed Levy	1%	Dec. 1, 2008	-
	Imposed Levy	1%	Jul. 1, 1999	-
Okeechobee	Imposed Levy	1%	Dec. 1, 1996 Jun. 1, 1986	-
Orange Osceola	Imposed Levy Imposed Levy	<u>1%</u> 1%	Jul. 1, 1986	-
	Imposed Levy	1%	Feb. 1. 1989	-
Palm Beach Pinellas	Imposed Levy	1%	Jul. 1, 1989	-
Polk	Imposed Levy	1%	Oct. 1, 1988	-
Putnam	Imposed Levy	1%	Feb. 1, 2008	
Saint Johns	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 1992	-
Saint Lucie	Imposed Levy	1%	Feb. 1. 1988	-
Santa Rosa	Imposed Levy	1%	Oct. 1, 1996	-
Sarasota	Imposed Levy	1%	Apr. 1, 1997	-
Seminole	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 1993	-
Taylor	Imposed Levy	1%	Jan. 1, 2006	-
Wakulla	Imposed Levy	1%	Feb. 1, 1999	-
Walton (select zip codes only)	Imposed Levy	1%	Feb. 1, 1999	-
Washington	Imposed Levy	1%	Jul. 1, 2006	-
Professional Sports Franchise Fa	ncility Tax - s. 125.0	104(3)(I), F.S.		
Bay	Imposed Levy	1%	Mar. 1, 2009	-
Bradford	Imposed Levy	1%	Mar. 1, 2007	-
Brevard	Imposed Levy	1%	Mar. 1, 1994	-
Broward	Imposed Levy	1%	Jul. 1, 1996	-
Charlotte	Imposed Levy	1%	Oct. 1, 2005	-
Collier	Imposed Levy	1%	Oct. 1, 2005	-
Duval	Imposed Levy	1%	Feb. 1, 1994	-

County Action Rate Scambia (Navarre Beach exempt) Imposed Levy 1% Sulf Imposed Levy 1% Sulf Imposed Levy 1% Sulf Imposed Levy 1% Idilsborough Imposed Levy 1% Indian River Imposed Levy 1% Iackson Imposed Levy 1% ake Imposed Levy 1% ee Imposed Levy 1% watte Imposed Levy 1% Martin Imposed Levy 1% Martin Imposed Levy 1% Martin Imposed Levy 1% Okaloosa (select voting districts only) Imposed Levy 1% Orange Imposed Levy 1% Pinellas Imposed Levy 1% Saint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% Saint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% Saint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% Sarasota Imposed Levy 1% <td< th=""><th>Effective Date May 1, 1996 Aug. 1, 2000 Jan. 1, 2007 Mar. 1, 1990 Feb. 1, 2001 Aug. 1, 2004 Apr. 1, 2003 Jan. 1, 2006</th><th>Expiration Date Apr. 30, 1999</th></td<>	Effective Date May 1, 1996 Aug. 1, 2000 Jan. 1, 2007 Mar. 1, 1990 Feb. 1, 2001 Aug. 1, 2004 Apr. 1, 2003 Jan. 1, 2006	Expiration Date Apr. 30, 1999
scambia (Navarre Beach exempt) Imposed Levy 1% hulf Imposed Levy 1% ndian River Imposed Levy 1% ackson Imposed Levy 1% ackson Imposed Levy 1% ackson Imposed Levy 1% ackson Imposed Levy 1% ee Imposed Levy 1% ee Imposed Levy 1% anatee Imposed Levy 1% fartin Imposed Levy 1% fartin Imposed Levy 1% faratin Imposed Levy 1% faint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% farata Rosa Imposed Levy 1% folusia Imposed Levy 1% folusia Imposed Levy 1% <	Aug. 1, 2000 Jan. 1, 2007 Mar. 1, 1990 Feb. 1, 2001 Aug. 1, 2004 Apr. 1, 2003 Jan. 1, 2006	Apr. 30, 1999 -
Build Imposed Levy 1% Illisborough Imposed Levy 1% Idian River Imposed Levy 1% ackson Imposed Levy 1% ake Imposed Levy 1% ee Imposed Levy 1% ee Imposed Levy 1% lanatee Imposed Levy 1% larate Imposed Levy 1% sceola Imposed Levy 1% vanage Imposed Levy 1% aim Beach Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% arata Rosa Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% ligh Tourism Impact Tax - s. 125.0104(3)(m), F.S. 1%	Jan. 1, 2007 Mar. 1, 1990 Feb. 1, 2001 Aug. 1, 2004 Apr. 1, 2003 Jan. 1, 2006	-
illsborough Imposed Levy 1% idian River Imposed Levy 1% ackson Imposed Levy 1% ackson Imposed Levy 1% ake Imposed Levy 1% ee Imposed Levy 1% eon Imposed Levy 1% lanatee Imposed Levy 1% lami-Dade Imposed Levy 1% kaloosa (select voting districts only, Imposed Levy 1% isceola Imposed Levy 1% alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% intellas Imposed Levy 1% olk Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% anta Rosa Imposed Levy 1% anta Rosa Imposed Levy 1% aliton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% ligh Tourism Impact Tax - s. 125.0104(3)(m), F.S. 1% 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% 1% sceola Imposed Levy 1% 1%	Mar. 1, 1990 Feb. 1, 2001 Aug. 1, 2004 Apr. 1, 2003 Jan. 1, 2006	-
Imposed Levy 1% ackson Imposed Levy 1% ake Imposed Levy 1% eee Imposed Levy 1% een Imposed Levy 1% anatee Imposed Levy 1% larin Imposed Levy 1% larin Imposed Levy 1% larin Imposed Levy 1% kaloosa (select voting districts only, Imposed Levy 1% iami-Dade Imposed Levy 1% alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% olk Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% eminole Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% range <td>Feb. 1, 2001 Aug. 1, 2004 Apr. 1, 2003 Jan. 1, 2006</td> <td>+</td>	Feb. 1, 2001 Aug. 1, 2004 Apr. 1, 2003 Jan. 1, 2006	+
ackson Imposed Levy 1% ake Imposed Levy 1% ee Imposed Levy 1% eon Imposed Levy 1% arate Imposed Levy 1% lami-Dade Imposed Levy 1% lami-Dade Imposed Levy 1% lami-Dade Imposed Levy 1% kaloosa (select voting districts only, Imposed Levy 1% kaloosa (select voting districts only, Imposed Levy 1% alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% ant Rosa Imposed Levy 1% anta Rosa Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% anta Rosa Imposed Levy 1% anta Rosa Imposed Levy 1% anta Rosa Imposed Levy 1% falton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% falton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% falton (select zip codes only) Imposed	Aug. 1, 2004 Apr. 1, 2003 Jan. 1, 2006	-
ake Imposed Levy 1% see Imposed Levy 1% anatee Imposed Levy 1% aratin Imposed Levy 1% aratin Imposed Levy 1% iami-Dade Imposed Levy 1% kaloosa (select voting districts only, Imposed Levy 1% sceola Imposed Levy 1% alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% alm Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% arta Rosa Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% eminole Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% falton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% falton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% <	Apr. 1, 2003 Jan. 1, 2006	-
ee Imposed Levy 1% eon Imposed Levy 1% lanatee Imposed Levy 1% lartin Imposed Levy 1% liami-Dade Imposed Levy 1% kaloosa (select voting districts only Imposed Levy 1% kaloosa (select voting districts only Imposed Levy 1% vanage Imposed Levy 1% isceola Imposed Levy 1% alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% inellas Imposed Levy 1% olk Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% anta Rosa Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% eminole Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% /arange Imposed Levy 1% /arange Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy	Jan. 1, 2006	-
eon Imposed Levy 1% laratee Imposed Levy 1% lartin Imposed Levy 1% lartin Imposed Levy 1% isami-Dade Imposed Levy 1% ikaloosa (select voting districts only, Imposed Levy 1% isceola Imposed Levy 1% alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% inellas Imposed Levy 1% olk Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% anta Rosa Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% eminole Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% ligh Tourism Impact Tax - s. 125.0104(3)(m), F.S. Imposed Levy 1% lonroe Imposed Levy 1% imposed Levy 1% dditional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax - s. 125.01 1% imposed Le		-
anatee Imposed Levy 1% iartin Imposed Levy 1% iami-Dade Imposed Levy 1% kaloosa (select voting districts only, Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% sceola Imposed Levy 1% alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% inellas Imposed Levy 1% olk Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% falton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% sceola Imposed Levy 1% dditional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax - s. 125.01 1% ay Imposed Levy 1% revard Imposed Levy 1% illsborough Imposed Levy 1%	Nov. 4. 0004	-
lartin Imposed Levy 1% liami-Dade Imposed Levy 1% kaloosa (select voting districts only, Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% sceola Imposed Levy 1% alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% inellas Imposed Levy 1% olk Imposed Levy 1% utnam Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% falton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% falton (select zip codes only) Impo	Nov. 1, 2004 Dec. 1, 2003	- Nov. 30, 2008
Itami-Dade Imposed Levy 1% kkaloosa (select voting districts only, Imposed Levy 1% krange Imposed Levy 1% issceola Imposed Levy 1% ialm Beach Imposed Levy 1% inellas Imposed Levy 1% iolk Imposed Levy 1% int Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% anta Rosa Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% folusia Imposed Levy 1% Valton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% Iigh Tourism Impact Tax - s. 125.0104(3)(m), F.S. Imposed Levy 1% Isceola Imposed Levy 1% Imposed Levy 1% irange Imposed Levy 1% Imposed Levy 1% <td>May 1, 2008</td> <td>1407. 30, 2000</td>	May 1, 2008	1407. 30, 2000
kaloosa (select voting districts only) Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% isceola Imposed Levy 1% alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% inellas Imposed Levy 1% olk Imposed Levy 1% inellas Imposed Levy 1% olk Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% /arange Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% ransota Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% range	Jan. 1, 1991	
Imposed Levy 1% isceola Imposed Levy 1% alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% inellas Imposed Levy 1% olk Imposed Levy 1% olk Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% eminole Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% eminole Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes on	Jul. 1, 1999	-
sceola Imposed Levy 1% alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% inellas Imposed Levy 1% olk Imposed Levy 1% utnam Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% anta Rosa Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% eminole Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% // alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% ligh Tourism Impact Tax - s. 125.0104(3)(m), F.S. 1% lonroe Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% sceola Imposed Levy 1% dditional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax - s. 125.01 1% ay Imposed Levy 1% revard Imposed Levy 1% revard Imposed Levy 1% illsborough Imposed Levy 1% ee	Feb. 1, 1995	-
alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% inellas Imposed Levy 1% olk Imposed Levy 1% olk Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% eminole Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% /ainton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% /ainton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% /ainton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% /ainton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% /ainton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes only)	Sep. 1, 1997	-
Imposed Levy 1% olk Imposed Levy 1% utnam Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% anta Rosa Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% eminole Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% ligh Tourism Impact Tax - s. 125.0104(3)(m), F.S. 1% lonroe Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% sceola Imposed Levy 1% dditional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax - s. 125.01 1% revard Imposed Levy 1% revard Imposed Levy 1% ialy Imposed Levy 1% revard Imposed Levy 1% ialy Imposed Levy 1% ialy Imposed Levy 1% ialotte Imposed Levy <	Jan. 1, 1994	-
olk Imposed Levy 1% utnam Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% eminole Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% //alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% ligh Tourism Impact Tax - s. 125.0104(3)(m), F.S. Imposed Levy 1% lonroe Imposed Levy 1% Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% Imposed Levy 1% range Imposed Levy 1% Imposed Levy 1% dditional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax - s. 125.011 1% Imposed Levy 1% ay Imposed Levy 1% 1% Imposed Levy 1% uval Imposed Levy 1% 1% Imposed Levy 1% illsborough Imposed Levy 1% 1% Imposed Levy 1% <td>Jan. 1, 1996</td> <td>-</td>	Jan. 1, 1996	-
utnam Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% anta Rosa Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% eminole Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select voting districts only) Imposed L	May 1, 1994	-
aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% anta Rosa Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% valton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% ligh Tourism Impact Tax - s. 125.0104(3)(m), F.S. Imposed Levy 1% lonroe Imposed Levy 1% varage Imposed Levy 1% sceola Imposed Levy 1% dditional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax - s. 125.01 1% revard Imposed Levy 1% revard Imposed Levy 1% roward Imposed Levy 1% illsborough Imposed Levy 1% uval Imposed Levy 1% illsborough Imposed Levy 1% ee Imposed Levy 1% illsborough Imposed Levy 1% ianatee Imposed Levy 1%	Feb. 1, 2008	-
aint Lucie Imposed Levy 1% anta Rosa Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% eminole Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% ligh Tourism Impact Tax - s. 125.0104(3)(m), F.S. 1% Ionroe Imposed Levy 1% /arange Imposed Levy 1% /arand Imposed Levy 1% /aranate Imposed Levy 1% /anatee Imposed Levy 1% /anatee Imposed Levy 1% /alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% /alm Beach Imposed Levy 1% /alm Beach Imposed	Aug. 1, 1997	Dec. 31, 2002
anta Rosa Imposed Levy 1% arasota Imposed Levy 1% eminole Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% //alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% //arange Imposed Levy 1%	Feb. 1, 2003	
arasota Imposed Levy 1% eminole Imposed Levy 1% olusia Imposed Levy 1% /alton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% ligh Tourism Impact Tax - s. 125.0104(3)(m), F.S. 1% lonroe Imposed Levy 1% varage Imposed Levy 1% sceola Imposed Levy 1% dditional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax - s. 125.01 1% ay Imposed Levy 1% revard Imposed Levy 1% revard Imposed Levy 1% revard Imposed Levy 1% revard Imposed Levy 1% roward Imposed Levy 1% illsborough Imposed Levy 1% ee Imposed Levy 1% kaloosa (select voting districts only, Imposed Levy 1% kaloosa (select voting districts only, Imposed Levy 1% inellas Imposed Levy 1% olk Imposed Levy 1% inellas Imposed Levy 1%	Jun. 1, 2006	-
eminole Imposed Levy 1% folusia Imposed Levy 1% Valton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% Nation (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% Valton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% Nation (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy	May 1, 2007	-
Imposed Levy 1% Valton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% Valton (select zip codes	Jan. 1, 2009	-
Valton (select zip codes only) Imposed Levy 1% ligh Tourism Impact Tax - s. 125.0104(3)(m), F.S. Imposed Levy 1% Ionroe Imposed Levy 1% vange Imposed Levy 1% varage Imposed Levy 1% varad Imposed Levy 1% varad Imposed Levy 1% varad Imposed Levy 1% varad Imposed Levy 1% varade Imposed Levy	Jul. 1, 2003	-
ligh Tourism Impact Tax - s. 125.0104(3)(m), F.S. Jonroe Imposed Levy 1% Darange Imposed Levy 1% Desceola Imposed Levy 1% Additional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax - s. 125.01 1% Secola Imposed Levy 1% Additional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax - s. 125.01 1% Secola Imposed Levy 1% Iday Imposed Levy 1% Irevard Imposed Levy 1% Irevard Imposed Levy 1% Introved Imposed Levy 1% Introved Imposed Levy 1% Introved Imposed Levy 1% Imposed Levy 1% 1%	May 1, 2004	-
BayImposed Levy1%BrevardImposed Levy1%BrowardImposed Levy1%BrowardImposed Levy1%CharlotteImposed Levy1%DuvalImposed Levy1%BillsboroughImposed Levy1%eeImposed Levy1%eonImposed Levy1%AnateeImposed Levy1%Dkaloosa (select voting districts only)Imposed Levy1%DrangeImposed Levy1%SceolaImposed Levy1%alm BeachImposed Levy1%binellasImposed Levy1%colkImposed Levy1%binellasImposed Levy1%	Oct. 1, 1989 Oct. 1, 1990	-
BayImposed Levy1%BrevardImposed Levy1%BrowardImposed Levy1%CharlotteImposed Levy1%DuvalImposed Levy1%dillsboroughImposed Levy1%eeImposed Levy1%eeImposed Levy1%AanateeImposed Levy1%Okaloosa (select voting districts only)Imposed Levy1%DrangeImposed Levy1%OccolaImposed Levy1%Palm BeachImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%PolkImposed Levy1%OlkImposed Levy1%OlkImposed Levy1%OlkImposed Levy1%		
BayImposed Levy1%BrevardImposed Levy1%BrowardImposed Levy1%CharlotteImposed Levy1%DuvalImposed Levy1%dillsboroughImposed Levy1%eeImposed Levy1%eeImposed Levy1%AnateeImposed Levy1%Dkaloosa (select voting districts only)Imposed Levy1%OrangeImposed Levy1%Date BeachImposed Levy1%Palm BeachImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DolkImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%	4(3)(n) E S	1
BrevardImposed Levy1%BrowardImposed Levy1%CharlotteImposed Levy1%DuvalImposed Levy1%IillsboroughImposed Levy1%eeImposed Levy1%eeImposed Levy1%AnateeImposed Levy1%Dkaloosa (select voting districts only)Imposed Levy1%OrangeImposed Levy1%OrangeImposed Levy1%Balm BeachImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DolkImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DolkImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%	Apr. 1, 2009	
BrowardImposed Levy1%CharlotteImposed Levy1%DuvalImposed Levy1%dillsboroughImposed Levy1%eeImposed Levy1%LeonImposed Levy1%ManateeImposed Levy1%Dokaloosa (select voting districts only)Imposed Levy1%DisceolaImposed Levy1%DisceolaImposed Levy1%DisceolaImposed Levy1%DisceolaImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DiationImposed Levy1%DiationImposed Levy1%DiationImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DiationImposed Levy1%DiationImposed Levy1%DiationImposed Levy1%DiationImposed Levy1%DiationImposed Levy1%DiationImposed Levy1%	Jul. 1, 2005	-
Imposed Levy1%DuvalImposed Levy1%DuvalImposed Levy1%IillsboroughImposed Levy1%eeImposed Levy1%eonImposed Levy1%ManateeImposed Levy1%Dkaloosa (select voting districts only)Imposed Levy1%DrangeImposed Levy1%DisceolaImposed Levy1%Dalm BeachImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DolkImposed Levy1%Dalm SeachImposed Levy1%DolkImposed Levy1%DolkImposed Levy1%	Jul. 1, 1996	-
DuvalImposed Levy1%lillsboroughImposed Levy1%eeImposed Levy1%eonImposed Levy1%ManateeImposed Levy1%Dkaloosa (select voting districts only)Imposed Levy1%DrangeImposed Levy1%DisceolaImposed Levy1%Dalm BeachImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DolkImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%	Apr. 1, 2007	-
IiilsboroughImposed Levy1%eeImposed Levy1%eonImposed Levy1%ManateeImposed Levy1%Okaloosa (select voting districts only)Imposed Levy1%OrangeImposed Levy1%OsceolaImposed Levy1%Palm BeachImposed Levy1%OinellasImposed Levy1%OokImposed Levy1%Oaint LucieImposed Levy1%	Nov. 1, 1994	-
eeImposed Levy1%eonImposed Levy1%ManateeImposed Levy1%Okaloosa (select voting districts only)Imposed Levy1%OrangeImposed Levy1%OsceolaImposed Levy1%Oalm BeachImposed Levy1%OinellasImposed Levy1%OolkImposed Levy1%	Dec. 1, 1994	-
eonImposed Levy1%IanateeImposed Levy1%Okaloosa (select voting districts only)Imposed Levy1%OrangeImposed Levy1%OsceolaImposed Levy1%OsceolaImposed Levy1%Orall BeachImposed Levy1%OinellasImposed Levy1%OkImposed Levy1%OkImposed Levy1%	Jan. 1, 2006	
Imposed Levy1%Okaloosa (select voting districts only)Imposed Levy1%OrangeImposed Levy1%OsceolaImposed Levy1%OsceolaImposed Levy1%OrallasImposed Levy1%OkImposed Levy1%OkImposed Levy1%OkImposed Levy1%OkImposed Levy1%OkImposed Levy1%	May 1, 2009	
Decision of the sectionDecision of the sectionDecision of the sectionDecision of the sectionDecision of the sectionImposed Levy1%Decision of the sectionImposed Levy1%	Jun. 1, 2009	-
DrangeImposed Levy1%DisceolaImposed Levy1%DisceolaImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%DolkImposed Levy1%Dint LucieImposed Levy1%	Jan. 1, 2008	-
DisceolaImposed Levy1%Dalm BeachImposed Levy1%DinellasImposed Levy1%PolkImposed Levy1%Caint LucieImposed Levy1%	Sep. 1, 2006	-
Palm Beach Imposed Levy 1% Pinellas Imposed Levy 1% Polk Imposed Levy 1% Caint Lucie Imposed Levy 1%	Jul. 1, 2004	-
Pinellas Imposed Levy 1% Polk Imposed Levy 1% Caint Lucie Imposed Levy 1%	Dec. 1, 2006	
Polk Imposed Levy 1% Baint Lucie Imposed Levy 1%	Dec. 1, 2005	-
Saint Lucie Imposed Levy 1%	Mar. 1, 2004	-
	Mar. 1, 2003	-
	Feb. 1, 2009	-
ourist Impact Tax - s. 125.0108, F.S.		
Inposed Levy 1%	May 1, 1988	
	may 1, 1000	<u> </u>
		-
onsolidated County Convention Development Tax - s. 212.0305		
Duval Imposed Levy 2%	Nov. 1, 1984	-

Summary of	of Local Op Impositions, Expire evies, as of July 1,	rations, Rate Chang	ges, and Repeals	
County	Action	2009, Are Noted In Rate	Effective Date	Expiration Date
Special District Convention Days	Jonmont Tox o 2	12 0205(A)(a) E S		l
Special District Convention Deve Volusia (portion)	Imposed Levy	<u>12.0305(4)(С), г.5.</u> 1%	Oct. 1, 1984	Aug. 31, 1991
Volusia (portion)	Increased Rate	2%	Sep. 1, 1991	Sep. 30, 1995
Volusia (portion)	Increased Rate	3%	Oct. 1, 1995	- UCP: 00, 1000
Note: This levy is imposed within the juris				
Special Convention Developmen	t Tax - s. 212.0305(4)(d), F.S.		
Volusia (portion)	Imposed Levy	1%	Oct. 1, 1987	Mar. 31, 1992
Volusia (portion)	Increased Rate	2%	Apr. 1, 1992	Sep. 30, 2000
<i>Volusia (portion)</i> Note: This levy is imposed within the juris	Increased Rate	3%	Oct. 1, 2000	-
Subcounty Convention Developr	nent Tax - s. 212.03	305(4)(e), F.S.		
Volusia (portion)	Imposed Levy	1%	Oct. 1, 1984	Aug. 31, 1991
Volusia (portion) Volusia (portion)	Increased Rate	2% 3%	Sep. 1, 1991 Oct. 1, 1995	Sep. 30, 1995 -
Note: This levy is imposed within the juris				
Local Administration of Tourist		1		
County	Effective Date	Termination Date		
Alachua Baker	Jul. 1, 2001 May 1, 2000		_	
Bay	Jan. 1, 1994		-	
Brevard	Oct. 1, 1992			
Broward	Mar. 1, 1994			
Charlotte	Sep. 1, 1990			
	Sep. 1, 1991	Dec. 31, 2005	-	
Clay Collier	Jan. 1, 1989 Jan. 1, 1993			
Duval	Dec. 1, 1990			
Escambia	Jun. 1, 1989			
Gulf	Jun. 1, 2001			
Hernando	Jan. 1, 1993			
Hillsborough Indian River	Jan. 1, 1992 Oct. 1, 2000			
Lake	Nov. 1, 1998			
Lee	May 1, 1988			
Leon	Oct. 1, 1994			
Manatee	Oct. 1, 1989		4	
Marion Martin	Apr. 1, 2008		4	
Martin Miami-Dade	Nov. 1, 2002 Apr. 1, 1988		1	
Monroe (Tourist Development Taxes)	Jan. 1, 1991		1	
Monroe (Tourist Impact Tax)	Jan. 1, 1996		1	
Nassau	May 1, 1989		4	
Okaloosa	Jul. 1, 1992		4	
Orange Osceola	Jan. 1, 1992 May 1, 1992		4	
Palm Beach	Jan. 1, 1992		1	
Pinellas	Oct. 1, 1990		1	
Polk	Jan. 1, 1994]	
Putnam	Apr. 1, 1999		4	
Saint Johns	Aug. 1, 1988		4	
Saint Lucie Santa Posa	May 1, 1991 May 1, 1994		4	
Santa Rosa Sarasota	May 1, 1994 Jun. 1, 1992		-	
Seminole	Sep. 1, 1992		1	
Suwannee	Nov. 1, 2001		1	
Taylor	Jul. 1, 2006		1	

	History of Local Option Tourist Tax Levies Summary of Impositions, Expirations, Rate Changes, and Repeals ### Active Levies, as of July 1, 2009, Are Noted in Bold Italics. ###											
County	Action	Rate	Effective Date	Expiration Date								
Volusia	Apr. 1, 1990											
Wakulla	Dec. 1, 1996		7									
Walton	Oct. 1, 1991											

Data Sources: Florida Department of Revenue, "History of Local Sales Tax and Current Rates" (July 1, 2009) https://taxlaw.state.fl.us/wordfiles/SUT%20TRC%20HISTORY.pdf and the Office of Tax Research.

	-	Taxable				orted by Years End				t Rental 004 - 2010	F	acilities		
County		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009 (est.)		2010 (est.)
Alachua	\$	55,904,993	\$	54,243,490	\$	61,186,288	\$		\$		\$, ,	\$	68,369,614
Baker Bay	\$ \$	1,504,500 196,208,387	\$ \$	1,699,572 208,158,496	\$ \$	<u>1,603,440</u> 183,988,163	\$ \$	<u>1,741,451</u> 205,883,807	\$ \$, ,	\$, ,	\$ \$	<u>1,290,620</u> 225,865,351
Bradford	\$	2,580,981	э \$	2,622,384	\$	2,642,988	φ \$, ,	\$, ,	۰ \$, ,	\$	2,659,680
Brevard	\$	118,405,980	\$	128,005,733	\$	155,456,543	\$		\$		\$	/ /	\$	157,332,083
Broward	\$	654,875,401	\$	705,221,067	\$	777,095,108	\$		\$		\$, ,	\$	675,386,893
Calhoun	\$	123,889	\$	124,139	\$	112,493	\$	100,000	\$	1	\$	1	\$	83,397
Charlotte	\$ \$	45,588,167	\$ \$	41,677,190	\$	44,887,250	\$ \$, ,	\$, ,	\$, ,	\$	41,082,449
Citrus Clay	э \$	16,915,167 11,948,733	ֆ \$	17,942,932 12,444,196	\$ \$	<u>18,476,567</u> 12,623,704	э \$		\$ \$		э \$	- / / -	\$ \$	21,089,291 15,297,733
Collier	\$	313,330,067	\$	353,421,354	\$	392,064,458	\$		\$, ,	\$, ,	\$	298,850,857
Columbia	\$	16,271,833	\$	18,768,712	\$	21,071,923	\$	20,029,588	\$		\$, ,	\$	19,644,742
De Soto	\$	3,302,307	\$	5,085,505	\$	4,554,404	\$, ,	\$, ,	\$, ,	\$	4,406,949
Dixie	\$	1,439,394	\$	1,378,688	\$	1,337,479	\$		\$, ,	\$, ,,,,,,	\$	1,457,802
Duval Escambia	\$ \$	212,759,328 126,929,725	\$ \$	253,346,688 128,311,967	\$ \$	246,503,395 113,095,231	\$ \$		\$ \$		\$, ,	\$ \$	244,943,330 126,201,608
Flagler	\$	16,931,340	\$	20,380,075	\$	26,051,942	\$	29,314,259	\$, ,	\$, ,	\$	25,896,721
Franklin	\$	32,201,669	\$	29,499,501	\$	33,492,460	\$		\$, ,	\$, ,	\$	33,272,560
Gadsden	\$	1,485,454	\$	1,467,751	\$	1,961,062	\$, ,	\$, ,	\$, ,	\$	4,636,733
Gilchrist	\$	990,840	\$	990,840	\$	990,840	\$,	\$		\$		\$	941,894
Glades Gulf	\$ \$	1,519,189 10,173,967	\$ \$	1,688,028 11,669,207	\$ \$	1,140,189 10,142,467	\$ \$		\$ \$		\$		\$ \$	860,500 15,930,138
Hamilton	φ \$	1,114,285	э \$	1,213,745	φ \$	1,578,692	э \$		φ \$, ,	э \$		ې \$	1,067,959
Hardee	\$	1,180,217	\$	1,268,447	\$	2,022,739	\$, ,	\$, ,	\$, ,	\$	2,208,645
Hendry	\$	5,103,589	\$	5,285,291	\$	6,577,038	\$		\$		\$		\$	3,679,833
Hernando	\$	9,915,767	\$	11,936,720	\$	12,603,417	\$, ,		, ,	\$, ,	\$	12,166,649
Highlands	\$ \$	13,231,189	\$ \$	17,217,031 386,592,182	\$	17,746,896	\$ \$		\$		\$, ,	\$	16,836,466
Hillsborough Holmes	φ \$	316,207,780 443,714	φ \$	390.921	\$ \$	408,460,676 533,985	φ \$, ,	\$ \$, ,	\$, ,	\$ \$	<u>383,543,859</u> 434,886
Indian River	\$	40,940,118	\$	45,865,631	\$	39,580,971	\$,	· ·	,	\$,		31,353,511
Jackson	\$	7,368,862	\$	9,032,350	\$	8,734,597	\$		\$		\$		\$	6,418,909
Jefferson	\$	1,344,611	\$	1,720,657	\$	1,808,855	\$		\$		\$		\$	1,407,307
Lafayette	\$	158,616	\$	144,148	\$	159,711	\$,	\$,	\$,	\$	145,319
Lake Lee	\$ \$	45,006,100 404,701,900	\$ \$	51,389,328 387,490,350	\$ \$	<u>57,139,686</u> 444,659,401	\$ \$		\$ \$		\$		\$ \$	46,670,871 432,652,740
Leon	\$	75,231,400	\$	81,079,561	\$	84,209,240	\$		\$		\$, ,	\$	78,458,250
Levy	\$	6,736,129	\$	6,944,846	\$	8,076,041	\$	8,498,242	\$	8,406,417	\$	7,255,375	\$	7,364,206
Liberty	\$	119,114	\$	157,607	\$	134,913	\$,	\$,	\$,	\$	109,263
Madison Manatee	\$ \$	2,268,187 105,276,914	\$ \$	2,584,372 109,532,158	\$ \$	2,895,695	\$ \$		\$ \$		\$, ,	\$ \$	2,716,090 120,766,154
Marion	φ \$	58,689,700	э \$	58,689,750	ې	56,439,347	э \$				э \$		ې \$	41,137,160
Martin	\$	31,373,908	\$	32,662,770	\$	34,324,146	\$	31,194,758	\$, ,	\$, ,	\$	23,975,451
Miami-Dade	\$	834,677,551	\$	980,391,095	\$	1,112,282,998	\$, , ,	\$	1,249,578,011	\$	1,126,445,436	\$	1,048,342,837
Monroe	\$	461,363,853	\$	479,770,079	\$	472,637,711	\$		\$, ,	\$, ,	\$	443,244,466
Nassau Okaloosa	\$ \$	61,315,200 194,384,700	\$ \$	68,353,418 199,300,620	\$ \$	71,414,610 184,116,051	\$ \$		\$ \$		\$, ,	\$ \$	<u>69,178,737</u> 171,801,851
Okeechobee	φ \$	6,232,896	э \$	7,425,241	φ \$	7,585,232	э \$, ,	э \$, ,	9 \$, ,	φ \$	5,222,516
Orange	\$	2,110,929,980	\$	2,399,217,846	\$	2,521,706,550	\$				\$			
Osceola	\$	465,696,020		620,126,216									\$	539,842,897
Palm Beach	\$	484,045,875		556,600,117					· ·			, ,		511,518,105
Pasco Binallas	\$	34,022,518		35,852,212			\$							31,836,607
Pinellas Polk	\$ \$	427,603,475 105,443,529	\$ \$	455,990,950 136,314,664		481,143,302 137,310,953	\$ \$				\$			483,041,060 125,314,840
Putnam	\$			5,843,360		5,577,463	φ \$							5,062,315
Saint Johns	\$, ,		165,147,699		174,638,792		, ,			\$, ,		155,502,659
Saint Lucie	\$			53,014,715			\$							39,237,994
Santa Rosa	\$	8,839,000	\$	13,542,569			\$				\$			17,698,082
Sarasota Seminole	\$ \$	220,222,867 58,229,467	\$ \$	250,800,233 80,705,815		247,754,513 80,792,059	\$ \$, ,			\$			251,766,559 69,671,807
Seminole Sumter	\$ \$			13,028,330				, ,			5 \$			17,684,260
Suwannee	\$, ,		4,878,927							\$			5,352,069
Taylor	\$	5,193,223	\$	5,082,814	\$	5,229,981	\$	5,115,943	\$	5,737,667	\$			
Union	\$	11,000		12,000			\$				\$			15,980
Volusia	\$	245,790,180		241,777,500			\$, ,				, ,		225,543,374
Wakulla Walton	\$ \$			873,493 225,551,092		<u>1,137,136</u> 218,602,226	\$ \$				\$			<u>1,411,085</u> 222,733,322
Washington	\$	1,726,511	\$	2,964,199	\$		\$		\$		9 \$			
Statewide Total		9,082,726,198		10,210,919,736	-					11,599,249,355		10,371,076,930	-	
% Change		-		12.4%		4.6%		4.3%		4.1%		-10.6%		-4.5%

		20	09 Loca					-	ix Rates ir	n Florida	a's Cou	unties		
l r					Local Option	Taxes on T	ransient Rental	Transactions					7	
		Tourist	Developmen	nt Taxes			Convent	ion Developme	ent Taxes					Option everage Taxes
County	Original Tax (1 or 2%)	Additional Tax (1%)	Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax (up to 1%)	Additional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax (up to 1%)	High Tourism Impact Tax (1%)	Tourist Impact Tax (1%)	Consolidated County Convention Tax (2%)	Charter County Convention Tax (3%)	Special District, Special, & Subcounty Convention Tax (3%)	Maximum Potential Tax Rate	Current Tax Rate	Unutilized Tax Rate	Food and Beverages in Hotels and Motels (2%)	Food and Beverages in Other Establishments (1%)
	· · · ·				(170)	(170)	(270)	(070)	(0,70)				(270)	(170)
Alachua *	2	1								5	3	2		
Baker *	2									5	2	3	_	
Bay *	2	1	1	1						5	5	0		
Bradford	2	1	1							5	4	1		
Brevard *	2	1	1	1						5	5	0		
Broward *	2	1	1	1						5	5	0		
Calhoun										4	0	4		
Charlotte *	2	1	1	1						5	5	0		
Citrus	2	1								5	3	2		
Clay *	2	1	1							5	3 4	2		
Collier *	2	1	1							5		1		
Columbia	2									5 4	2	3		
De Soto										4		4		
Dixie Duval *	2		1	1			2			6	0	4		
Escambia *	2	1	1							5	4			
Flagler	2	1	-							5	3	1		
Franklin	2									5	2	3		
Gadsden	2									5	2	3		
Gilchrist	2									4	2	2		
Glades	2									4	2	2		
Gulf *	2	1	1							5	4	1		
Hamilton	2	1								5	3	2		
Hardee	2									4	0	4		
Hendry	2	1								5	3	2		
Hernando *	2	1								5	3	2		
Highlands	2									5	2	3		
Hillsborough *	2	1	1	1						5	5	0		
Holmes	2									5	2	3		
Indian River *	2	1	1							5	4	1		
Jackson	2	1	1							5	4	1		
Jefferson	2									4	2	2		
Lafayette										4	0	4		
Lake *	2	1	1							5	4	1		
Lee *	2	1	1	1						5	5	0		
Leon *	2	1	1	1						5	5	0		
Levy	2									5	2	3		
Liberty										4	0	4		
Madison	2	1								5	3	2		
Manatee *	2	1	1	1						5	5	0		
Marion *	2									5	2	3		
Martin *	2	1	1							5	4	1		
Miami-Dade *	2		1					3		6	6	0	2	1
Monroe *	2	1			1	1				7	5	2		
Nassau *	2	1								5	3	2		
Okaloosa *	2	1	1	1						5	5	0		

		20	09 Loca	I Option	Tourist	/ Food	and Beve	erage / Ta	x Rates in	n Florid	a's Coi	unties		
		Tourist	Developmer		ocal Option	Taxes on T	ransient Rental	Transactions	ent Taxes					Option
County	Original Tax (1 or 2%)	Additional Tax (1%)	Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax (up to 1%)	Additional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax (up to 1%)	High Tourism Impact Tax (1%)	Tourist Impact Tax (1%)	Consolidated County Convention Tax (2%)	Charter County Convention Tax (3%)	Special District, Special, & Subcounty Convention Tax (3%)	Maximum Potential Tax Rate	Current Tax Rate	Unutilized Tax Rate	Food and Beverages in Hotels and Motels (2%)	Food and Beverages in Other Establishments (1%)
Okeechobee Orange *	2 2				1			<u><u><u></u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u></u>	<u> </u>	5	3	2		
Osceola *	2	1	1	1	1					6	6	0		
Palm Beach * Pasco	2	1	1	1						5 5	5 2	0		
Pinellas *	2	1	1	1						5	5	0		
Polk *	2	1	1	1						5	5	0		
Putnam *	2	1	1							5	4	1		
Saint Johns * Saint Lucie *	2	1	1							5	3	2		
Santa Rosa *	2	1	1							5 5	5 4	0		
Sarasota *	2	1								5	4	1		
Seminole *	2	1	1	1						5	5	0		
Sumter	2									5	2	3		
Suwannee *	2									5	2	3		
Taylor *	2	1								5	3	2		
Jnion										4	0	4		
/olusia *	2		1						3	6	6	0		
Nakulla *	2									5	2	3		
Walton *	2	1	1							5	4	1		
Washington	2	1								5	3	2		
# Eligible to Lev	vy: 67	54	67	65	3	1	1	1	1		67		1	1
# Levying:	60	42	31	17	3	1	1	1	1		60		1	1

Notes:

1) County names followed by an asterick indicate those counties that self-administer these taxes, and boxed areas indicate those counties eligible to impose a particular tax.

2) Pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(d), F.S., no county shall levy the Additional Tax unless the county has imposed the Original Tax [i.e., s. 125.0104(3)(c), F.S.] for a minimum of three years prior to the effective date of the levy and imposition of the Additional Tax.

3) Pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(b), F.S., no county authorized to levy a convention development tax pursuant to s. 212.0305, F.S., (i.e., Duval, Miami-Dade, and Volusia) is allowed to levy more than 2% of tourist development taxes. However, pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(l), F.S., this prohibition does not apply to the levy of the Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax. In addition, this prohibition does not apply in a county authorized to levy the Consolidated County Convention Development Tax if such county also levies the Additional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax, pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(n), F.S. This exemption is applicable only to Duval County.

4) Pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(n), F.S., only a county that has levied the Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax [i.e., s. 125.0104(3)(I), F.S.] is eligible to levy the Additional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax. Consequently, the levy of the Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax for the Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax.

5) The county-wide tourist development tax rate for Miami-Dade County is 3% except within the municipal jurisdictions of Bal Harbour, Miami Beach, and Surfside, which are eligible to impose the Municipal Resort Tax.

6) The tourist development tax levies in Bay, Nassau, Okaloosa, and Walton counties are less than county-wide.

7) In Santa Rosa County, the countywide tourist development tax rate is 2%. The rate in the special taxing district of Navarre Beach is 3%; however, the funds generated from this levy go to Escambia County pursuant to an agreement adopted when this area was transferred to Santa Rosa County by Escambia County.

Data Source: Florida Department of Revenue, "History of Local Sales Tax and Current Rates" (July 1, 2009) https://taxlaw.state.fl.us/wordfiles/SUT%20TRC%20HISTORY.pdf and the Office of Tax Research.

This page was intentionally left blank.

1 or 2 Percent Tax

Section 125.0104(3)(c), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

This tourist development tax may be levied by the county's governing body at a rate of 1 or 2 percent on the total consideration charged for transient rental transactions. The tax shall be levied pursuant to an ordinance containing the enacted county tourist development plan. The ordinance must be approved in a countywide referendum election or by a majority of voters in the subcounty special tax district affected by the tax.¹ Generally, the revenues may be used for capital construction of tourist-related facilities, tourist promotion, and beach and shoreline maintenance.

Counties Eligible to Levy

All counties are eligible to levy the tax.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The county shall only use the tax proceeds for the following purposes, and any use of the tax proceeds not expressly authorized is prohibited.²

- 1. To acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate, or promote one or more publicly owned and operated convention centers, sports stadiums, sports arenas, coliseums, or auditoriums or museums that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by non-profit organizations and open to the public, within the boundaries of the county or subcounty special taxing district in which the tax is levied. The tax revenues may also be used for promotion of zoological parks that are publicly owned and operated or operated or owned and operated by not-for-profit organizations and open to the public. However, these purposes may be implemented through service contracts and leases with lessees with sufficient expertise or financial capability to operate such facilities.
- 2. To promote and advertise tourism in Florida, nationally, and internationally. However, if the tax revenues are expended for an activity, service, venue, or event, the activity, service, venue, or event shall have as one of its main purposes the attraction of tourists as evidenced by the promotion of the activity, service, venue, or event to tourists.
- 3. To fund convention bureaus, tourist bureaus, tourist information centers, and news bureaus as county agencies or by contract with the chambers of commerce or similar associations in the county. This may include any indirect administrative costs for services performed by the county on behalf of the promotion agency.

^{1.} Section 125.0104(6), F.S.

^{2.} Section 125.0104(5), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

4. To finance beach park facilities or beach improvement, maintenance, renourishment, restoration, and erosion control, including shoreline protection, enhancement, cleanup, or restoration of inland lakes and rivers to which there is public access as those uses relate to the physical preservation of the beach, shorelines, or inland lake or river. However, any funds identified by a county as the local matching source for beach renourishment, restoration, or erosion control projects included in the long-range budget plan of the state's Beach Management Plan, pursuant to s. 161.091, F.S., or funds contractually obligated by a county in the financial plan for a federally authorized shore protection project may not be used or loaned for any other purpose. In counties having a total population less than 100,000, no more than 10 percent of tourist development tax revenues may be used for beach park facilities.

A county, having a total population less than 750,000, may also use the proceeds to acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate, or promote one or more zoological parks, fishing piers, or nature centers that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by not-for-profit organizations and open to the public. All population figures relating to this authority shall be based on the most recent official population estimates, pursuant to s. 186.901, F.S. These population estimates shall be those in effect on July 1st of each year.

Finally, the proceeds may be pledged to secure and liquidate revenue bonds issued by the county for the purposes set forth in s. 125.0104(5)(a)1. and 4., F.S., or to refund bonds previously issued for such purposes or both. However, no more than 50 percent of the proceeds may be pledged to secure and liquidate revenue bonds or revenue refunding bonds previously issued for the purposes set forth in s. 125.0104(5)(a)4., F.S. Such revenue bonds and revenue refunding bonds may be authorized and issued in such principal amounts, with such interest rates and maturity dates, and subject to such other terms, conditions, and covenants as the county's governing board shall provide.

Additional 1 Percent Tax

Section 125.0104(3)(d), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

In addition to the 1 or 2 percent tax authorized in s. 125.0104(3)(c), F.S., the county's governing body may levy an additional 1 percent tax on the total consideration charged for transient rental transactions. The tax shall be levied pursuant to an ordinance adopted by an extraordinary vote of the governing body for the purposes set forth in s. 125.0104(5), F.S., or by referendum approval by the registered voters within the county or subcounty special district.

The provisions in s. 125.0104(4)(a)-(d), F.S., regarding the preparation of the county tourist development plan shall not be applicable to this tax. No county shall levy this additional tax unless the county has imposed the 1 or 2 percent tax for a minimum of three years prior to the effective date of the levy and imposition of this additional tax. If the 1 or 2 percent tax is levied within a subcounty special district, then this additional tax shall only be levied within the district. Generally, the revenues may be used for capital construction of tourist-related facilities, tourist promotion, and beach and shoreline maintenance.

Counties Eligible to Levy

To be eligible to levy, a county must have levied the 1 or 2 percent tax pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(c), F.S., for a minimum of three years prior to the effective date of the levy and imposition of this additional 1 percent tax.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The county shall only use the tax proceeds for the following purposes, and any use of the tax proceeds not expressly authorized is prohibited.¹

1. To acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate, or promote one or more publicly owned and operated convention centers, sports stadiums, sports arenas, coliseums, or auditoriums or museums that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by non-profit organizations and open to the public, within the boundaries of the county or subcounty special taxing district in which the tax is levied. The tax revenues may also be used for promotion of zoological parks that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by not-for-profit organizations and open to the public. However, these purposes may be implemented through service contracts and leases with lessees with sufficient expertise or financial capability to operate such facilities. Revenues raised from this tax shall not be used for debt service on or refinancing of existing facilities

^{1.} Section 125.0104(5), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

as specified here unless approved by a resolution adopted by an extraordinary majority of the total membership of the county's governing board.²

- 2. To promote and advertise tourism in Florida, nationally and internationally. However, if the tax revenues are expended for an activity, service, venue, or event, the activity, service, venue, or event shall have as one of its main purposes the attraction of tourists as evidenced by the promotion of the activity, service, venue, or event to tourists.
- 3. To fund convention bureaus, tourist bureaus, tourist information centers, and news bureaus as county agencies or by contract with the chambers of commerce or similar associations in the county. This may include any indirect administrative costs for services performed by the county on behalf of the promotion agency.
- 4. To finance beach park facilities or beach improvement, maintenance, renourishment, restoration, and erosion control, including shoreline protection, enhancement, cleanup, or restoration of inland lakes and rivers to which there is public access as those uses relate to the physical preservation of the beach, shoreline, or inland lake or river. However, any funds identified by a county as the local matching source for beach renourishment, restoration, or erosion control projects included in the long-range budget plan of the state's Beach Management Plan, pursuant to s. 161.091, F.S., or funds contractually obligated by a county in the financial plan for a federally authorized shore protection project may not be used or loaned for any other purpose. In counties having a total population less than 100,000, no more than 10 percent of tourist development tax revenues may be used for beach park facilities.

A county, having a total population less than 750,000, may also use the proceeds to acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate, or promote one or more zoological parks, fishing piers, or nature centers that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by not-for-profit organizations and open to the public. All population figures relating to this authority shall be based on the most recent official population estimates, pursuant to s. 186.901, F.S. These population estimates shall be those in effect on July 1st of each year.

Finally, the proceeds may be pledged to secure and liquidate revenue bonds issued by the county for the purposes set forth in s. 125.0104(5)(a)1. and 4., F.S., or to refund bonds previously issued for such purposes or both. However, no more than 50 percent of the proceeds may be pledged to secure and liquidate revenue bonds or revenue refunding bonds previously issued for the purposes set forth in s. 125.0104(5)(a)4., F.S. Such revenue bonds and revenue refunding bonds may be authorized and issued in such principal amounts, with such interest rates and maturity dates, and subject to such other terms, conditions, and covenants as the county's governing board shall provide.

^{2.} Section 125.0104(3)(d), F.S.

Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax

Section 125.0104(3)(1), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

In addition to any other tourist development tax imposed, a county may levy up to an additional 1 percent tax on the total consideration charged for transient rental transactions. The tax shall be levied pursuant to an ordinance adopted by a majority vote of the county's governing body. The proceeds are to pay the debt service on bonds issued to finance professional sports franchise facilities, retained spring training franchise facilities, and convention centers. In addition, these proceeds can be used to promote tourism in the State of Florida, nationally and internationally.

The provisions in s. 125.0104(4)(a)-(d), F.S., regarding the preparation of the county tourist development plan, shall not be applicable to this tax. In addition, the provision in s. 125.0104(3)(b), F.S., that prohibits any county authorized to levy a convention development tax from levying more than the 2 percent tourist development tax is not applicable to this tax.

Counties Eligible to Levy

All counties are eligible to levy this tax.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The county shall only use the tax proceeds for the following purposes, and any use of the tax proceeds not expressly authorized in s. 125.0104(3)(l), F.S., is prohibited.¹

- 1. To pay the debt service on bonds issued to finance the construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a professional sports franchise facility, or the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a retained spring training franchise facility, either publicly owned and operated, or publicly owned and operated by the owner of a professional sports franchise or other lessee with sufficient expertise or financial capability to operate such facility. The proceeds may be used to pay the planning and design costs incurred prior to the issuance of such bonds.
- 2. To pay the debt service on bonds issued to finance the construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a convention center. The proceeds may be used to pay the planning and design costs incurred prior to the issuance of such bonds.
- 3. To pay the operation and maintenance costs of a convention center for a period of up to 10 years. Only counties that have elected to levy the tax for the purposes authorized in #2 above, may use the tax proceeds for the purposes described here. Any county that elects to levy the tax for the purposes authorized in #2 above after July 1, 2000, may use the tax

^{1.} Section 125.0104(5)(d), F.S.

proceeds to pay the operation and maintenance costs of a convention center for the life of the bonds.

4. To promote and advertise tourism in Florida, nationally and internationally. However, if the tax revenues are expended for an activity, service, venue, or event, the activity, service, venue, or event shall have as one of its main purposes the attraction of tourists as evidenced by the promotion of the activity, service, venue, or event to tourists.

High Tourism Impact Tax

Section 125.0104(3)(m), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

In addition to any other tourist development tax imposed, a *high tourism impact* county may levy an additional 1 percent tax on the total consideration charged for transient rental transactions. The tax shall be levied pursuant to an ordinance adopted by an extraordinary vote of the county's governing body. The proceeds are to be used for one or more of the authorized uses pursuant to s. 125.0104(5), F.S. The provisions in s. 125.0104(4)(a)-(d), F.S., regarding the preparation of the county tourist development plan shall not be applicable to this tax.

A county is considered to be a high tourism impact county after the Department of Revenue has certified to the county that its sales subject to the tax exceeded \$600 million during the previous calendar year or were at least 18 percent of the county's total taxable sales under ch. 212, F.S., where the sales subject to the tax were a minimum of \$200 million. No county authorized to levy a convention development tax shall be considered a high tourism impact county. Once a county receives this designation, it shall retain this designation for the period of time that the tax is levied.

Counties Eligible to Levy

Monroe, Orange, and Osceola counties have been designated as high tourism impact counties.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The county shall only use the tax proceeds for the following purposes, and any use of the tax proceeds not expressly authorized is prohibited.¹

- 1. To acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate, or promote one or more publicly owned and operated convention centers, sports stadiums, sports arenas, coliseums, or auditoriums or museums that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by non-profit organizations and open to the public, within the boundaries of the county or subcounty special taxing district in which the tax is levied. The tax revenues may also be used for promotion of zoological parks that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by not-for-profit organizations and open to the public. However, these purposes may be implemented through service contracts and leases with lessees with sufficient expertise or financial capability to operate such facilities.
- 2. To promote and advertise tourism in Florida, nationally and internationally. However, if the tax revenues are expended for an activity, service, venue, or event, the activity, service,

^{1.} Section 125.0104(5)(d), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

venue, or event shall have as one of its main purposes the attraction of tourists as evidenced by the promotion of the activity, service, venue, or event to tourists.

- 3. To fund convention bureaus, tourist bureaus, tourist information centers, and news bureaus as county agencies or by contract with the chambers of commerce or similar associations in the county. This may include any indirect administrative costs for services performed by the county on behalf of the promotion agency.
- 4. To finance beach park facilities or beach improvement, maintenance, renourishment, restoration, and erosion control, including shoreline protection, enhancement, cleanup, or restoration of inland lakes and rivers to which there is public access as those uses relate to the physical preservation of the beach, shoreline, or inland lake or river. However, any funds identified by a county as the local matching source for beach renourishment, restoration, or erosion control projects included in the long-range budget plan of the state's Beach Management Plan, pursuant to s. 161.091, F.S., or funds contractually obligated by a county in the financial plan for a federally authorized shore protection project may not be used or loaned for any other purpose. In counties having a total population less than 100,000, no more than 10 percent of tourist development tax revenues may be used for beach park facilities.

A county, having a total population less than 750,000, may also use the proceeds to acquire, construct, extend, enlarge, remodel, repair, improve, maintain, operate, or promote one or more zoological parks, fishing piers, or nature centers that are publicly owned and operated or owned and operated by not-for-profit organizations and open to the public. All population figures relating to this authority shall be based on the most recent official population estimates, pursuant to s. 186.901, F.S. These population estimates shall be those in effect on July 1st of each year.

Finally, the proceeds may be pledged to secure and liquidate revenue bonds issued by the county for the purposes set forth in s. 125.0104(5)(a)1. and 4., F.S., or to refund bonds previously issued for such purposes or both. However, no more than 50 percent of the proceeds may be pledged to secure and liquidate revenue bonds or revenue refunding bonds previously issued for the purpose set forth in s. 125.0104(5)(a)4., F.S. Such revenue bonds and revenue refunding bonds may be authorized and issued in such principal amounts, with such interest rates and maturity dates, and subject to such other terms, conditions, and covenants as the county's governing board shall provide.

Additional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax

Section 125.0104(3)(n), Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

In addition to any other tourist development tax imposed, a county that has levied the Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(1), F.S., may levy an additional tax that is no greater than 1 percent on the total consideration charged for transient rental transactions. The tax shall be levied pursuant to an ordinance adopted by a majority plus one vote of the county's governing body. The proceeds are to pay the debt service on bonds issued to finance professional sports franchise facilities or retained spring training franchise facilities and promote tourism.

The provisions in s. 125.0104(4), F.S., regarding the preparation of the county tourist development plan shall not be applicable to this tax. In addition, the provision in s. 125.0104(3)(b), F.S., that prohibits any county authorized to levy a convention development tax from levying this tax applies only to Miami-Dade and Volusia counties. However, any county authorized to levy the Consolidated County Convention Development Tax pursuant to s. 212.0305(4)(a), F.S., is permitted to levy this tax. This waiver is applicable only to Duval County.

Counties Eligible to Levy

With the exception of Miami-Dade and Volusia counties, any county that has levied the Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax pursuant to s. 125.0104(3)(l), F.S., is eligible to levy this tax.

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The county shall only use the tax proceeds for the following purposes, and any use of the tax proceeds not expressly authorized in s. 125.0104(3)(n), F.S., is prohibited.¹

- 1. To pay the debt service on bonds issued to finance the construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a facility either publicly owned and operated, or publicly owned and operated by the owner of a professional sports franchise or other lessee with sufficient expertise or financial capability to operate such facility. In addition, the proceeds shall be used to pay the planning and design costs incurred prior to the issuance of such bonds for a new professional sports franchise as defined in s. 288.1162, F.S.
- 2. To pay the debt service on bonds issued to finance the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a facility either publicly owned and operated, or publicly owned and operated by the owner of a professional sports franchise or other lessee with sufficient expertise or financial capability to operate such facility. In addition, the proceeds

^{1.} Section 125.0104(5)(d), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

shall be used to pay the planning and design costs incurred prior to the issuance of such bonds for a retained spring training franchise.

3. To promote and advertise tourism in Florida, nationally and internationally. However, if the tax revenues are expended for an activity, service, venue, or event, the activity, service, venue, or event shall have as one of its main purposes the attraction of tourists as evidenced by the promotion of the activity, service, venue, or event to tourists.

A county imposing this tax may not expend any ad valorem tax revenues for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or renovation of a facility for which tax revenues are used pursuant to purposes listed in #1 and #2 above.

Tourist Impact Tax

Section 125.0108, Florida Statutes

Brief Overview

Any county creating a land authority pursuant to s. 380.0663(1), F.S., is authorized to levy a 1 percent tax, subject to referendum approval, on transient rental facilities within the county area designated as an area of critical state concern pursuant to ch. 380, F.S. If the area(s) of critical state concern are greater than 50 percent of the county's total land area, the tax may be levied countywide. The tax proceeds are used to purchase property in the area of critical state concern and to offset the loss of ad valorem taxes due to those land acquisitions.

General Law Amendments

Chapter 2009-133, L.O.F., (CS/HB 61) provides for the application of the Tourist Impact Tax on short-term stays at timeshare resorts. This change became effective on July 1, 2009.

Authorization to Levy

Any county creating a land authority pursuant to s. 380.0663(1), F.S., is authorized to levy by ordinance the tax in the area or areas within the county designated as an area of critical state concern pursuant to ch. 380, F.S. If the area or areas of critical state concern are greater than 50 percent of the county's total land area, the tax may be levied countywide. The tax shall not be effective until land development regulations and a local comprehensive plan that meet the requirements of ch. 380, F.S., have become effective.¹

The tax shall be effective only upon approval by a majority vote of qualified voters in the area or areas of critical state concern in the county seeking the levy. If the area or areas of critical state concern are greater than 50 percent of the county's land area and the tax is to be imposed countywide, then the tax must be approved in a countywide referendum.²

The effective date of the levy and the imposition of this tax shall be the first day of the second month following approval of the ordinance by referendum or the first day of any subsequent month as may be specified in the ordinance.³ The tax may be repealed by passage of a resolution by four-fifths vote of the county's governing body.⁴ The tax shall be repealed 10 years after the date the area of critical state concern designation is removed, unless it is repealed before the end of the 10 year period by the county's governing body.⁵

^{1.} Section 125.0108(1)(a), F.S.

^{2.} Section 125.0108(5), F.S.

^{3.} Section 125.0108(6), F.S..

^{4.} Section 125.0108(1)(c), F.S.

^{5.} Section 125.0108(6), F.S.

A county that has levied the tax in an area or areas designated as an area of critical state concern for at least 20 consecutive years prior to removal of the designation may continue to levy the tax for 20 years following the designation's removal. After expiration of the 20-year period, a county may continue to levy the tax if the county adopts an ordinance reauthorizing the tax levy and the continued tax levy is approved by referendum as provided for in s. 125.0108(5), F.S.⁶

Areas Eligible to Levy

Areas that have been statutorily designated as areas of critical state concern include the Big Cypress Area, primarily in Collier County; the Green Swamp Area, in central Florida; the Florida Keys Area, in south Florida; and the Apalachicola Bay Area, in Franklin County.⁷

Administrative Procedures

The person receiving consideration for the taxable privilege and doing business within the area of critical state concern shall receive, account for, and remit the tourist impact tax to the Department of Revenue (DOR). The DOR shall keep records showing the amount of taxes collected for and from each county in which the tax is applicable. The DOR shall promulgate such rules and shall publish such forms as necessary to enforce the tax and is authorized to establish audit procedures and to assess for delinquent taxes.⁸

A county may exempt itself from the requirements that the tax be administered by the DOR according to ch. 212, F.S., if the county adopts an ordinance providing for local collection and administration of the tax. A county electing to locally administer the tax shall also adopt an ordinance electing either to assume all responsibility for auditing the records and accounts of dealers and assessing, collecting, and enforcing payments of delinquent taxes, or delegate such authority to the DOR.⁹

<u>Reporting Requirements</u>

A certified copy of the ordinance, including the time period and the effective date of the levy, shall be furnished by the county to the DOR within 10 days after passage of the ordinance levying the tax and again within 10 days after approval by referendum. If applicable, the county levying the tax shall provide the DOR with a list of the businesses within the area of critical state concern where the tax is levied. The list should identify businesses by zip code or other means of identification, and the DOR shall assist the county in compiling such a list.¹⁰

^{6.} Section 125.0108(1)(g), F.S.

^{7.} Sections 380.055, .0551, .0552, .0555, F.S.

^{8.} Section 125.0108(2), F.S.

^{9.} Section 125.0104(10), F.S.

^{10.} Section 125.0108(6), F.S.

Distribution of Proceeds

Tax collections received by the DOR, less its administrative costs, shall be paid and returned monthly to the county and the land authority imposing the tax.¹¹

Authorized Uses of Proceeds

The proceeds shall be distributed for the following uses.¹²

- 1. Fifty percent shall be transferred to the land authority to be used to purchase property in the area of critical state concern for which the revenue is generated. No more than 5 percent may be used for administration and other costs related to such purchases.
- 2. Fifty percent shall be distributed to the county's governing body where the revenue was generated. Such proceeds shall be used to offset the loss of ad valorem taxes due to property acquisitions.

Relevant Attorney General Opinions

No opinions specifically relevant to this tax have been issued.

^{11.} Section 125.0108(2)(c), F.S.

^{12.} Section 125.0108(3), F.S.

²⁰⁰⁹ Local Government Financial Information Handbook

This page was intentionally left blank.

Appendix A:

Adjusted Population Estimates

April 1, 2006 April 1, 2008 April 1, 2008 April 1, 2008 County Municipality Population Population Description Description Concenscions, potenzians, potenz	Adjusted	2008 Populati Used in the		es for Florida' tate Revenue S	haring Calculat	tions	lities
Alschus 8.742 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.744 9.744 9.744 9.744 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.744 9.743 9.743 9.744 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.742 9.744 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 9.743 <	County / Municipality	Total	Inmate	Total Population	Municipal Annexations, De-annexations,	Municipal Incorporations	Adjusted Total Population Used for State Revenue Sharing
Nachua 8,742 - 8,742 - - 8,742 Saneswile 1,225 - - 1,23 - 1,23 Ganeswile 1,436 - 1,436 - - 1,43 Gardeswile 1,436 - - 4,85 - - 4,85 Stronge 4,855 - - 4,85 - - 4,85 Stronge 4,855 - - 4,855 - - 4,85 Stronge 4,914 - 4914 - - 4,85 Nachux 8,857 - 5,857 - - 4,85 Stronge 2,868 2,864 1,7500 - - 1,85 Stronge 1,854 2,664 1,7500 - 1,85 Cannay 1,854 2,644 1,7500 - 1,85 Stronge 1,445 - - 1,85 Ca					-	-	250,628
Archer 1.225 - - 1.22 Banesvile 124.491 1.193 122.383 667 - 123.9 Hawthorne 1.436 - 1.436 - - 1.436 LaCrosse 202 - 202 - - 2.4 Meanopy 6.56 - 6.65 - - 6.6 Newberry 4.914 - 4.914 - - 4.9 Nadoonarted County 0.681 6.67 - - - 4.9 Stater County 10.854 6.671 - - - 4.8 Joncoporated County 19.564 2.064 17.500 - - 18.5 Stater County 16.837 14.656 - - 14.6 - 16.64 - - 16.64 - - 16.64 - - 16.75 - 16.75 - 16.75 - 16.65 -	Alachua)	-	-	8,742
Hawthorne 14,36 - 14,36 - 14,36 LaCrosse 202 - 202 - 4.8 LaCrosse 202 - 202 - 2.8 Neaborry 4.914 - 4.914 - 4.9 Nation 836 - - 6.8 Service 8.85 - - 6.8 Service 7.8 8.85 - - 6.8 Service 7.8 7.8 7.8 8.8 - - 6.8 Service 7.8 7.8 7.8 - 7.8 7.8 - 7.8 7.8 - 7.8 7.8 - 7.8 7.8 - 7.8 7.8 - 7.8 7.8 - 7.8 7.8 - 7.8 7.8 - 7.8 7.8 - 7.8 7.8 - 7.8 7.8 - 7.8 7.8 - 7.8	Archer		-	1,225	-	-	1,225
High Springs 4.855 - - 4.8 AcTorsso 202 - 202 - 202 Micanopy 636 - 636 - 4.9 Waldo 836 - 836 - 4.9 Micatory 105.051 567 104.484 (667) - 638 Stater County 105.051 567 104.484 (667) - 638 Stater County 105.051 567 104.484 (667) - 643 Maccharry 108.94 2.064 17.655 - - 17.85 Stater County 108.94 16.61 16.61 - 16.61 Calar Grove 5.755 - 5.755 - 17.85 - 17.35 Panama City Beach 13.453 - 13.453 - - 13.45 Panama City Beach 13.453 - 13.453 - - 4.650 Prindfeid	Gainesville		1,193	123,298	667	-	123,965
LaGrosse 202 - 202 - 202 Newborry 4,914 - 4,914 - 635 - - 66 Naklo 836 - - 835 - - 84.9 Maldo 836 - - 835 - - 84.9 Maldo 25.89 2.064 23.826 - - 23.8 Glen Saint Mary 429 - 4.23 - - 4.8 Macchenny 19.9544 2.064 17.500 - - 17.5 Sag County 19.9544 2.064 17.500 - - 17.5 Sag County 19.9547 - 5.751 - (5.756 - (5.756 - (5.757 - 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7	Hawthorne		-	,	-	-	1,436
Micanopy 638 - 636 - - 4.9 Waldo 633 - 836 - - 4.9 Maldo 633 - 836 - - 4.8 Dinncorporated County 105.051 567 104.484 (677) - 103.8 Sien Saint Mary 429 - 4.2 - - 4.4 Macclenny 5.897 - 5.87 - 17.5 - 7.7.5 - 7.7.5 - 14.65 - - 14.65 - - 14.65 - - 14.6 - 16.614 - - 16.614 - - 16.614 - - 16.614 - - 16.614 - - 16.614 - - 16.614 - - 16.614 - - 16.614 - - 16.61 - - 16.62 - 16.62 - 16.62<			-	,	-		4,855
Newberry 4.914 - 4.914 - - 4.9 Waldo 836 - 836 - 838 - 838 - 838 - 103.8 38aer Courty 25.890 2.042 2.362 - - 23.8 20.94 - 23.8 2.042 - - 23.8 2.041 17.50 - - 5.87 - - 5.87 - - 5.85 - 17.55 5.75 - 17.55 - 17.55 - 17.55 - 17.65 - 17.45 14.65 - 14.65 - 14.65 - 14.65 - 17.45 14.65 - 17.45 14.65 - 17.33 - - 13.3 - 13.3 - 13.45 - 13.45 - 13.45 - 13.45 - 13.45 - 13.45 - 13.45 - 13.45 - 13.45 -		-		-			202
Waldo 836 - 836 - 836 - 103 8 Dincorporated County 125,051 567 104,444 (67) - 1003 Sales Tounty 23,825 - - 423 - - 423 Sales Tounty 5,897 - - 5,897 - - 7,55 Say County 19,564 2,064 17,500 - - 17,5 Say County 19,307 1166 166,14 - - 166,16 Cedar Grove 5,755 - 5,755 - - 13,37 Fanama City Leach 13,453 - - 13,473 - - 13,37 Fanama City Leach 13,453 - - 4,650 - - 4,652 - 4,652 - 4,652 - - 4,653 - - 3,33 - - 2,45 5,44,433 - - - <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>636</td>							636
Unincorporated County 105.051 567 104.484 (667) - 103.8 Slen Saint Mary 429 - 429 - 429 - 43.8 Slen Saint Mary 5.97 - 5.97 - 5.97 - 5.897 - - 5.897 Say County 119.654 2.064 17.500 - - 17.5 Say County 119.656 - 14.656 - 14.651 - 14.651 Calar Grove 5.755 - 5.755 - (5.755) - 15.755 Sarana City 37.457 149 37.308 2 - 37.3 Parkard 4.650 - 4.652 - - 4.8 Unincorporated County 66.539 10.37 65.502 (12) 5.75 71.2 Bradrof County 20.69 4.431 24.628 - - 24.6 Bradrof County 20.539 1.0.37		,		,			4,914
Baker County 23,820 - - 23,826 Sion Saint Mary 429 - 429 - 43 Macclenny 5,897 - 5,897 - 5,897 Unincorporated County 18,564 2,064 17,500 - 17,5 Bay County 16,6307 1,166 168,121 - 165,14 Callaway 14,656 - 14,656 - 16,61 Callaway 16,614 - 16,514 - 16,614 Panama City 37,37 149 37,308 12 - 37,33 Panama City 37,47 149 37,308 12 - 36,352 Panama City 37,453 1,453 - - 46,650 - - 6,650 Springlield 8,852 - 8,852 - - 3,650 Inncorporated County 20,959 4,431 24,628 - - 4,650 Law							103,817
Silen Saint Mary 429 - 429 - - 44 Macclemty 5.997 - 5.897 - 5.897 Drinooporated County 19.564 2.064 17.500 - 17.56 Callaway 14.656 - 14.656 - 16.614 Calar Grove 5.755 - 5.755 : (5.755) Lynn Haven 16.614 - 16.614 - 16.756 Yan Haven 16.614 - 13.453 - 13.31 - 13.33 Panama City Beach 13.453 - 13.453 - 13.453 - 13.453 Parker 4.650 - 4.850 - 4.850 - 8.852 - 8.852 - 8.852 - 8.852 - 2.468 - - 4.468 - - 4.468 - - 4.650 - 2.468 - - 4.650 - 2.6613 - 6.654 - - 6.654 6.655 - 6.656	Baker County	,		,	-	-	23,826
Unncorporated County 19,564 2,064 17,500 - - 17,57 Bay County 169,307 1,186 168,121 - - 166,1 Callaway 14,656 - 14,656 - - 166,1 Callaway 14,656 - 14,656 - - 166,1 Callaway 14,656 - 16,614 - 16,614 - 16,614 Cadar Grove 5,755 - 13,343 - - 13,4 Panama City Beach 13,453 - 13,443 - - 13,4 Parker 4,650 - 4,650 - 4,650 - 4,650 Unincorporated County 66,539 1,037 65,552 (12,5,755 71,2 Bradford County 21,509 4,431 24,628 - 666 - - 60 Unincorporated County 21,509 4,431 7,000 - 17,00 -	Glen Saint Mary		-		-	-	429
Bay County 168,307 1,166 168,121 - 168,121 Calaway 14,656 - 14,656 - 14,656 Cadar Grove 5,755 - 5,755 - 15,655 Parama City 16,614 - 16,614 - 16,614 Parama City 37,453 - 13,453 - 13,453 Parama City Beach 13,453 - 13,453 - 13,453 Parama City Beach 13,453 - 13,453 - 13,453 Parama City Beach 13,453 - 13,453 - 8,852 - 8,852 - 8,852 - 8,852 - 8,852 - 8,852 - 4,450 - 4,466 - - 4,451 2,456 - - 6,00 16,00 16,00 - - 6,00 - - 6,00 16,00 - - 17,00 - - 7,70 -	Macclenny	5,897	-	5,897	-	-	5,897
Callaway 14,656 - 14,656 - - 14,656 Cadar Grove 5,755 - 5,7755 - (5,765) Lynn Haven 16,614 - 16,614 - 16,614 - 16,614 - 13,33 - 13,33 - 13,33 - 13,33 - 13,33 - 13,33 - - 13,33 - - 13,33 - - 13,33 - - 13,33 - - 13,33 - - 13,33 - - 13,33 - - 13,3453 - - 13,3453 - - 13,3453 - - 13,3453 - - 3,3453 - - 8,650 - - 6,60 - - 6,60 - - 6,60 - - 6,60 - - 6,60 - - 6,60 - - 6,60 - - 6,00 - - 6,00 - - 10,635 - - 10,635	Unincorporated County		,		-	-	17,500
Cadar Grove 5,755 - (5,755) Panama City 16,614 - 16,614 - 16,614 Panama City 37,457 149 37,308 12 - 37,3 Panama City 37,453 - 13,453 - 13,453 - 13,453 Panama City Beach 13,453 - 13,453 - 13,453 - 13,453 Parker 4,650 - 4,650 - - 8,652 - 8,852 Bradford County 29,059 4,431 24,658 - - 4,66 Inincorporated County 29,059 4,431 24,658 - - 4,68 Atampton 4,68 - 4668 - - 6,02 1,645 - 4,68 - - 6,02 1,6,01 - - 1,6,01 - - 6,02 - 7,00 - - 7,700 - - 1,6,01 <t< td=""><td>Bay County</td><td></td><td>1,186</td><td>,</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>168,121</td></t<>	Bay County		1,186	,	-	-	168,121
Lynn Haven 16.614 - 16.614 - - 16.6 Panama City 37.457 149 37.308 12 - 37.3 Panama City 37.457 149 37.308 12 - 37.3 Panama City Beach 13.453 - 13.453 - 13.453 Panker 4.650 - 8.852 - 4.6 Opingfield 8.652 - 8.852 - 4.6 Stradford County 29.059 4.431 24.628 - - 24.6 Grooker 391 - 381 - - 381 - - 34.6 Lawtey 666 - 666 - 660 - 67.0 - 17.0 - 17.0 - 17.0 - 16.9 Cocca a 16.971 - 16.9 Cocca a - 12.80 - 12.80 - 12.80 - 12.99 -			-) = = =		-	14,656
Maxico Beach 1.331 - 1.331 - 1.331 Panama City 37.477 149 37.308 12 - 37.308 Panama City Beach 13.453 - 4.850 - 4.850 Panama City Beach 13.453 - 4.850 - 4.850 Panama City Beach 13.453 - 4.850 - 4.850 Spingfield 8.852 - 8.852 - 8.852 - 8.852 Unincorporated County 20.059 4.441 24.628 - 24.6 - 24.6 Brooker 391 - 391 - - 3.3 Brawer County 6.025 12 6.013 - 6.0 Dinicorporated County 21.509 4.419 17.009 - 17.0 Breward County 21.509 1.4345 554.668 - 556.66 Cacoa 16.971 - 16.971 - 16.971 <t< td=""><td></td><td>,</td><td></td><td>,</td><td></td><td>(, ,</td><td>-</td></t<>		,		,		(, ,	-
Panama City and a set of the set		,	-	,			,
Panama City Beach 13,453 - 13,453 - 13,453 - 13,453 - 13,453 - 13,453 - 13,453 - 13,453 - 13,453 - 13,455 - 14,		/	149	,			37,320
Parker 4,650 - 4,650 - + 4,650 Springfield 8,852 - 8,852 - - 8,852 - - 8,852 - - 8,852 - - 8,883 - - 24,66 - - 24,66 - - 24,66 - - 331 - - 331 - - 331 - - 331 - - 331 - - 6,05 12 6,013 - - 6,00 - 17,00 - - 17,00 - - 17,00 - - 17,00 - - 17,00 - - 17,00 - - 17,00 - - 17,00 - - 17,00 - - 17,00 - - 17,00 - - 17,00 - - 17,00 - - 17,00 - - 17							13,453
Unincorporated County 66,539 1,037 65,502 (12) 5,755 71,2 Bradford County 29,059 4,431 24,628 - 24,6 Brooker 391 - 391 - 3 Hampton 4488 - 468 - - 4 Awtey 666 - 666 - - 6.0 Unincorporated County 21,509 4,419 17,030 - - 17,0 Brevard County 556,213 1,555 554,668 - - 655,40 Cocea 16,971 - 10,635 - - 10,635 Cocea 16,971 - 12,800 - - 3,93 Gocea Baech 12,800 - - 2,992 - 2,992 - 2,992 - 2,933 - - 2,873 - - 2,873 - - 2,873 - - 2,873	Parker	,	-	,	-		4,650
Bradford County 29.059 4,431 24.628 1 1 24.6 Brooker 391 <td< td=""><td>Springfield</td><td>8,852</td><td>-</td><td>8,852</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>8,852</td></td<>	Springfield	8,852	-	8,852	-	-	8,852
Brooker 391 - 391 - - 331 Hampton 468 - 468 - - 4 Autey 666 - 666 - - 6 Dinicorporated County 21,509 4,119 17,009 - - 7,0 Brevard County 556,213 1,545 554,668 - - 554,6 Cape Canaveral 10,635 - - 10,635 - - 10,6 Cacca 16,971 - - 16,9 - - 12,80 Cacca Beach 12,800 - 12,800 - 2,992 - - 2,99 Cacca Beach 2,809 - 2,992 - - 2,99 - - 2,99 Indial altric 2,992 - - 2,85 - 2,85 - 2,85 - 2,85 - 2,85 - 2,86 3,309	Unincorporated County		,	,	(12)	5,755	71,245
Hampton 468 - 468 - - 44 Lawtey 666 - 666 - - 66 Starke 6,025 12 6,013 - - 6,0 Drincorporated County 21,509 4,419 17,090 - - 17,0 Breward County 556,6213 1,555 556,668 - - 554,668 - - 554,668 - - 554,668 - - 10,635 - 10,635 - 10,635 - 10,635 - 10,635 - 10,635 - 12,800 - 12,830 - 12,830 - 2,992 - - 2,992 - 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,856 - - 2,856 -	Bradford County		4,431		-	-	24,628
Lawley 666 - 666 - - 66 Starke 6,025 12 6,013 - - 6,0 Dinicorporated County 21,509 4,419 17,090 - - 17,0 Brevard County 556,213 1,545 554,668 - - 554,6 Cape Canaveral 10,635 - - 10,635 - - 10,6 Cocoa 16,971 - 16,971 - - 12,8 Grant-Valkaria 3,985 - 3,985 - 3,3 - 8,7 Midian Harbour Beach 8,733 - 8,733 - - 8,7 Melbourne 78,308 - 7,83 - - 8,7 Melbourne Village 729 - 7,728 - - 102,519 Paim Bay 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,529 - 102,55 Paim Bay <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td>391</td></td<>			-		-		391
Starke 6.025 12 6.013 - - 6.0 Unincorporated County 21,509 4,419 17,090 - - 17,0 Breward County 556,213 15,455 554,668 - - 554,6 Cape Canaveral 10,635 - 10,635 - - 60,6 Cacoa 16,971 - 16,971 - 16,971 - 16,971 Cacoa Beach 12,800 - 12,800 - 12,80 - 2,992 Indialantic 2,992 - - 2,992 - 2,99 - 2,99 Indialantic 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,87 3,309 - 3,309 - 3,309 - 3,309 - 3,309 - 3,309 - 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,55 25,666 26,670 - <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>468</td></t<>			-				468
Unincorporated County 21.509 4.419 17.090 - - 17.0 Brevard County 556,213 1,545 554,668 - - 554,6 Cape Canaveral 10,635 - 10,635 - 10,6 Cocoa 16,971 - 16,971 - 16,971 - 12,80 Cocoa Beach 12,800 - 12,800 - 2,992 - 2,992 - 2,992 - 2,992 - 2,992 - 2,992 - 2,992 - 2,992 - 2,992 - 2,992 - 2,992 - 2,992 - 2,873 - 8,733 - 8,733 - 8,733 - 2,873 - 2,885 - 2,898 2,873 - 2,885 - 2,898 12,893 - 2,885 - - 2,888 4,8103 - 2,885 - - 2,899 - - 2,893 - 2,898 2,85070 - - 3,3309 - - 2							666 6 013
Brevard County 556,213 1,545 554,668 - - 554,66 Cape Canaveral 10,635 10,635 10,636 - 10,635 Cacca 16,971 - 16,971 - 16,97 Cacca Beach 12,800 - 12,800 - 12,800 Cacca Beach 12,800 - 2,992 - 2,992 Indialarita 3,985 - - 3,985 Indialantic 2,992 - 2,993 - - 2,89 Malabar 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,88 - 2,839 Melbourne Beach 3,309 - 729 - - 7 Palm Bay 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,56 56,68 - 9,96 Statellite Beach 10,848 - 10,848 - 10,9,26 - 45,66 Veist Melbourne 16,703 - 16,703 -							17,090
Cape Canaveral 10.635 - 10.635 - - 10.635 Cocoa 16.971 - 16.971 - - 16.69 Cocoa 3.985 - 3.985 - - 3.9.9 Indialantic 2.992 - 2.992 - - 2.9.9 Indialantic 2.859 - - 2.8.7 - 8.7.3 Malabar 2.859 - 2.859 - - 2.8.8 Melbourne 78.308 - 78.308 13 - 78.3 Melbourne 78.309 - - 2.8.99 - - 2.8.99 Palm Bay 102.519 - 0.2.519 - - 77.9 - 77.9 - 10.2.55 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 - 9.9 9.9 6.6 4.2 4.5.62 - - 4.5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.				,	-	-	554,668
Cacca Beach 12,800 - 12,800 - 12,80 Grant-Valkaria 3,985 - 3,985 - 3,9 Indialantic 2,992 - 2,992 - 2,99 Indialantic 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,8 Melbourne 78,308 - 78,308 13 - 78,33 Melbourne Beach 3,309 - 3,309 - - 3,33 Melbourne Willage 729 - - 77,33 - - 102,519 Palm Bay 102,519 - 102,519 - - 102,55 Palm Shores 968 - 968 - - 99 Rockledge 25,664 42 45,622 - - 45,66 Vest Melbourne 16,703 - 16,703 - 16,703 - 16,703 Unincorporated County 1728,494 1,982 1,756,512 -	Cape Canaveral		-	,	-	-	10,635
Grant-Valkaria 3,985 - 3,985 - - 3,9 Indialantic 2,992 - 2,992 - - 2,9 Indian Harbour Beach 8,733 - 8,733 - - 8,7 Malabar 2,859 - 2,859 - - 2,8 Melbourne Beach 3,309 - 3,309 - - 3,3 Melbourne Beach 3,309 - - 3,3 - - 7,8 Melbourne Beach 3,309 - 102,519 - - 7,7 Palm Bay 102,519 - 102,519 - - 102,56 Stellite Beach 10,848 - 10,848 - - 10,8 Titusville 45,664 42 45,622 - - 45,66 Melbourne 16,703 - 16,703 - 16,703 - 16,703 Unincorporated County 212,492 1,475 21,1017 (13) - 148,193 Cooper City	Cocoa	16,971	-	16,971	-	-	16,971
Indialantic 2,992 - 2,992 - 2,992 Indian Harbour Beach 8,733 - 8,733 - - 8,7 Malabar 2,859 - 2,859 - - 2,8 Melbourne 78,308 - 78,308 13 - 78,3 Melbourne Beach 3,309 - 3,3 Melbourne Vilage 729 - - 77 Palm Bay 102,519 - 102,519 - - 77 Palm Shores 968 - 968 - - 96 Scatellite Beach 10,848 - 10,848 - 10,84 Thisoville 45,664 42 45,622 - - 45,6 West Melbourne 16,703 - - 10,84 - 10,84 Thisoville 45,664 42 45,622 - - 45,6 West Melbourne 16,703 - - 10,76 5 211,017 (13) - 211,00 Coconut C	Cocoa Beach	,	-]	-	-	12,800
Indian Harbour Beach 8,733 - 8,733 - 8,733 - 8,733 Malabar 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,859 Melbourne 78,308 - 78,308 13 78,3 Melbourne Beach 3,309 - - 3,3 Melbourne Village 729 - - 7,3 Palm Bay 102,519 - - 7,0 Palm Bay 102,519 - - 25,6 Palm Bay 102,519 - - 25,6 Stellite Beach 10,848 - 0,98 - - 25,6 Stellite Beach 10,848 - - 10,8 10,8 - 10,8 Titusville 45,664 42 45,622 - - 45,6 6 West Melbourne 16,703 - 16,7 11,017 13 - 211,00 Broward County 1212,492 1,475 211,017 13 - 48,193 - 48,193			-		-	-	3,985
Malabar 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,859 - 2,8 Melbourne 78,308 - 78,308 13 - 78,3 Melbourne Village 729 - 729 - - 3,3 Melbourne Village 729 - 729 - - 77 Palm Bay 102,519 - 102,519 - - 102,519 Palm Bhores 968 - 968 - - 99 Rockledge 25,698 28 25,670 - - 25,66 Satellite Beach 10,848 - - 10,8 10,848 - - 10,8 Titusville 45,664 42 45,622 - - 45,6 - 10,8 - 10,8 - 10,8 - 10,8 - 10,8 - 10,7 13 - 11,7 10,3 - 11,7 10,3 - 11,7 10,3 - 11,7 10,3 - 14,7 5,6 12 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>]</td><td></td><td></td><td>2,992</td></t<>]			2,992
Melbourne 78,308 - 78,308 13 - 78,338 Melbourne Beach 3,309 - 3,309 - - 3,339 Melbourne Village 729 - 729 - - 77 Palm Bay 102,519 - 102,519 - - 102,519 Palm Shores 968 - 968 - - 25,65 Satellite Beach 10,848 - 10,848 - - 10,85 Satellite Beach 10,848 - 10,848 - - 45,66 West Melbourne 16,703 - 16,703 - - 45,67 Unincorporated County 212,492 1,475 211,017 (13) - 211,0 Broward County 12,492 1,475 211,017 (13) - 48,17 Coconut Creek 48,193 - 48,193 - - 48,17 Coreal Springs 128,930 - 128,930 - 128,93 - 128,93 Davie<		-,	-	,	-		8,733
Melbourne Beach 3,309 - 3,309 - - 3,3 Melbourne Village 729 - 729 - 727 Palm Bay 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,57 Palm Bay 968 - 968 - - 99 Rockledge 25,698 28 25,670 - - 25,66 Satellite Beach 10,848 - 10,848 - 10,848 - 10,85 Titusville 45,664 42 45,662 - - 45,67 West Melbourne 16,703 - 16,703 - 16,70 Unincorporated County 212,492 1,475 211,017 (13) - 211,0 Broward County 1,758,494 1,982 1,756,512 - - 48,193 Cooper City 30,074 27 30,047 - - 48,193 Coal Springs 128,930 - 128,930 - - 128,93 Davie 92,207 6 92,201 <td></td> <td>/</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>- 13</td> <td></td> <td>78,321</td>		/	-		- 13		78,321
Melbourne Village 729 - 729 - 77 Palm Bay 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,519 Palm Shores 968 - 968 - - 99 Rockledge 25,698 28 25,670 - - 25,68 Satellite Beach 10,848 - 10,848 - 10,8 Titusville 45,664 42 45,622 - - 45,6 West Melbourne 16,703 - 16,703 - 16,70 Unincorporated County 212,492 1,475 211,017 (13) - 211,0 Broward County 1,758,494 1,982 1,756,512 - - 1,756,5 Coconut Creek 48,193 - 48,193 - - 48,10 - 10,0 Coroper City 30,074 27 30,047 - - 28,425 - 28,425 - 28,425 - 28,425 - 28,425 - 28,425 - <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3,309</td></td<>			-				3,309
Palm Bay 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,519 - 102,519 - - 102,519 - - 102,519 - - 102,519 - - 102,519 - - 102,519 - - 102,519 - - 102,516 - - 102,516 - - 102,516 - - 10,88 - 10,88 - 10,88 - 10,88 - 10,88 - 10,88 - 10,88 - 10,88 - 10,88 - 10,88 - 10,88 - 10,88 - 10,83 - 16,70 11,71 (13) - 121,017 (13) - 121,017 (13) - 121,017 (13) - 121,010 121,010 12							729
Palm Shores 968 - 968 - 998 Rockledge 25,698 28 25,670 - - 25,6 Satellite Beach 10,848 - 10,848 - - 10,8 Titusville 45,664 42 45,622 - - 45,6 West Melbourne 16,703 - 16,703 - - 16,77 Unincorporated County 212,492 1,475 211,017 (13) - 211,0 Broward County 1758,494 1,982 1,756,512 - - 4,8,13 Coconut Creek 48,193 - 48,193 - 48,193 - 48,11 Cooper City 30,074 27 30,047 - - 30,0 Coral Springs 128,930 - 128,930 - 128,93 - 128,93 Davie 92,207 6 92,201 - 292,22 73,227 - 73,227	Palm Bay		-		-	-	102,519
Satellite Beach 10,848 - 10,848 - 10,848 Titusville 45,664 42 45,622 - - 45,66 West Melbourne 16,703 - 16,703 - - 16,70 Unincorporated County 212,492 1,475 211,017 (13) - 211,00 Broward County 1,758,494 1,982 1,756,512 - - 1,756,5 Coconut Creek 48,193 - 48,193 - - 48,19 Cooper City 30,074 27 30,047 - - 30,00 Coral Springs 128,930 - 128,930 - - 128,93 Dania Beach 28,425 - 28,425 - 28,425 - 28,425 Davie 92,207 6 92,201 - - 92,22 Deerfield Beach 73,227 - 73,227 - 73,22 - 180,00 Hallandale Beach 38,232 - 38,232 - 38,232 - 38,23 </td <td>Palm Shores</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>968</td>	Palm Shores		-			-	968
Titusville 45,664 42 45,622 - - 45,66 West Melbourne 16,703 - 16,703 - 16,703 Unincorporated County 212,492 1,475 211,017 (13) - 211,00 Broward County 1,758,494 1,982 1,756,512 - - 1,756,55 Coconut Creek 48,193 - 48,193 - - 48,193 Cooper City 30,074 27 30,047 - - 30,00 Coral Springs 128,930 - 128,930 - 128,930 Dania Beach 28,425 - 28,425 - 28,425 Davie 92,207 6 92,201 - - 92,20 Deerfield Beach 73,227 - 73,227 - - 180,00 Hallandale Beach 38,232 - 38,232 - - 38,22 Hillsboro Beach 2,224 - 2,224 - - 2,22 Hollywood 143,172 - 1	Rockledge				-	-	25,670
West Melbourne 16,703 - 16,703 - 16,77 Unincorporated County 212,492 1,475 211,017 (13) - 211,00 Broward County 1,758,494 1,982 1,756,512 - - 1,756,5 Cooper City 30,074 27 30,047 - - 30,00 Coral Springs 128,930 - 128,930 - 128,930 - 128,930 Dania Beach 28,425 - 28,425 - 28,425 - 28,425 Davie 92,207 6 92,201 - - 73,227 Deerfield Beach 73,227 - 73,227 - 73,227 - 73,227 Fort Lauderdale 180,400 316 180,084 - - 180,00 Hillsboro Beach 2,224 - 2,224 - 2,224 - 2,22 Hollywood 143,172 - 143,172 - -							10,848
Unincorporated County 212,492 1,475 211,017 (13) - 211,00 Broward County 1,758,494 1,982 1,756,512 - - 1,756,55 Coconut Creek 48,193 - 48,193 - - 48,193 - 48,193 Cooper City 30,074 27 30,047 - - 30,0 Coral Springs 128,930 - 128,930 - - 128,93 Dania Beach 28,425 - 28,425 - - 92,20 Deerfield Beach 73,227 - 73,227 - - 92,22 Deerfield Beach 38,232 - 38,232 - 38,232 - 38,232 Fort Lauderdale 180,400 316 180,084 - - 180,0 Hillsboro Beach 2,224 - 2,224 - - 2,22 Hollywood 143,172 - 143,172 - -			42				45,622
Broward County 1,758,494 1,982 1,756,512 - - 1,756,5 Coconut Creek 48,193 - 48,193 - 48,193 - 48,193 Cooper City 30,074 27 30,047 - - 30,00 Coral Springs 128,930 - 128,930 - 128,930 - 128,930 Dania Beach 28,425 - 28,425 - 28,425 - 28,425 Davie 92,207 6 92,201 - - 92,227 Deerfield Beach 73,227 - 73,227 - - 92,22 Port Lauderdale 180,400 316 180,084 - - 180,00 Hallandale Beach 38,232 - 38,232 - - 38,22 Hillsboro Beach 2,224 - 2,224 - 2,22 143,17 Lauderdale-by-the-Sea 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,852 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>- 1 475</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>			- 1 475				
Coconut Creek 48,193 - 48,193 - - 48,193 Cooper City 30,074 27 30,047 - - 30,00 Coral Springs 128,930 - 128,930 - 128,930 - 128,930 Dania Beach 28,425 - 28,425 - - 28,425 Davie 92,207 6 92,201 - - 92,227 Deerfield Beach 73,227 - 73,227 - - 73,22 Fort Lauderdale 180,400 316 180,084 - - 180,0 Hallandale Beach 38,232 - 38,232 - - 38,22 Hillsboro Beach 2,224 - 2,224 - 2,22 - 2,22 Hollywood 143,172 - 143,172 - - 143,1 Lauderdale Lakes 32,216 - 32,216 - 32,216 - 32,2,2 - <td>,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(13)</td> <td></td> <td>1,756,512</td>	,				(13)		1,756,512
Cooper City 30,074 27 30,047 - - 30,07 Coral Springs 128,930 - 128,930 - 128,930 - 128,930 Dania Beach 28,425 - 28,425 - 28,425 - 28,425 Davie 92,207 6 92,201 - - 92,22 Deerfield Beach 73,227 - 73,227 - - 73,22 Fort Lauderdale 180,400 316 180,084 - - 180,0 Hallandale Beach 38,232 - 38,232 - - 38,2 Hillsboro Beach 2,224 - 2,224 - 2,2 - 2,2 Hollywood 143,172 - 143,172 - 143,1 - 143,1 Lauderdale Lakes 32,216 - 32,216 - 5,852 - 5,8 - 5,8 Lauderhill 64,635 - 64,635	,				-		48,193
Dania Beach 28,425 - 28,425 - - 28,425 Davie 92,207 6 92,201 - - 92,22 Deerfield Beach 73,227 - 73,227 - - 73,2 Fort Lauderdale 180,400 316 180,084 - - 180,0 Hallandale Beach 38,232 - 38,232 - - 38,2 Hillsboro Beach 2,224 - 2,224 - 2,2 - 2,2 - 2,2 143,1 2,2 - 143,1 2,2 - 143,1 2,2 - 143,1 143,1 - - 143,1 - 143,1 143,1 - - 143,1 143,1 - - 5,8 2,2 - 5,8 2,2 - 5,8 2,2 - 5,8 2,2 - 5,8 2,2 - 5,8 2,2 2,2 2,2 2,2 2,2 2	Cooper City		27				30,047
Dania Beach 28,425 - 28,425 - - 28,425 Davie 92,207 6 92,201 - - 92,22 Deerfield Beach 73,227 - 73,227 - - 73,2 Fort Lauderdale 180,400 316 180,084 - - 180,0 Hallandale Beach 38,232 - 38,232 - - 38,2 Hillsboro Beach 2,224 - 2,224 - 2,2 - 2,2 - 2,2 143,1 2,2 - 143,1 2,2 - 143,1 2,2 - 143,1 143,1 - - 143,1 - 143,1 143,1 - - 143,1 143,1 - - 5,8 2,2 - 5,8 2,2 - 5,8 2,2 - 5,8 2,2 - 5,8 2,2 - 5,8 2,2 2,2 2,2 2,2 2,2 2	Coral Springs	128,930		128,930	-	-	128,930
Deerfield Beach 73,227 - 73,227 - 73,227 Fort Lauderdale 180,400 316 180,084 - - 180,00 Hallandale Beach 38,232 - 38,232 - - 38,232 Hillsboro Beach 2,224 - 2,224 - - 2,22 Hollywood 143,172 - 143,172 - - 143,1 Lauderdale-by-the-Sea 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,8 - 5,8 Lauderdale Lakes 32,216 - 32,216 - 5,8 - 5,8 Lauderhill 64,635 - 64,635 - - 64,6 -	Dania Beach			28,425		-	28,425
Fort Lauderdale 180,400 316 180,084 - - 180,00 Hallandale Beach 38,232 - 38,232 - 38,232 - 38,232 Hillsboro Beach 2,224 - 2,224 - 2,22 - 2,22 Hollywood 143,172 - 143,172 - 143,17 - 143,17 Lauderdale-by-the-Sea 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,852 - 32,216 - 32,216 - 32,212 32,216 - 32,216 - 32,212 32,212 32,212 32,212 - - 64,635 - - 64,635 - - 64,635 - - - <td>Davie</td> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>92,201</td>	Davie		6		-	-	92,201
Hallandale Beach 38,232 - 38,232 - - 38,232 Hillsboro Beach 2,224 - 2,224 - - 2,22 Hollywood 143,172 - 143,172 - 143,172 Lauderdale-by-the-Sea 5,852 - 5,852 - 5,852 Lauderdale Lakes 32,216 - 32,216 - 32,22 Lauderhill 64,635 - 64,635 - 64,635 Lazy Lake Village 41 - 41 - - Lighthouse Point 11,020 - 11,020 - 11,020							73,227
Hillsboro Beach 2,224 - 2,224 - - 2,22 Hollywood 143,172 - 143,172 - 143,172 - 143,172 Lauderdale-by-the-Sea 5,852 - 5,852 - - 5,852 Lauderdale Lakes 32,216 - 32,216 - 32,22 Lauderhill 64,635 - 64,635 - 64,635 Lazy Lake Village 41 - 41 - - Lighthouse Point 11,020 - 11,020 - 11,020			316				180,084
Hollywood 143,172 - 143,172 - 143,172 Lauderdale-by-the-Sea 5,852 - 5,852 - - 5,852 Lauderdale Lakes 32,216 - 32,216 - 32,22 - 32,22 Lauderhill 64,635 - 64,635 - - 64,63 Lazy Lake Village 41 - 41 - - 11,02 Lighthouse Point 11,020 - 11,020 - 11,020 - 11,020			-				38,232 2,224
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea 5,852 - 5,852 - - 5,852 Lauderdale Lakes 32,216 - 32,216 - 32,22 Lauderhill 64,635 - 64,635 - 64,63 Lazy Lake Village 41 - 41 - - Lighthouse Point 11,020 - 11,020 - 11,020				,			,
Lauderdale Lakes 32,216 - 32,216 - 32,22 Lauderhill 64,635 - 64,635 - 64,63 Lazy Lake Village 41 - 41 - 64,63 Lighthouse Point 11,020 - 11,020 - 11,020							5,852
Lauderhill 64,635 - 64,635 - 64,6635 Lazy Lake Village 41 - 41 - - 64,6635 Lighthouse Point 11,020 - 11,020 - 11,020 - 11,020							32,216
Lazy Lake Village 41 - - - Lighthouse Point 11,020 - 11,020 - 11,020							64,635
Lighthouse Point 11,020 - 11,020 - 11,020	Lazy Lake Village		-				41
	Lighthouse Point	11,020	-	11,020		-	11,020
Margate 54,180 - 54,180 54,1	Margate	54,180	-	54,180	-	-	54,180

Naples 22,556 - 22,556 - - 22,556 Unincorporated County 292,794 139 292,655 - - 292,655 Fort White 519 - 519 - 62,462 Fort White 519 - - 519 - 519 Lake City 11,298 319 10,979 10 - 10,989 De Soto County 34,487 2,098 32,389 - - 32,389 Arcadia 6,627 - 6,627 - - 6,627 Unincorporated County 17,458 1,745 - - 1,745 Disic County 17,455 - 1,745 - 1,745 Horseshoe Beach 309 - 309 - - 308 Dunacorporated County 13,819 - 1,605 - 1,605 Jacksonville 8826,421 563 858,858 - - 1,605 <th>Adjusted</th> <th></th> <th colspan="9">Adjusted 2008 Population Estimates for Florida's Counties and Municipalities Used in the FY 2009-10 State Revenue Sharing Calculations</th>	Adjusted		Adjusted 2008 Population Estimates for Florida's Counties and Municipalities Used in the FY 2009-10 State Revenue Sharing Calculations								
Miamar 112.666 - 112.666 - 112.666 Oakland Park 42.287 - 42.287 - 42.287 Oakland Park 42.281 - 42.287 - 42.287 Pentbock Park 6.161 - 6.161 - 6.2383 Pentbock Park 6.161 - 6.161 - 6.161 Pentbock Park 6.161 - 6.161 - 6.161 Services 8.082 243 6.0816 - 8.0815 Services 8.489 - 8.489 - 8.489 Services 8.489 - 6.2088 - 6.2088 Weston 62.088 - 62.088 - 7.308 Witon Mancis 1.449 1.2020 - - 1.2026 Onicooporated County 1.2321 1.449 - 2.440 - 2.440 Onicooporated County 1.302 1.449 - 2.440	County / Municipality	Total	Inmate	Total Population	Municipal Annexations, De-annexations,	Municipal Incorporations	Population Used for State				
North Lauderale 42,287 - 42,287 - - 42,287 Parkland 23,885 - 23,885 - 23,885 - 23,885 - 23,885 - 23,885 - 23,885 - 23,885 - 23,885 - 23,885 - 23,885 - 23,885 - 23,885 - 23,885 - 35,886 - 35,886 - 35,885 - 35,885 - 35,885 - 35,885 - 35,885 - 35,885 - 35,885 - 36,885 - 36,885 - 36,885 - 36,885 - 36,885 - 36,885 - 36,885 - 36,885 - 36,885 - 36,885 - 36,885 - 36,885 - 36,885 - 36,885 - 36,885 - 36,885 - 36,885 - 12,285 - 12,285 - 12,285 <td></td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td></td> <td>or Corrections</td> <td>or Dissolutions</td> <td>0</td>			•		or Corrections	or Dissolutions	0				
Oakland Park 42,241 - 42,241 - 42,241 Parkland 23,835 - 23,835 - 23,835 Pembroke Park 6,616 - 6,616 - 6,616 Pembroke Park 6,617 - 6,616 - 6,616 Pembroke Park 0,035 - 85,688 - - 6,638 Pembroke Park 0,035 - 85,688 - - 65,688 Soutwest Fanches 90,081 - 90,081 - 90,081 - 90,081 Tamarac 59,855 - 69,855 - 62,088 - - 62,088 Weston 62,088 - 62,088 - - 13,861 Unncorporated Courty 12,720 804 11,946 - - 14,86 Dinncorporated Courty 14,350 1,469 - - 2,863 Dinncorporated Courty 148,301 1,068 14,702			-		-	-					
Parkland 23.835 - 23.835 - - 23.835 Penbroke Pres 151,747 586 151,161 - - 6,161 Penbroke Press 151,747 586 151,161 - - 55,688 - - 55,688 - - 55,688 - - 55,688 - - 97,893 - - 97,815 Sos as		,			-	-					
Penboka Park 6,161 - 6,161 - . 6,161 Pentrotak Prinses 151,747 586 151,161 - . 155,185 Pentrotak Prinses 151,747 586 151,161 - . 98,815 - . 98,815 - . 98,815 - . 98,815 - . . . 98,815 - .		,			-	-	,				
Plantation 85.688 - - - - - - - - - - - - - 99.815 - - 99.815 - - 99.815 - - 99.815 - - 99.815 - - 730 - - 730 - - 730 - - 730 - - 730 - - 730 - - 730 - 730 - - 730 - - 730 - - 730 100.010000000000000000			-		-	-					
Pompano Baach 100.050 243 99.815 - - 99.815 Southwest Ranches 8,489 - 730 - - 730 Southwest Ranches 8,489 - 8,489 - - 8,489 Southwest Ranches 90.081 - 90.081 - 90.081 Tamarac 59.655 - 59.855 - - 62.088 West Park 13.861 - 13.261 - 12.222 - 12.226 Unincorporated County 12.290 804 11.246 - 12.246 Unincorporated County 14.391 14.49 8.853 - - 2.840 Unincorporated County 11.302 1.449 8.853 - - 9.863 Charlote County 11.420 182 14.8473 - - 17.868 Unincorporated County 142.043 122 - - 7.288 Unincorporated County 142.043		151,747	586	151,161	-	-	151,161				
Saa Ranch Lakes 730 - 730 - 730 Sunises 8,489 - 8,489 - - 8,489 Sunises 90,081 - 90,081 - 90,081 - 90,081 Tamarac 658,855 - 558,855 - - 558,855 West Park 13,861 - 13,861 - 13,861 - 13,861 Unincorporated County 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,829 - 12,839 - 12,849 - 12,849 - 12,849 - 12,849 - 12,849 - 12,849	Plantation	85,688	-	85,688	-	-	85,688				
Southwest Ranches 8,469 - 8,469 - - 8,469 Tamarac 99,081 - 90,081 - 90,081 - 90,081 Tamarac 59,855 - 52,885 - - 52,088 - 62,088 - 62,088 - 62,088 - 62,088 - 62,088 - 62,088 - 13,881 - 13,881 - 13,881 - 12,229 - 12,229 - 12,229 - 12,229 - 12,229 - 12,239 - 12,239 - 12,239 - 12,239 - 12,239 - 12,239 - 12,239 - 12,239 - 12,239 - 12,239 - 12,440 - 2,440 - 2,440 - 2,440 - 17,651 18 - 17,651 - 16,4673 - 164,673 - 164,673 - 16,4673 -			243		-	-	,				
Sunise 90,081 - 90,081 - 90,081 Tamarac 59,855 - 59,855 - - 59,855 West Park 13,861 - 13,861 - - 13,861 Unincoporated County 12,929 - 12,929 - 12,929 - 12,929 Calhour County 14,310 1,449 14,846 - 11,946 Calhour County 14,310 1,449 9,853 - - 568 Blountstown 2,440 - 2,440 - 2,440 Unincoporated County 11,302 1,449 9,853 - 9,853 Charlotte County 145,130 1,108 147,022 (18) - 1414,851 Unincoporated County 142,043 192 141,851 - 1414,851 Unincoporated County 131,095 192 130,903 - 130,903 Unincoporated County 131,095 192 130,903			-		-						
Tamarac 59.855 - 59.855 - - 59.855 West Park 13.861 - 62.088 - - 62.088 West Park 13.861 - 13.861 - - 13.861 Unincoporated County 12.929 - - 12.929 - - 12.929 Unincoporated County 12.370 804 11.946 - - 12.881 Atha 568 - 668 - - 6.688 Dinicoporated County 11.302 1.449 9.863 - - 164.673 Charlott County 165.781 1.010 147.004 - 144.673 - 144.673 Unincoporated County 142.943 192 141.841 - - 172.08 Unincoporated County 131.085 192 130.003 - - 100.008 Unincoporated County 131.085 192 100.003 - - 100.600		-,		,	-		,				
Weston 62,088 - 62,088 - - 62,088 Witon Marors 12,929 - 12,926 - 12,926		,		· · · · · ·	-	-	,				
West Park 13.861 - - - - - 13.861 - - 13.861 - - 13.861 - - 13.861 - - 13.861 - - 13.861 - - 13.861 - - 13.861 - - 13.861 - - 13.861 - - 13.861 - - 13.861 - - 13.861 - - 13.861 - - 13.861 - - 15.861 - - 15.861 - - 15.861 - 15.861 - 15.861 - 16.863 - 16.863 - 16.863 - 16.863 - 16.863 - 16.866 - 17.861 17.061 14.70.04 - 17.860 - 17.861 17.061 147.004 - 14.813 - 17.651 18 - 17.861 18.7068 - 12.866 -					-	-					
Witten Manors 12.929 . 12.929 . . 12.929 Calhour County 14.750 804 11.946 . . 12.861 Calhour County 14.810 14.49 12.861 .					-		,				
Unincorporated County 12,750 804 11,946 - - 11,1286 Alha 568 - 568 - - 568 Bountstown 2,440 - - 2,440 - - 2,440 Unincorporated County 11,302 1,449 9,853 - - 9,853 Punta Gorda 17,651 11 16 164,673 - 144,6473 Unincorporated County 143,30 1,108 147,022 (18) - 147,004 Chrus County 142,043 192 141,851 - - 143,093 Unincorporated County 131,095 192 130,903 - - 7,288 Crean Cove Springs 6,355 - 6,555 - - 6,555 Change Park 9,085 - 9,085 - 9,085 - 9,085 Penney Parms 6,335 - 6,555 - - 6,555 -		-)		- 1	-	-	,				
Atha 568 . 568 . . 568 Dunicorporated County 11,302 1,449 9,853 . 9,853 Punta Gorda 17,651 11,008 164,673 . 164,673 Unincorporated County 148,130 1,108 147,022 (18) . 147,063 Unincorporated County 148,130 1,108 147,022 (18) . . 148,181 Crystal River 3,660 . 3,660 .		,	804	,	-	-	,				
Blountstown 2,440 · 1,1010000000000000000000000000000000		,	1,449	,	-	-	,				
Unincorporated County 11,302 1,449 9,853 . . 9,853 Punta Gorda 17,651 1.08 164,673 . 166,673 Punta Gorda 17,651 18 . 17,669 Unincorporated County 148,130 1,108 147,022 (18) . 141,851 Crystal River 3,660 . 3,660 .	Altha		-	568	-	-					
Charlotic County 165,781 1,108 164,673 - - 164,673 Unincorporated County 148,130 1,108 147,022 (18) - 147,064 Cirus County 148,130 1,108 147,022 (18) - 141,851 Crystal River 3,660 - - 3,660 - - 7,288 Unincorporated County 131,095 192 130,903 - - 130,803 Clay County 185,168 - 6,555 - 6,555 - 6,555 - 6,555 - 6,555 - 6,555 - 6,555 - 6,555 - 6,555 - - 1,409 - - 1,409 - - 1,409 - - 1,409 - - 1,67,484 - 167,484 - 167,484 - 167,484 - 167,484 - 16,856 - - 12,2566 - 2,2556 <		,	-	1 -	-	-	,				
Punta Gorda 17,651 18 - 17,651 18 - 17,651 18 - 17,651 18 - 17,651 18 - 17,651 18 - 17,651 18 - 17,651 18 - 17,651 18 - 17,651 18 - 17,651 18 - 141,851 - 141,851 - 141,851 - 141,851 130,903 - - 3660 - 7,288 - 7,288 - 7,288 - 7,288 - 7,285 - 180,903 - - 130,903 - - 130,903 - - 130,903 - - 130,903 - - 130,903 - - 1403 - 1403 - 1403 - 1403 - 1403 - 1403 - 147,464 - 167,444 - 167,444 - 167,444 - 167,464 - <td></td> <td>,</td> <td></td> <td>,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>,</td>		,		,			,				
Unincorporated County 148,130 1,108 147,022 (18) - 147,034 Citrus County 142,043 192 141,851 - - 141,851 Crystal River 3,660 - 3,660 - - 3,660 Inverness 7,288 - - 7,288 - - 7,288 Cincorporated County 185,168 - 185,168 - - 130,903 Cincorporated County 185,168 - 185,168 - - 130,903 Cincorporated County 1409 - - 1450,903 - - 1450,903 Cincorporated County 167,484 - 6,555 - - 6,555 - - 32,715 - - 32,715 Verajades 648 - - 648 - - 648 Onincorporated County 32,256 - 22,255 - - 222,555 Collinc			1,108	,			,				
Citrus County 142,043 192 141,851 - - 141,851 Crystal River 3,660 - 3,660 - - 3,660 Inverness 7,288 - 7,288 - 7,288 Unincorporated County 185,168 192 130,303 - - 130,093 Clay County 185,168 - 185,168 - - 8,555 Green Cove Springs 6,555 - - - 6,555 Penney Farms 6,35 - - 6,355 - - 16,7,484 Collier County 167,484 - 167,484 - - 167,484 Gollier County 332,715 - - 322,715 - - 322,715 Everglades 648 - 648 - - 16,765 - 16,765 - 16,765 - 16,797 0 - 16,856 - 22,556 - <		,	- 1 109	,	-		,				
Crystal River 3,660 - 3,660 - - 3,660 Inverness 7,288 - 7,288 - - 7,288 Unincorporated County 131,085 192 130,903 - - 130,903 Clay County 185,168 - 185,168 - - 130,903 Clay County 185,168 - - 6,555 - - 6,555 Green Cove Springs 6,555 - - 6,555 - - 9,085 Penney Farms 635 - 0,085 - - 9,085 Unincorporated County 167,484 - 167,484 - - 167,484 Coller County 332,854 139 332,715 - - 22,556 Everglades 648 - - 16,856 - - 22,556 Columoty 22,556 - - 22,556 - - 22,656 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>· · · · · ·</td> <td>(18)</td> <td>-</td> <td>,</td>				· · · · · ·	(18)	-	,				
Inverses 7,288 - 7,288 - 7,288 - 7,288 - 7,288 - 7,288 - 7,288 - 7,288 - 7,288 - 7,288 - 7,288 - 7,288 - 7,288 - 1,30,903 - - 1,30,903 - - 1,30,903 - - 1,30,903 - - 8,565 - 6,555 - - 6,555 - - 1,409 - - 1,409 - - 1,409 - - 1,403 - - 1,403 - - 6,355 - - 6,355 - - 6,355 - - 6,355 - - 6,355 - - 6,355 - - 6,355 - - 6,355 - - 16,7434 - 6,48 - - 6,48 - - 16,7484 - 16,7484 - <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td></td>					-	-					
Unincorporated County 131,095 192 130,903 - - 130,903 Ciay County 185,168 - - 185,168 - - 185,168 - - 185,168 - - 185,168 - - 185,168 - - 185,168 - - 185,168 - - 185,168 - - 185,168 - - 185,155 - - 185,155 - - 185,155 - - 18,093 - - 18,093 - - 18,093 - - 16,748 - - 16,748 - - 16,748 - - 16,748 - - 16,748 - - 16,748 - - 16,748 - - 16,748 - - 16,748 - - 16,748 - 16,755 - - 22,255 - - 22,255 Colinotocorrated County 22,556<			-		-	-					
Green Cove Springs 6,555 - - 6,555 Keystone Heights 1,409 - 1,409 - 1,409 Orange Park 9,085 - 9,085 - 9,085 - 9,085 Penney Farms 635 - 635 - - 635 Dinicorporated County 332,854 139 332,715 - - 648 Collier County 332,854 139 332,715 - - 167,484 Collier County 332,854 139 332,715 - - 168,56 Verriglades 648 - 648 - - 648 Marco Island 16,856 - 16,856 - - 22,655 - - 22,655 - 22,655 - 22,655 - 22,655 - 22,655 - 22,655 - 22,655 - 22,655 - 22,655 - 22,655 - 2,627<	Unincorporated County		192		-	-					
Keystone Heights 1,409 - 1,409 - 1,409 Orange Park 9,085 - 9,085 - 9,085 Penney Farms 6,35 - 6,35 - 6,35 Unincorporated County 167,484 - 167,484 - 167,484 Collier County 332,2715 - - 332,715 - 332,715 Everglades 6,48 - 6,48 - 6,48 - 6,48 Marco Island 16,856 - 16,856 - 12,556 - 22,556 - 222,556 - 222,556 - 222,556 - 222,556 - 222,556 - 6,462 - 66,462 62,462 - 62,462 - 62,462 - 62,462 - 62,462 - 62,462 - 62,462 - 62,462 - 62,462 - 62,672 - 65,67 - 10,989 319 10,979 10 - 10,989 - 32,389 - 32,389 -		185,168	-	185,168	-	-	185,168				
Orange Park 9,085 - 9,085 - 9,085 Penney Farms 635 - 635 - 635 Dinincorporated County 332,854 139 332,715 - - 6385 Verglades 648 - 648 - 648 - 648 Marco Island 16,856 - 16,856 - 16,856 Naples 22,556 - 22,556 - 22,555 Columbia County 292,794 139 292,655 - - 292,655 Columbia County 66,121 3,659 62,462 - - 62,465 Columbia County 66,121 3,659 62,468 - 10,989 10 - 10,989 Unincorporated County 54,304 3,340 50,964 (10) - 50,954 De Soto County 34,487 2,098 32,789 - - 25,762 Dinicorporated County 17,456		,	-	- 1	-	-	,				
Penney Farms 635 - 635 - - 635 Unincorporated County 167,484 - 167,484 - 167,484 Coller County 332,715 - - 332,715 - - 332,715 Everglades 648 - 6685 - 167,484 - 6685 Marco Island 16,856 - 16,856 - 16,856 Naples 22,556 - 22,556 - 22,556 Unincorporated County 282,655 - - 29,655 Columbia County 66,121 3,659 62,462 - 62,462 Fort White 519 - 6,19 - 519 Lake City 11,298 319 10,979 10 - 10,989 Unincorporated County 54,304 3,340 50,964 (10) - 50,954 De Soto County 34,487 2,098 32,389 - - 22,566 Dixie County 15,963 1,279 14,684 -		,		,			,				
Unincorporated County 167.484 - 167.484 - 167.484 Collier County 332,854 139 332,715 - - 332,715 Everglades 6.48 - 6.48 - 6.48 - 6.48 Marco Island 16,856 - 16,856 - 16,856 - 16,856 Naples 22,556 - 22,556 - 22,556 Columbia County 292,794 139 292,655 - 292,655 Columbia County 66,121 3.659 62,462 - 62,462 Columbia County 64,112,98 319 10,979 10 - 10,989 Lake City 11,298 319 10,979 10 - 10,989 Unincorporated County 24,487 2,098 22,389 - 32,338 Arcada 6,627 - 6,627 - 25,762 Unincorporated County 17,455 - <th1,745< th=""></th1,745<>		,		,	-		,				
Collier County 332,854 139 332,715 - - 332,715 Everglades 648 - 648 - 648 - 648 Marco Island 16,856 - 16,856 - 22,556 - 22,556 Unincorporated County 292,794 139 292,655 - - 22,556 Columbia County 66,121 3,659 62,462 - - 62,462 Fort White 519 - - 519 - - 519 Lake City 11,298 319 10,979 10 - 10,989 Unincorporated County 54,304 3,340 50,964 (10) - 519 Lake City 11,298 1,279 14,664 - - 6,627 Unincorporated County 27,860 2,098 25,762 - - 26,762 Unincorporated County 13,909 - 309 - - 309 <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td>			-		-						
Everglades 648 - 648 - - 648 Marco Island 16,856 - 16,856 - - 16,856 Marco Island 16,856 - 22,556 - 22,556 - 22,556 Columbia County 292,794 139 292,655 - - 292,655 Columbia County 66,121 3,659 62,462 - - 62,462 Fort White 519 - - 519 - - 50,984 Unincorporated County 54,304 3,340 50,964 (10) - 50,954 De Soto County 34,487 2,098 32,389 - - 32,389 Arcada 6,627 - 6,627 - - 25,762 - - 25,762 Dixie County 17,45 - 1,745 - - 1,745 Horseshoe Beach 309 - 309 - - <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>139</td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td>,</td></td<>			139		-		,				
Marco Island 16,856 - 16,856 - - 16,856 Naples 22,556 - - 22,556 - - 22,555 Columbia County 292,794 139 292,655 - - 222,655 Fort White 519 - - 519 - - 519 Lake City 11,298 319 10,979 10 - 10,989 Unincorporated County 54,304 3,340 50,964 (10) - 50,954 De Soto County 34,487 2,098 32,389 - - 32,389 Arcadia 6,627 - 6,627 - 6,627 - 6,627 Unincorporated County 17,455 - 1,745 - - 14,684 Cross City 1,745 - 1,745 - - 12,630 Divie County 190,909 1,279 12,630 - - 12,630 Divia County 190,909 1,279 12,630 - - 12,630			-	, .	-		,				
Naples 22,556 - 22,556 - - 22,556 Unincorporated County 292,794 139 292,655 - - 292,655 Columbia County 66,121 3,659 62,462 - - 62,462 Fort White 519 - 519 - - 519 Lake City 11,298 319 10,979 10 - 10,989 Unincorporated County 54,304 3,340 50,964 (10) - 50,954 De Soto County 34,487 2,098 32,389 - - 32,389 Arcadia 6,627 - 6,627 - - 6,627 Unincorporated County 17,455 - - 1,745 - - 14,684 Cross City 1,745 - 1,745 - - 1,745 Horseshoe Beach 309 - 309 - - 309 Duval County 13,819 - 1,819 - - 13,819 Jacksonville <td>Marco Island</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td></td>	Marco Island		-		-	-					
Columbia County 66,121 3,659 62,462 - - 62,462 Fort White 519 - 519 - - 519 Lake City 11,298 319 10,979 10 - 10,989 Unincorporated County 54,304 3,340 50,964 (10) - 50,954 De Soto County 34,487 2,098 32,389 - - 32,389 Arcadia 6,627 - 6,627 - - 6,627 Unincorporated County 27,860 2,098 25,762 - - 25,762 Dixie County 15,963 1,279 14,684 - - 14,684 Cross City 1,745 - - 1,745 - - 12,630 Unincorporated County 13,909 1,279 12,630 - - 12,630 Unincorporated County 13,819 - 13,819 - - 13,819 B	Naples	22,556	-	22,556	-	-					
Fort White 519 - 519 - 519 Lake City 11,298 319 10,979 10 - 10,988 Unincorporated County 54,304 3,340 50,964 (10) - 50,954 De Soto County 34,487 2,098 32,389 - - 32,389 Arcadia 6,627 - 6,627 - - 6,627 Dinicorporated County 27,860 2,098 25,762 - - 25,762 Dixie County 15,963 1,279 14,684 - - 14,684 Cross City 1,745 - 1,745 - 1,745 Unincorporated County 13,909 1,279 12,630 - - 12,630 Duval County 904,971 563 904,408 - 904,408 Atlantic Beach 13,819 - 13,819 - 13,819 Jacksonville 859,421 563 858,858 - <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td></td>					-	-					
Lake City 11,298 319 10,979 10 - 10,989 Unincorporated County 54,304 3,340 50,964 (10) - 50,954 De Soto County 34,487 2,098 32,389 - - 32,389 Arcadia 6,627 - 6,627 - - 6,627 Unincorporated County 27,860 2,098 25,762 - - 25,762 Dixie County 17,45 - - 1,745 - - 1,745 Cross City 1,745 - 1,745 - - 1,745 Horseshoe Beach 309 - 309 - - 309 Duval County 904,971 563 904,408 - - 904,408 Atlantic Beach 13,819 - 13,819 - 13,819 Baldwin 1,605 - 1,605 - 1,605 Jacksonville 859,421 563			3,659		-	-					
Unincorporated County 54,304 3,340 50,964 (10) - 50,954 De Soto County 34,487 2,098 32,389 - - 32,389 Arcadia 6,627 - 6,627 - - 6,627 Unincorporated County 27,860 2,098 25,762 - - 25,762 Dixie County 15,963 1,279 14,684 - - 14,684 Cross City 1,745 - 1,745 - 1,745 - 1,745 Horseshoe Beach 309 - 309 - 309 - 309 Unincorporated County 13,909 1,279 12,630 - 12,630 Duval County 904,971 563 904,408 - 904,408 Atlantic Beach 13,819 - 13,819 - 13,819 Jacksonville 859,421 553 858,858 - - 858,858 Jacksonville Beach <			-			-					
De Soto County 34,487 2,098 32,389 - - 32,389 Arcadia 6,627 - 6,627 - 6,627 - 6,627 Unincorporated County 27,860 2,098 25,762 - - 25,762 Dixie County 15,963 1,279 14,684 - - 14,684 Cross City 1,745 - 1,745 - 1,745 Horseshoe Beach 309 - 309 - 309 Unincorporated County 13,909 1,279 12,630 - 12,630 Dual County 904,971 563 904,408 - - 904,408 Atlantic Beach 13,819 - 13,819 - 13,819 Baldwin 1,605 - 1,605 - 16,858,858 Jacksonville 859,421 563 858,858 - 858,858 Jacksonville Beach 7,377 - 7,377 - 7,377				· · · · · ·							
Arcadia 6,627 - 6,627 - 6,627 Unincorporated County 27,860 2,098 25,762 - - 25,762 Dixie County 15,963 1,279 14,684 - - 14,684 Cross City 1,745 - 1,745 - 1,745 Horseshoe Beach 309 - 309 - 309 Unincorporated County 13,909 1,279 12,630 - - 12,630 Duval County 904,971 563 904,408 - - 904,408 Atlantic Beach 13,819 - 13,819 - 13,819 - 13,819 Jacksonville 859,421 563 858,858 - - 858,858 Jacksonville Beach 22,749 - 22,749 - 22,749 Neptune Beach 7,377 - 7,377 - 7,377 - 7,377 Century 1,644 - 1,644 - - 1,644 - 1,644 - 1,644		,		/	(10)						
Unincorporated County 27,860 2,098 25,762 - - 25,762 Dixie County 15,963 1,279 14,684 - - 14,684 Cross City 1,745 - 1,745 - - 1,745 Horseshoe Beach 309 - 309 - - 309 Unincorporated County 13,909 1,279 12,630 - - 12,630 Duval County 904,971 563 904,408 - - 13,819 Atlantic Beach 13,819 - 13,819 - 13,819 - 13,819 Baldwin 1,605 - 1,605 - 2,749 - 22,749 Neptune Beach 22,749 - 22,749 - 22,749 - 22,749 Neptune Beach 7,377 - 7,377 - 7,377 - 7,377 Escambia County 313,480 2,643 310,837 - -			2,030		-						
Dixie County 15,963 1,279 14,684 - - 14,684 Cross City 1,745 - 1,745 - 1,745 - 1,745 Horseshoe Beach 309 - 309 - 309 - 309 Unincorporated County 13,909 1,279 12,630 - - 12,630 Duval County 904,971 563 904,408 - - 904,408 Atlantic Beach 13,819 - 13,819 - 13,819 Baldwin 1,605 - 1,605 - 1,605 Jacksonville 859,421 563 858,858 - - 858,858 Jacksonville Beach 22,749 - - 22,749 - - 22,749 Neptune Beach 7,377 - 7,377 - - 7,377 Escambia County 313,480 2,643 310,837 - - 54,827 Unincorporated Co		,	2,098	,	-	-	,				
Horseshoe Beach 309 - 309 - - 309 Unincorporated County 13,909 1,279 12,630 - - 12,630 Duval County 904,971 563 904,408 - - 904,408 Atlantic Beach 13,819 - 13,819 - - 13,819 Baldwin 1,605 - 1,605 - - 13,819 Jacksonville 859,421 563 858,858 - - 858,858 Jacksonville Beach 22,749 - 22,749 - 22,749 Neptune Beach 7,377 - 7,377 - 7,377 Escambia County 313,480 2,643 310,837 - - 310,837 Century 1,644 - 1,644 - 1,644 - 1,644 Pensacola 54,925 98 54,827 - 54,827 Unincorporated County 256,911 2,545					-	-					
Unincorporated County 13,909 1,279 12,630 - - 12,630 Duval County 904,971 563 904,408 - - 904,408 Atlantic Beach 13,819 - 13,819 - 13,819 - 13,819 Baldwin 1,605 - 1,605 - - 13,819 Jacksonville 859,421 563 858,858 - - 858,858 Jacksonville Beach 22,749 - 310,837 <t< td=""><td>Cross City</td><td>1,745</td><td>-</td><td>1,745</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1,745</td></t<>	Cross City	1,745	-	1,745	-	-	1,745				
Duval County 904,971 563 904,408 - - 904,408 Atlantic Beach 13,819 - 13,819 - 13,819 Baldwin 1,605 - 1,605 - 13,819 Jacksonville 859,421 563 858,858 - - 858,858 Jacksonville Beach 22,749 - 22,749 - 22,749 Neptune Beach 7,377 - 7,377 - 22,749 Ventury 133,480 2,643 310,837 - - 310,837 Century 1,644 - 1,644 - - 1,644 Pensacola 54,925			-		-	-					
Atlantic Beach 13,819 - 13,819 - - 13,819 Baldwin 1,605 - 1,605 - - 1,605 Jacksonville 859,421 563 858,858 - - 858,858 Jacksonville Beach 22,749 - 22,749 - 22,749 Neptune Beach 7,377 - 7,377 - 22,749 Rescambia County 313,480 2,643 310,837 - - 310,837 Century 1,644 - 1,644 - - 1,644 Pensacola 54,925 98 54,827 - - 54,827 Unincorporated County 256,911 2,545 254,366 - - 254,366 Flagler County 95,512 - 95,512 - - 517 Burnell 2,648 - 2,648 - 2,648 - 2,648 Flagler Beach (part) 5,444 - 5,444 - - 5,444 Marineland (part) 9					-						
Baldwin 1,605 - 1,605 - - 1,605 Jacksonville 859,421 563 858,858 - - 858,858 Jacksonville Beach 22,749 - 22,749 - 22,749 Neptune Beach 7,377 - 7,377 - - 22,749 Rescambia County 313,480 2,643 310,837 - - 7,377 Escambia County 1,644 - 1,644 - - 7,377 Escambia County 1,644 - 1,644 - - 7,377 Unincorporated County 1,644 - 1,644 - - 1,644 Pensacola 54,925 98 54,827 - - 254,827 Unincorporated County 256,911 2,545 254,366 - - 254,366 Flagler County 95,512 - 95,512 - - 95,512 Burnell 2,648 -<											
Jacksonville 859,421 563 858,858 - - 858,858 Jacksonville Beach 22,749 - 22,749 - 22,749 Neptune Beach 7,377 - 7,377 - 22,749 Rescambia County 313,480 2,643 310,837 - - 310,837 Century 1,644 - 1,644 - - 1,644 Pensacola 54,925 98 54,827 - - 54,827 Unincorporated County 256,911 2,545 254,366 - - 254,366 Flagler County 95,512 - 95,512 - - 95,512 Beverly Beach 517 - 517 - 517 517 Bunnell 2,648 - 2,648 - 2,648 - 2,648 Flagler Beach (part) 5,444 - - 5,444 - - 5,444 Marineland (part) 9			-								
Jacksonville Beach 22,749 - 22,749 - 22,749 Neptune Beach 7,377 - 7,377 - 7,377 Escambia County 313,480 2,643 310,837 - - 310,837 Century 1,644 - 1,644 - - 1,644 Pensacola 54,925 98 54,827 - - 54,827 Unincorporated County 256,911 2,545 254,366 - - 254,366 Flagler County 95,512 - 95,512 - - 95,512 Beverly Beach 517 - 517 - 517 517 - 517 Bunnell 2,648 - 2,648 - 2,648 - 2,648 Flagler Beach (part) 5,444 - 5,444 - 5,444 - 5,444 Marineland (part) 9 - 9 - - 9 Palm Coast <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			-								
Neptune Beach 7,377 - 7,377 - 7,377 Escambia County 313,480 2,643 310,837 - - 310,837 Century 1,644 - 1,644 - 1,644 - 1,644 Pensacola 54,925 98 54,827 - - 54,827 Unincorporated County 256,911 2,545 254,366 - - 254,366 Flagler County 95,512 - 95,512 - - 95,512 Beverly Beach 517 - 517 - 517 - 2,648 Bunnell 2,648 - 2,648 - 2,648 - 2,648 Flagler Beach (part) 5,444 - 5,444 - 5,444 - 5,444 Marineland (part) 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 Palm Coast 74,590 - 74,590 - 74,5											
Escambia County 313,480 2,643 310,837 - - 310,837 Century 1,644 - 1,644 - 1,644 - 1,644 Pensacola 54,925 98 54,827 - - 54,827 Unincorporated County 256,911 2,545 254,366 - - 254,366 Flagler County 95,512 - 95,512 - - 95,512 Beverly Beach 517 - 517 - 517 - 517 Bunnell 2,648 - 2,648 - 2,648 - 2,648 Flagler Beach (part) 5,444 - 5,444 - 5,444 - 5,444 Marineland (part) 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 Palm Coast 74,590 - 74,590 - 74,590 - 74,590			-								
Century 1,644 - 1,644 - - 1,644 Pensacola 54,925 98 54,827 - - 54,827 Unincorporated County 256,911 2,545 254,366 - - 254,366 Flagler County 95,512 - 95,512 - - 95,512 Beverly Beach 517 - 517 - - 517 Bunnell 2,648 - 2,648 - - 2,648 Flagler Beach (part) 5,444 - 5,444 - - 5,444 Marineland (part) 9 - 9 - - 9 Palm Coast 74,590 - 74,590 - - 74,590	Escambia County		2,643		-	-					
Unincorporated County 256,911 2,545 254,366 - - 254,366 Flagler County 95,512 - 95,512 - - 95,512 Beverly Beach 517 - 517 - 517 - 517 Bunnell 2,648 - 2,648 - - 2,648 Flagler Beach (part) 5,444 - 5,444 - - 5,444 Marineland (part) 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 Palm Coast 74,590 - 74,590 - 74,590 - 74,590		1,644	-		-	-	1,644				
Flagler County 95,512 - 95,512 - 95,512 Beverly Beach 517 - 517 - 517 Bunnell 2,648 - 2,648 - 2,648 Flagler Beach (part) 5,444 - 5,444 - 5,444 Marineland (part) 9 - 9 - 9 Palm Coast 74,590 - 74,590 - 74,590					-	-					
Beverly Beach 517 - 517 - 517 Bunnell 2,648 - 2,648 - 2,648 Flagler Beach (part) 5,444 - 5,444 - 2,648 Marineland (part) 9 - 9 - 9 Palm Coast 74,590 - 74,590 - 74,590	Unincorporated County				-						
Bunnell 2,648 - 2,648 - 2,648 Flagler Beach (part) 5,444 - 5,444 - 5,444 Marineland (part) 9 - 9 - 9 Palm Coast 74,590 - 74,590 - 74,590	Flagler County				-						
Flagler Beach (part) 5,444 - 5,444 - - 5,444 Marineland (part) 9 - 9 - 9					-						
Marineland (part) 9 - 9 - 9					-						
Palm Coast 74,590 - 74,590 - 74,590					-		۵,444 ۵				
Unincorporated County 12,304 - 12,304 - 12,304		-		-			74,590				
	Unincorporated County	12,304					12.304				

	As certified to the Flo	orida Department o	of Revenue by the E	Executive Office of	the Governor.					
Adjusted	Adjusted 2008 Population Estimates for Florida's Counties and Municipalities Used in the FY 2009-10 State Revenue Sharing Calculations									
County / Municipality	April 1, 2008 Total Population	April 1, 2008 Inmate Population	April 1, 2008 Total Population Less Inmates	Population / Municipal Annexations,	Adjustments Municipal	Adjusted Total Population Used for State Revenue Sharing				
Franklin County	12,331	1,630	10,701	-	-	10,701				
Apalachicola	2,480	-	2,480	-	-	2,480				
Carrabelle	1,346	-	1,346	-	-	1,346				
Unincorporated County Gadsden County	8,505	1,630	6,875	-	-	6,875 47,312				
Chattahoochee	50,611 3,687	3,299 1,378	47,312 2,309	-	-	2,309				
Greensboro	634	-	634	-	-	634				
Gretna	1,675	-	1,675	-	-	1,675				
Havana	1,815	-	1,815	-	-	1,815				
Midway	1,883	-	1,883	-	-	1,883				
Quincy	7,373	401	6,972	-	-	6,972				
Unincorporated County Gilchrist County	33,544 17,256	1,520 819	32,024 16,437	-	-	32,024 16,437				
Bell	460		460	-	-	460				
Fanning Springs (part)	356	-	356	-	-	356				
Trenton	1,722	-	1,722	-	-	1,722				
Unincorporated County	14,718	819	13,899	-	-	13,899				
Glades County	11,323	980	10,343	-	-	10,343				
Moore Haven	1,655	-	1,655	-	-	1,655				
Unincorporated County Gulf County	9,668 16,923	980 3,139	8,688 13,784	-	-	8,688 13,784				
Port Saint Joe	3,758		3,758	-	-	3,758				
Wewahitchka	1,721	-	1,721	-	-	1,721				
Unincorporated County	11,444	3,139	8,305	-	-	8,305				
Hamilton County	14,779	2,891	11,888	-	-	11,888				
Jasper	1,705	-	1,705	-	-	1,705				
Jennings	813	-	813	-	-	813				
White Springs Unincorporated County	767 11,494	-	767 8,603	-	-	767				
Hardee County	27,909	2,891 1,861	26,048	-	-	8,603 26,048				
Bowling Green	3,122	50	3,072	-	-	3,072				
Wauchula	4,538	-	4,538	-	-	4,538				
Zolfo Springs	1,629	-	1,629	-	-	1,629				
Unincorporated County	18,620	1,811	16,809	-	-	16,809				
Hendry County	41,216	1,150	40,066	-	-	40,066				
Clewiston La Belle	6,887 4,564	-	6,887 4,564	-	-	6,887 4,564				
Unincorporated County	29,765	1,150	28,615		-	28.615				
Hernando County	164,907	475	164,432	-	-	164,432				
Brooksville	7,640	-	7,640	-	-	7,640				
Weeki Wachee	7	-	7	-	-	7				
Unincorporated County	157,260	475	156,785	-	-	156,785				
Highlands County Avon Park	100,207 8,865	24	100,183 8,865	-	-	100,183 8,865				
Lake Placid	1,780	-	1,780		-	1,780				
Sebring	10.412	-	10,412	-	-	10,412				
Unincorporated County	79,150	24	79,126	-	-	79,126				
Hillsborough County	1,200,541	1,355	1,199,186	-	-	1,199,186				
Plant City	33,500	-	33,500	-	-	33,500				
Tampa Tampla Tarraga	339,365	769	338,596	-	-	338,596				
Temple Terrace Unincorporated County	23,882 803,794	- 586	23,882 803,208	-	-	23,882 803,208				
Holmes County	19,757	1,458	18,299	-	-	18,299				
Bonifay	2,792	-	2,792	-	-	2,792				
Esto	379	-	379	-	-	379				
Noma	230	-	230	-	-	230				
Ponce de Leon	510	-	510	-	-	510				
Westville	213	-	213	-	-	213				
Unincorporated County Indian River County	15,633 141,667	1,458 411	14,175 141,256	-	-	14,175 141,256				
Fellsmere	5,108	411	5,108	-	-	5,108				
Indian River Shores	3,829	-	3,829	-	-	3,829				
Orchid	305	-	305	-	-	305				
Sebastian	22,924	-	22,924	-	-	22,924				
Vero Beach	17,889	-	17,889	-	-	17,889				
Unincorporated County	91,612	411	91,201	-	-	91,201				

Adjusted	Adjusted 2008 Population Estimates for Florida's Counties and Municipalities Used in the FY 2009-10 State Revenue Sharing Calculations									
	April 1, 2008 Total	April 1, 2008 Inmate	April 1, 2008 Total Population		Adjustments Municipal Incorporations	Adjusted Total Population Used for State				
County / Municipality	Population	Population	Less Inmates	or Corrections	or Dissolutions	Revenue Sharing				
Jackson County	52,639	7,670	44,969	-	-	44,969				
Alford	494	-	494	-	-	494				
Bascom	111	-	111	-	-	111				
Campbellton Cottondale	246 920		246 920	-	-	246 920				
Graceville	2,517	-	2,517			2,517				
Grand Ridge	940		940			940				
Greenwood	778	-	778	-	-	778				
Jacob City	299	-	299	-	-	299				
Malone	3,882	3,110	772	-	-	772				
Marianna	6,493	227	6,266	5	-	6,271				
Sneads	1,986	-	1,986	-	-	1,986				
Unincorporated County	33,973	4,333	29,640	(5)	-	29,635				
Jefferson County Monticello	14,553 2,537	1,151 29	13,402 2,508	-	-	13,402				
Unincorporated County	2,537	1,122	2,508		-	2,508 10,894				
Lafayette County	8,287	1,728	6,559	-	-	6,559				
Mayo	1,009	9	1,000	-	-	1,000				
Unincorporated County	7,278	1,719	5,559	-	-	5,559				
Lake County	288,379	1,099	287,280	-	-	287,280				
Astatula	1,643	-	1,643	-	-	1,643				
Clermont	23,476	-	23,476	-	-	23,476				
Eustis	18,354	-	18,354	21	-	18,375				
Fruitland Park Groveland	3,901 7,207		3,901 7,207	1	-	3,902 7,207				
Howey-in-the-Hills	1,207		1,217		-	1,217				
Lady Lake	13,117	-	13,117	-	-	13,117				
Leesburg	20,093	-	20,093	-	-	20,093				
Mascotte	4,516	-	4,516	-	-	4,516				
Minneola	9,044	-	9,044	-	-	9,044				
Montverde	1,196	-	1,196	-	-	1,196				
Mount Dora	11,290	-	11,290	-	-	11,290				
Tavares Umatilla	13,344	-	13,344	-	-	13,344				
Unincorporated County	2,603 157,380	- 1,099	2,603 156,281	337 (359)	-	2,940 155,922				
Lee County	623,725	430	623,295	(333)	-	623,295				
Bonita Springs	46,681	6	46,675	-	-	46,675				
Cape Coral	165,774	29	165,745	-	-	165,745				
Fort Myers	68,689	95	68,594	-	-	68,594				
Fort Myers Beach	6,928	-	6,928	-	-	6,928				
Sanibel	6,374	-	6,374	-	-	6,374				
Unincorporated County	329,279	300	328,979	-	-	328,979				
Leon County	274,892	1,781	273,111 176,167	-	-	273,111				
Tallahassee Unincorporated County	177,852 97,040	1,685 96	96,944	-	-	176,167 96,944				
Levy County	40,817	255	40,562	-	-	40,562				
Bronson	1,159		1,159	-	-	1,159				
Cedar Key	928	-	928	-	-	928				
Chiefland	2,265	-	2,265	-	-	2,265				
Fanning Springs (part)	607	-	607	-	-	607				
Inglis	1,724	-	1,724	-	-	1,724				
Otter Creek	147	-	147	-	-	147				
Williston	2,577	-	2,577	-	-	2,577				
Yankeetown Unincorporated County	760 30,650	- 255	760 30,395	-	-	760 30,395				
Liberty County	8,158	1,586	6,572	-	-	6,572				
Bristol	951	54	897	-	-	897				
Unincorporated County	7,207	1,532	5,675	-	-	5,675				
Madison County	20,152	1,632	18,520	-	-	18,520				
Greenville	837	24	813	-	-	813				
Lee	416	-	416	-	-	416				
Madison	3,085	-	3,085	-	-	3,085				
Unincorporated County	15,814	1,608	14,206	-	-	14,206				
Manatee County	317,699	289	317,410	-	-	317,410				
Anna Maria Bradenton	1,875 54,184	- 94	1,875 54,090	-	-	1,875 54,090				

Adjusted 2008 Population Estimates for Florida's Counties and Municipalities Used in the FY 2009-10 State Revenue Sharing Calculations										
		Population Adjustments								
County / Municipality	April 1, 2008 Total Population	April 1, 2008 Inmate Population	April 1, 2008 Total Population Less Inmates	Municipal Annexations,	Municipal Incorporations or Dissolutions	Adjusted Total Population Used for State Revenue Sharing				
Bradenton Beach	1,541	Fopulation	1,541	of corrections	or Dissolutions	1,541				
Holmes Beach	5,107	-	5,107	-		5,107				
Longboat Key (part)	2,616	-	2,616	-	-	2,616				
Palmetto	14,447	40	14,407	27	-	14,434				
Unincorporated County	237,929	155	237,774	(27)	-	237,747				
Marion County	329,418	4,181	325,237	-	-	325,237				
Belleview	4,040	6	4,034	-	-	4,034				
Dunnellon Malataab	2,033	-	2,033	-	-	2,033				
McIntosh Ocala	448 54,462	200	448 54,262	- 6	-	448 54,268				
Reddick	54,462	200	520	0	-	54,200				
Unincorporated County	267,915	3.975	263,940	(6)	-	263,934				
Martin County	143,868	1,334	142,534	- (0)	-	142,534				
Jupiter Island	675	-	675	-	-	675				
Ocean Breeze Park	411	-	411	-	-	411				
Sewall's Point	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	2,000				
Stuart	16,577	23	16,554	-	-	16,554				
Unincorporated County	124,205	1,311	122,894	-	-	122,894				
Miami-Dade County Aventura	2,477,289 31.044	10,462	2,466,827 31,044	-	-	2,466,827 31,044				
Aventura Bal Harbour	31,044 3,299	-	31,044	-	-	31,044				
Bay Harbor Islands	5,135	-	5,135	-	-	5,135				
Biscayne Park	3,272	-	3,272	-	-	3,272				
Coral Gables	45,798	-	45,798	-	-	45,798				
Cutler Bay	41,579	-	41,579	-	-	41,579				
Doral	34,322	-	34,322	-	-	34,322				
El Portal	2,502	-	2,502	-	-	2,502				
Florida City	10,193	-	10,193	-	-	10,193				
Golden Beach Hialeah	947 228,157	-	947 228,157	-	-	947 228,157				
Hialeah Gardens	220,137	-	20,939	-	-	220,137				
Homestead	59,415	18	59,397	-	-	59,397				
Indian Creek Village	58	-	58	-	-	58				
Islandia	6	-	6	-	-	6				
Key Biscayne	11,555	-	11,555	-	-	11,555				
Medley	1,126	-	1,126	-	-	1,126				
Miami	406,242	2,732	403,510	-	-	403,510				
Miami Beach Miami Gardens	94,040 111,171	-	94,040 111,171	-	-	94,040 111,171				
Miami Lakes	27,031	12	27,019	-		27,019				
Miami Shores	10,654	-	10,654	-	-	10,654				
Miami Springs	13,557	-	13,557	-	-	13,557				
North Bay	6,814	-	6,814		-	6,814				
North Miami	59,688	-	59,688	-	-	59,688				
North Miami Beach	40,879	-	40,879	-	-	40,879				
Opa-locka	15,146	-	15,146		-	15,146				
Palmetto Bay Pinecrest	25,170 19,454	-	25,170 19,454	-	-	25,170 19,454				
South Miami	19,454	-	19,454	-	-	19,454				
Sunny Isles Beach	20,171	-	20,171	-	-	20,171				
Surfside	5,789	-	5,789	-	-	5,789				
Sweetwater	14,251	-	14,251	-	-	14,251				
Virginia Gardens	2,298	-	2,298	-	-	2,298				
West Miami	5,690		5,690	-	-	5,690				
Unincorporated County	1,088,714	7,700	1,081,014		-	1,081,014				
Monroe County	76,081	69	76,012		-	76,012				
Islamorada Key Colony Beach	7,113 854		7,113 854		-	7,113 854				
Key West	23,024	5	23,019	-	-	23,019				
Layton	23,024	-	23,019	-	-	23,019				
Marathon	10,097	-	10,097	-	-	10,097				
Unincorporated County	34,788	64	34,724	-	-	34,724				
Nassau County	71,915	114	71,801	-	-	71,801				
Callahan	1,105	-	1,105	-	-	1,105				
Fernandina Beach	11,998	91	11,907	-	-	11,907				
Hilliard	2,947	-	2,947		-	2,947				

Adjusted	2008 Populati Used in the		es for Florida' tate Revenue S			lities
	April 1, 2008 Total	April 1, 2008 Inmate	April 1, 2008 Total Population	Population / Municipal Annexations, De-annexations,	Adjustments Municipal Incorporations	Adjusted Total Population Used for State
County / Municipality	Population	Population	Less Inmates	or Corrections	or Dissolutions	Revenue Sharing
Unincorporated County	55,865	23	55,842	-	-	55,842
Okaloosa County	197,597	1,529	196,068	-	-	196,068
Cinco Bayou Crestview	374 21,215	-	374 21,215	(23)	-	374 21,192
Destin	12,225	-	12,225	(23)	-	12,225
Fort Walton Beach	20,918	-	20,918	-	-	20,918
Laurel Hill	615	-	615	-	-	615
Mary Esther	4,100	-	4,100	-	-	4,100
Niceville	13,364	-	13,364	-	-	13,364
Shalimar	720	-	720	-	-	720
Valparaiso	6,540	-	6,540	-	-	6,540
Unincorporated County	117,526	1,529	115,997	23	-	116,020
Okeechobee County Okeechobee	40,003	1,981	38,022	-	-	38,022
Unincorporated County	5,496 34,507	- 1,981	5,496 32,526	-	-	5,496 32,526
Orange County	1,114,979	3,321	1,111,658	-	-	1,111,658
Apopka	40,280		40,280	88	-	40,368
Bay Lake	20	-	20	-	-	20
Belle Isle	5,886	-	5,886	-	-	5,886
Eatonville	2,493	64	2,429	-	-	2,429
Edgewood	2,278	-	2,278	-	-	2,278
Lake Buena Vista	23	-	23	-	-	23
Maitland	16,209	-	16,209	-	-	16,209
Oakland	1,938	-	1,938	-	-	1,938
Ocoee Orlando	33,658	-	33,658	3	-	33,661
Windermere	234,130 2,678	243	233,887 2,678	-	-	233,887 2,678
Winter Garden	30,838		30,838	-	-	30,838
Winter Park	28,921	69	28,852		-	28,852
Unincorporated County	715,627	2,945	712,682	(91)	-	712,591
Osceola County	273,709	240	273,469	-	-	273,469
Kissimmee	61,458	45	61,413	48	-	61,461
Saint Cloud	32,827	-	32,827	3	-	32,830
Unincorporated County	179,424	195	179,229	(51)	-	179,178
Palm Beach County	1,294,654	3,991	1,290,663	-	-	1,290,663
Atlantis Rolla Clada	2,147	-	2,147	-	-	2,147
Belle Glade Boca Raton	17,141 85,293	-	17,141 85,293	-	-	17,141 85,293
Boynton Beach	66,671	-	66,671	-		66,671
Briny Breezes	417	-	417	-	-	417
Cloud Lake	164	-	164	-	-	164
Delray Beach	64,220	-	64,220	-	-	64,220
Glen Ridge	262	-	262	-	-	262
Golf	266	-	266	-	-	266
Greenacres	32,548	-	32,548	2	-	32,550
Gulf Stream	716	-	716	-	-	716
Haverhill Highland Boosh	1,553	-	1,553 4,164	128	-	1,681
Highland Beach Hypoluxo	4,164 2,448		2,448	-	-	4,164 2,448
Juno Beach	3,674	-	3,674	-	-	3,674
Jupiter	49,783	-	49,783	-	-	49,783
Jupiter Inlet Colony	370	-	370	-	-	370
Lake Clarke Shores	3,427	-	3,427	-	-	3,427
Lake Park	9,112	-	9,112	-	-	9,112
Lake Worth	36,725	-	36,725	-	-	36,725
Lantana	9,850	47	9,803	-	-	9,803
Loxahatchee Groves	3,232	-	3,232	-	-	3,232
Manalapan Managan	354	-	354	-	-	354
Mangonia Park	2,223	-	2,223	-	-	2,223
North Palm Beach	12,530	-	12,530	-	-	12,530
Ocean Ridge Pahokee	1,630 6,352	- 85	1,630 6,267	-	-	1,630 6,267
	9,797		9,797	-	-	9,797
Palm Beach					-	3.131
Palm Beach Palm Beach Gardens		-		-	-	
Palm Beach Palm Beach Gardens Palm Beach Shores	50,282 1,418		50,282 1,418	-	-	50,282 1,418

	Adjusted 2008 Population Estimates for Florida's Counties and Municipalities Used in the FY 2009-10 State Revenue Sharing Calculations								
County / Municipality	April 1, 2008 Total	April 1, 2008 Inmate	April 1, 2008 Total Population	Municipal Annexations, De-annexations,	Adjustments Municipal Incorporations or Dissolutions	Adjusted Total Population Used for State			
County / Municipality	Population	Population	Less Inmates	or Corrections	or Dissolutions	Revenue Sharing			
Riviera Beach Royal Palm Beach	35,150 31,567	-	35,150 31,567	-	-	35,150 31,567			
South Bay	4,702	1,863	2,839	-	-	2,839			
South Palm Beach	1,522	1,005	1,522	-	-	1,522			
Tequesta	5,898	-	5,898	-	-	5,898			
Wellington	55,076	-	55,076	-	-	55,076			
West Palm Beach	103,663	339	103,324	-	-	103,324			
Unincorporated County	562,807	1,657	561,150	(207)	-	560,943			
Pasco County	438,668	822	437,846	•	-	437,846			
Dade City	6,995	-	6,995	-	-	6,995			
New Port Richey	16,604	-	16,604	-	-	16,604			
Port Richey	3,137	-	3,137	-	-	3,137			
Saint Leo San Antonio	1,331 962	-	1,331 962	-	-	1,331 962			
Zephyrhills	12,570		12,570	-	-	12,570			
Unincorporated County	397,069	822	396,247	-	-	396,247			
Pinellas County	938,461	994	937,467	-	-	937,467			
Belleair	4,151	-	4,151	-	-	4,151			
Belleair Beach	1,604	-	1,604	-	-	1,604			
Belleair Bluffs	2,223	-	2,223	-	-	2,223			
Belleair Shore	74	-	74	-	-	74			
Clearwater	110,251		110,251	26	-	110,277			
Dunedin	37,561	6	37,555	5	-	37,560			
Gulfport	12,844	-	12,844	-	-	12,844			
Indian Rocks Beach Indian Shores	5,255 1,806	-	5,255 1,806	-	-	5,255 1,806			
Kenneth City	4,492	-	4,492	-	-	4,492			
Largo	75,441		75,441	70	-	75,511			
Madeira Beach	4.519	-	4,519	-	-	4,519			
North Redington Beach	1,489	-	1,489	-	-	1,489			
Oldsmar	13,900	-	13,900	39	-	13,939			
Pinellas Park	49,231	-	49,231	32	-	49,263			
Redington Beach	1,584	-	1,584	-	-	1,584			
Redington Shores	2,513		2,513	-	-	2,513			
Safety Harbor	17,825	6	17,819	7	-	17,826			
Saint Petersburg Saint Petersburg Beach	10,133 251,459	- 369	10,133 251,090	-	-	10,133 251,090			
Seminole	18,862		18.862	8		18,870			
South Pasadena	5,342		5,342	-	-	5,342			
Tarpon Springs	24,694	-	24,694	5	-	24,699			
Treasure Island	7,600	-	7,600		-	7,600			
Unincorporated County	273,608	613	272,995	(192)	-	272,803			
Polk County	585,733	3,206	582,527	-	-	582,527			
Auburndale	14,121	-	14,121	-	-	14,121			
Bartow	17,296	199	17,097	-	-	17,097			
Davenport	2,705	-	2,705	-	-	2,705			
Dundee Eagle Lake	3,310 2,732	-	3,310 2,732	-	-	3,310 2,732			
Fort Meade	5,864		5,864	-		5,864			
Frostproof	2,867	-	2,867	-	-	2,867			
Haines City	18,916	-	18,916	8	-	18,924			
Highland Park	248	-	248	-	-	248			
Hillcrest Heights	256	-	256	-	-	256			
Lake Alfred	4,562	-	4,562	-	-	4,562			
Lake Hamilton	1,409	-	1,409	-	-	1,409			
Lake Wales	13,052	-	13,052	-	-	13,052			
Lakeland	93,508	-	93,508	28	-	93,536			
Mulberry Bolk City	3,467	-	3,467	- 3	-	3,467			
Polk City Winter Haven	1,751 34,404	-	1,751 34,404	3	-	1,754 34,404			
Unincorporated County	365,265	3,007	362,258	(39)	-	362,219			
Putnam County	74,989	451	74,538	(00)	-	74,538			
Crescent City	1,742	-	1,742	-	-	1,742			
Interlachen	1,564	-	1,564	-	-	1,564			
Palatka	11,264	-	11,264	-	-	11,264			
Pomona Park	787	-	787	-	-	787			

Adjusted 2008 Population Estimates for Florida's Counties and Municipalities Used in the FY 2009-10 State Revenue Sharing Calculations								
	April 1, 2008 Total	April 1, 2008 Inmate	April 1, 2008 Total Population	Population / Municipal Annexations, De-annexations,	Adjustments Municipal Incorporations	Adjusted Total Population Used for State		
County / Municipality	Population	Population	Less Inmates	or Corrections	or Dissolutions	Revenue Sharing		
Welaka Unincorporated County	731 58,901	- 451	731 58,450	-	-	731 58,450		
Saint Johns County	181,180	287	180,893	-	-	180,893		
Hastings	685	-	685	-	-	685		
Marineland (part)	1	-	1	-	-	1		
Saint Augustine Saint Augustine Beach	13,874 6,206	-	13,874 6,206	-	-	13,874 6,206		
Unincorporated County	160,414	287	160,127	-	-	160,127		
Saint Lucie County	276,585	157	276,428	-	-	276,428		
Fort Pierce	44,227	67	44,160	118	-	44,278		
Port Saint Lucie Saint Lucie Village	157,902 641	6	157,896 641	-	-	157,896 641		
Unincorporated County	73,815	- 84	73,731	(118)	-	73,613		
Santa Rosa County	144,136	2,794	141,342	- (110)	-	141,342		
Gulf Breeze	5,780	-	5,780	-	-	5,780		
Jay Milton	526	-	526	-	-	526		
Milton Unincorporated County	7,971 129,859	89 2,705	7,882 127,154	1 (1)	-	7,883 127,153		
Sarasota County	393,608	2,703	393,585	(1)	-	393.585		
Longboat Key (part)	5,081	-	5,081	-	-	5,081		
North Port	56,316	-	56,316	-	-	56,316		
Sarasota	55,174	23	55,151	-	-	55,151		
Venice Unincorporated County	22,146 254,891	-	22,146 254,891	-	-	22,146 254,891		
Seminole County	426,413	174	426,239	-	-	426,239		
Altamonte Springs	43,243	-	43,243	-	-	43,243		
Casselberry	25,182	6	25,176	28	-	25,204		
Lake Mary	14,944	-	14,944	-	-	14,944		
Longwood Oviedo	14,018 33,431		14,018 33,431	-	-	14,018 33,431		
Sanford	54,306	40	54,266	29	-	54,295		
Winter Springs	34,390	-	34,390	-	-	34,390		
Unincorporated County	206,899	128	206,771	(57)	-	206,714		
Sumter County Bushnell	93,034 2,344	9,112	83,922 2,344	- 12	-	83,922 2,356		
Center Hill	921	-	921	- 12	-	2,336		
Coleman	653	-	653	8	-	661		
Webster	786	-	786	-	-	786		
Wildwood	4,885	-	4,885	-	-	4,885		
Unincorporated County Suwannee County	83,445 40,927	9,112	74,333 40,927	(20)	-	74,313 40,927		
Branford	712	-	712	-	-	712		
Live Oak	6,712	-	6,712		-	6,712		
Unincorporated County	33,503	-	33,503	-	-	33,503		
Taylor County Perry	23,199 6,832	2,953	20,246 6,832	-	-	20,246 6,832		
Unincorporated County	16,367	2,953	13,414	-	-	13,414		
Union County	15,974	5,044	10,930	-	-	10,930		
Lake Butler	1,922	-	1,922	-	-	1,922		
Raiford	262	-	262		-	262		
Worthington Springs Unincorporated County	453 13,337	- 5,044	453 8,293		-	453 8,293		
Volusia County	510,750	1,913	508,837	-	-	508,837		
Daytona Beach	64,927	53	64,874	-	-	64,874		
Daytona Beach Shores	5,461	-	5,461	-	-	5,461		
DeBary DeLand	18,913	-	18,913	-	-	18,913		
DeLand Deltona	27,326 85,921		27,326 85,921	5	-	27,331 85,921		
Edgewater	21,618	-	21,618	-	-	21,618		
Flagler Beach (part)	76	-	76	-	-	76		
Holly Hill	12,944	-	12,944	-	-	12,944		
Lake Helen	2,871	-	2,871	-	-	2,871		
New Smyrna Beach Oak Hill	23,716 1,978	-	23,716 1,978		-	23,730 1,978		
Orange City	9,556	-	9,556	-	-	9,556		
Ormond Beach	40,920	6	40,914	-	-	40,914		

Adjusted 2008 Population Estimates for Florida's Counties and Municipalities Used in the FY 2009-10 State Revenue Sharing Calculations

	Used in the	e FY 2009-10 S	tate Revenue S	haring Calcula	tions	
				Population /	Adjustments	
County / Municipality	April 1, 2008 Total Population	April 1, 2008 Inmate Population	April 1, 2008 Total Population Less Inmates	Municipal Annexations, De-annexations, or Corrections	Municipal Incorporations or Dissolutions	Adjusted Total Population Used for State Revenue Sharing
Pierson	2,657	-	2,657	-	-	2,657
Ponce Inlet	3,299	-	3,299	-	-	3,299
Port Orange	57,218	-	57,218	-	-	57,218
South Daytona	13,765	-	13,765	-	-	13,765
Unincorporated County	117,584	1,854	115,730	(19)	-	115,711
Wakulla County	30,717	1,701	29,016	-	-	29,016
Saint Marks	323	-	323	-	-	323
Sopchoppy	424	-	424	-	-	424
Unincorporated County	29,970	1,701	28,269	-	-	28,269
Walton County	57,784	1,523	56,261	-	-	56,261
DeFuniak Springs	5,171	39	5,132	-	-	5,132
Freeport	1,503	-	1,503	-	-	1,503
Paxton	740	-	740	-	-	740
Unincorporated County	50,370	1,484	48,886	-	-	48,886
Washington County	24,779	2,322	22,457	-	-	22,457
Caryville	367	125	242	-	-	242
Chipley	3,639	25	3,614	-	-	3,614
Ebro	245	-	245	-	-	245
Vernon	744	-	744	-	-	744
Wausau	443	-	443	-	-	443
Unincorporated County	19,341	2,172	17,169	-	-	17,169
Statewide Total	18,807,219	123,909	18,683,310	-	-	18,683,310
Statewide Incorporated	9,573,432	18,483	9,554,949	1,889	(5,755)	9,551,083
Statewide Unincorporated	9,233,787	105,426	9,128,361	(1,889)	5,755	9,132,227

Notes:

 The adjusted population estimates exclude the estimated number of inmates and patients in institutions operated by the federal government, Florida Departments of Corrections, Department of Health, and Department of Children and Family Services as of April 1, 2008. Pursuant to s. 186.901, F.S., such inmates and patients are not considered residents for the purpose of determining revenue-sharing allocations.

2) The population estimates were adjusted to reflect the population effects of recent municipal annexations, de-annexations, or population corrections as well as new municipal incorporations or dissolutions. The column "Adjusted Total Population Used for State Revenue Sharing" reflects all these adjustments.

3) The Town of Cedar Grove (Bay County) dissolved in 2008, which increased the county's unincorporated population.

4) The City of Crestview (Okaloosa County) had a de-annexation, which increased the county's unincorporated population.

Data Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida.

Appendix B:

Local Government Reporting Requirements

Local Government Reporting Requirements

As of April 1, 2009, 249 of Florida's 412 municipalities and 2 of Florida's 67 counties have populations of less than 10,000. Generally, smaller local government staffs are stretched thin. In an effort to assist all local governments with meeting their statutory and program-required reporting requirements, LCIR staff has compiled the attached charts related to Local Government Financial Reporting Requirements and Local Government Truth-In-Millage (TRIM) Compliance Requirements.

These charts present a compilation of statutorily-mandated reporting requirements made of all local governments in a calendar format. For each reporting requirement, the following is listed:

- (1) the due date (if specified);
- (2) the title of the report;
- (3) the statutory or Administrative Rule authority; and
- (4) the current contact person in state government to whom the report is submitted.

Chart 1, entitled "Local Government Reporting Requirements," lists reporting requirements that may apply to all or one type of local government (counties, municipalities, special districts - independent or dependent, school districts) on various topics. This chart lists information concerning 69 statutorily-mandated reporting requirements due throughout the year.

Because local government budgeting can be a complex process, Chart 2, entitled "Local Government Truth-in-Millage (TRIM) Compliance Requirements," lists all reporting requirements associated with local government budgeting and TRIM Compliance.

Either of these charts can be accessed on the LCIR's website at <u>http://www.floridalcir.gov/UserContent/docs/File/data/locgovfrr.pdf</u>. To ensure accuracy the charts are updated on the LCIR's website biannually. If you have any questions regarding the information contained in this Appendix, please contact Cris Martinez, LCIR Staff Attorney, at 850-488-9627.

	t Financial Reporting				
Date	Activity	Applies to:	Authority	Contact	Comments
January					
				Casey Penn, Government Analyst, Bureau of Local Government, Florida	
				Department of Financial Services, (850)413-5591, E-mail:	
30 (due no later than 30 days	Assessment of Additional	All counties (including City of		Casey.Penn@myfloridacfo.com. Website:	Report due no later than 30 days after then end o
after then end of each quarter)	Court Costs	Jacksonville)	Section 939.185, F.S.	http://myfloridacfo.com/aadir/localgov/.	each quarter.
				Casey Penn, Government Analyst, Bureau of Local Government , Florida	
	Statement of County Funded			Department of Financial Services, (850)413-5591, E-mail:	
21	Court-Related Functions	All Counties (including the City of	Contine 20,0005 E.C.	Casey.Penn@myfloridacfo.com. Website: http://myfloridacfo.com/aadir/localgov/.	Must be submitted with a Statement of Compliand
February	Report	Jacksonville)	Section 29.0085, F.S.	nttp://mytioridacto.com/addir/iocaigov/	from the County's Independent Auditor.
rebruary					
				Gordon Morgan, Manager, Highway Data Analysis Section of the	
				Transportation Statistic Office, Florida Department of Transportation,	DOT then compiles the miles are reported on Form
				(850)414-4730, E-mail: gordon.morgan@dot.state.fl.us. Website: http://www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/statistics/mileage-rpts/local.shtm. Forms	DOT then compiles the mileage reported on Form
	Form TM - Local Government			can be found at http://www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/statistics/mileage-	uses it as part of the data in the Public Road
1	Mileage Report	Counties, Municipalities (Incorporated)	Section 218.322, F.S.	rpts/local.shtm.	Mileage Report.
•			00010112101022,1101		
				Patricia Shoemaker, Administrator, Municipal Police & Fire Pension Trust	
	Annual Report to Division of			Office, Division of Retirement Systems, Department of Management	
	Retirement (signed by		Sections 175.261	Services, (850)922-0667, E-mail: trish.shoemaker@dms.myflorida.com.	
	Chairman and Secretary,	Any Municipality, Special Fire Control	(Firefighter Pension	Website: http://dms.myflorida.com/human_resource_support/retirement	
	including audited financial	District that maintains a pension plan for	Plans) and 185.221, F.S.	Forms may be found at:	
	statements for plan with	its firefighters or police officers under Ch.	(Municipal Police Pension	http://dms.myflorida.com/human_resource_support/retirement/municipal_p olice and fire, click on "Annual Reports".	
1 (Chapter Plans)	\$250,000+ in assets)	175 or 185, F.S.	Plans).	olice and tire, click on "Annual Reports".	
March				Leff Manage Tayl and Opensialist (050) 407 4707. Ensails	
3 - because this report is due		Municipalities, Charter Counties - any		Jeff Moore, Tax Law Specialist, (850)487-1737, E-mail: MooreE@dor.state.fl.us, Florida Department of Revenue, General Tax	
	Municipal Public Service Tax	change in tax levy must be reported 120		Administration Compliance Support. Reporting form can be found at	*Same form is used for changes of contact
tax levy the due date may vary.		days prior.	Section 166.233(2), F.S.	http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/governments/mpst.html.	persons.
	- F				
				Patricia Shoemaker, Administrator, Municipal Police & Fire Pension Trust	
	Annual Report to Division of			Office, Division of Retirement Systems, Department of Management	
	Retirement (signed by		Sections 175.261	Services, (850)922-0667, E-mail: trish.shoemaker@dms.myflorida.com.	
	Chairman and Secretary,	Any Municipality, Special Fire Control	(Firefighter Pension	Website: http://dms.myflorida.com/human_resource_support/retirement	
	including audited financial	District that maintains a pension plan for	Plans) and 185.221, F.S.	Forms may be found at:	
15 (Local Law Plans)	statements for plan with	its firefighters or police officers under Ch. 175 or 185, F.S.	(Municipal Police Pension Plans).	http://dms.myflorida.com/human resource support/retirement/municipal p olice and fire, click on "Annual Reports".	
13 (LOCAI LAW FIAIIS)	\$250,000+ in assets)	175 0F165, F.S.	Fidils).	Mary Plymel or Jesse Atkinson, Revenue Coordinators, Office of Financial	
				Development, Department of Transportation, (850)414-4457, E-mail:	
				Mary.Plymel@dot.state.fl.us. The form (FHWA-536) and information	
				concerning filling it out can be found at:	
31	Local Highway Finance Report	t Counties, Municipalities	Section 218.322, F.S.	http://www2.dot.state.fl.us/fmsupportapps/fhwa536/default.aspx	
					Local governments completing a Comprehensive
				Government Finance Officers Association, Certificate of Achievement	Annual Financial Report may receive a Certificate
				Program, 203 North LaSalle Street, Suite 2700, Chicago, IL 60601.	of Achievement for Excellence in Financial
				Questions: http://www.gfoa.org/index.php?option=com_contact&task=view&contact_id	Reporting from the GFOA. This Certificate is recognized as the highest form of recognition in
				<u>=72&Itemid=3</u> or Technical Services Center at (312)977-9700. Website:	local government financial reporting and is viewed
31 - (within 6 months after the	Comprehensive Annual			http://www.gfoa.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=35<e	as a positive factor by credit rating agencies and
end of the fiscal year ends).	Financial Report	Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts	N/A	mid=58.	others. (fn. 3).
	School District Financial,	/			
31 (within 9 months after fiscal	Operational, & Federal Single		Sections 11.45 and	Greg Centers, District School Board Audit Manager, Florida Auditor	
year ends).	Audit Report	School Districts	218.39(1), F.S.	General, (850)487-9039, E-mail: gregcenters@aud.state.fl.us.	
			Section 163.356(3)(c),		
31	Report of Activities	Community Redevelopment Agencies	F.S.	Local Governing Authority	

Local Government	Financial Reporting	Requirements			
Date	Activity	Applies to:	Authority	Contact	Comments
April			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
30	Annual Financial Report - due for local governments not required to provide an audit report pursuant to s. 218.39(1), F.S.	Municipalities, Special Districts (not component units of a local government), Housing Authorities (created under Chapter 421, F.S.) which are not required to provide an audit report under s. 218.39(1), F.S.	Section 218.32(1), F.S. Special Districts, Section 189.418, F.S.	Justin Young, Financial Administrator, Bureau of Local Government, Florida Department of Financial Services, (850)413-5712, Email: Justin.Young@myfloridacfo.com, Website: http://myfloridacfo.com/aadir/localgov/	The Department of Financial Services Local Government Section has released the new web- based, AFR system called Local Government Electronic Reporting (LOGER). (User ID and Password are required.) Email the Bureau of Local Government at localgov@myfloridacfo.com for ID and password if the official memo with this information was not received.
30	Annual Unclaimed Property Report	Any court, government, government subdivision, agency, public corporation, or public authority holding intangible property for an owner that has not been claimed for more than 1 year after it became	Sections 717.113 and 717.117, F.S.	Phillip Carlton, Financial Administrator for Accounts Receivable Section, Bureau of Unclaimed Property, Florida Department of Financial Services, (850)413-5570. E-mail: <u>Phillip.Carlton@myfloridacfo.com</u> . Reporting Instructions can be found at <u>http://www.fltreasurehunt.org/files/Reporting-</u> Instructions-2008.pdf.	
30 (due no later than 30 days arer then end of each quarter)	Assessment of Additional Court Costs	All counties (including City of Jacksonville)	Section 939.185, F.S.	Casey Penn, Government Analyst, Bureau of Local Government , Florida Department of Financial Services, (850)413-5591, E-mail: <u>Casey.Penn@myfloridacfo.com</u> . Website: <u>http://myfloridacfo.com/aadir/localgov/</u> .	Report due no later than 30 days after then end of each quarter.
Мау					
-					
June					
1	Preliminary Tax Roll (deliver <u>estimate</u> of total assessed value)	Property Appraiser	Section 200.065(8), F.S.	Presiding Officer of each Taxing Authority within the County. The forms for 2008 can be found at : www.myflorida.com/dor/property/maxmillage.html	For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, TRIM@dor.state.fl.us.
 because this report is due days prior to tax levy change the due date may vary. 	Municipal Public Service Tax Data Base Report	Municipalities, Charter Counties - any change in tax levy must be reported 120 days prior.	Section 166.233(2), F.S.	Jeff Moore, Tax Law Specialist, (850)487-1737, E-mail: MooreE@dor.state.fl.us, Florida Department of Revenue, General Tax Administration Compliance Support. Reporting form can be found at http://dor.mvflorida.com/dor/governments/mpst.html.	*Same form is used for changes of contact persons.
30	Revenue Sharing Application	Counties, Municipalities	Section 218.23(1), F.S.	Bruce Williams, Finance and Accounting Director III, and Marsha Revell, Professional Accounting Specialist, Revenue Accounting Section, Florida Department of Revenue, (850)487-1150. Questions should be e-mailed to: revenueaccounting@dor.state.fl.us. Revenue sharing application can be found at http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/forms/2009/dr700218.pdf	
July					
1	Complete Assessment of Property Value within Jurisdiction.	Property Appraiser	Section 193.023, F.S.		For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> .
1	Preliminary Tax Roll	Property Appraiser	Sections 193.114 and 193.1142, F.S.	Garth Grumme, Revenue Program Administrator I, Supervisor, Research & Analysis, Florida Department of Revenue, (850)921-4289, E-Mail: <u>GrummeGA@dor.state.fl.us</u> . Forms for online submission can be accessed at: <u>http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/property/dataformats.html</u> under "Name, Address, Legal File (NAL) and Name, Address, Personal File (NAP) Record Layouts" and Sale Data File (SDF).	For questions about form content, contact: Sue Harlan, Revenue Program Administrator I, Tax Roll Evaluation and Review, Florida Department of Revenue, (850)921-9394, E-mail: HarlanS@dor.state.fl.us.

Local Government	Financial Reporting	g Requirements			
Date	Activity	Applies to:	Authority	Contact	Comments
1	Certify Taxable Value to Taxing Authorities within jurisdiction	Property Appraiser prepares and delivers DR 420, Section I, for their County, Municipality, Special District (Dependent & Independent), Municipal Service Taxing Unit.	Section 200.065(1), F.S.	Property Appraiser. Form DR 420 can be found at: http://dor.mvflorida.com/dor/property/07specforms/dr420r0607.pdf *	*Please note that the numbers represented on this form are used throughout the TRIM process. For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, TRIM@dor.state.fl.us.
Within 15 days after certification of taxable value by the Preserved Appropriate	Submit Tentative Budget to Board of County				For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida
the Property Appraiser	Commissioners	County Budget Officer	Section 129.03(3), F.S.		Department of Revenue, TRIM@dor.state.fl.us. For appointed officers, due within 30 days of accepting appointment and every year afterwards by July 1. For elected officers, due during qualifying period, then every year afterwards by July 1. Note: Officers leaving a public position must file a "Final Statement of Financial Interests (Form 1F) within 60 days of departure. Officers who received a reportable gift or expense must fil an "Annual Disclosure of Gifts from Governmenta Entities and Direct Support Organization and
	Statement of Financial Interests (Form 1)	Special District Local Officers	Section 112.3145, F.S.	Local Supervisor of Elections. All forms can be found at: /www.ethics.state.fl.us/.	Honorarium Event Related Expenses" (Form 10) by July 1.
1	Financial Disclosure - Employees (with purchasing authority over \$15,000).	Elected or appointed local officer of any political subdivision, specified state employees.	Sections 112.3145 and 112.3148, F.S. Chapter 34-12, Florida Administrative Code.	Shirley Taylor, Program Administrator, Florida Commission on Ethics, (850)488-7864, Email: <u>taylor.shirley@leg.state.fl.us</u> . Statement of Financial Interests Form 1 can be retrieved at/www.ethics.state.fl.us/.	State Officers file their Statement of Financial Interests Form 1 with the Commission on Ethics. Local Officers file their Statement of Financial Interests Form 1 with their County Supervisor of Elections. Local Officer Financial Disclosure form can be found at their local Supervisor of Elections website.
30 (due no later than 30 days after then end of each quarter)	Assessment of Additional	All counties (including City of Jacksonville)	Section 939.185, F.S.	Casey Penn, Government Analyst, Bureau of Local Government , Florida Department of Financial Services, (850)413-5591, E-mail: <u>Casey.Penn@myfloridacfo.com</u> . Website: <u>http://myfloridacfo.com/aadir/localgov/</u> .	Report due no later than 30 days after then end o each quarter.
August 4 (within 35 days from July 1 or the date of certification)	Advise Property Appraiser of (1) prior year millage rate; (2) proposed millage rate for current year; (3) current year rolled back rate; and (4) date, time, and place of tentative budget hearing.	Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts (Independent & Dependent), School Districts (= Final Hearing for School Districts), Municipal Service Taxing Units	Section 200.065(2)(a)1. and (2)(b), F.S.		If Taxing Authority fails to provide specified information within 35 days, it shall be prohibited from levying a millage rate > than the rolled back rate for the upcoming year. For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, TRIM@dor.state.fl.us.
24 (within 55 days of certification of taxable value)	Notice of Proposed Property Taxes (TRIM Notice)	Property Appraiser	Section 200.069, F.S.		Must include Notice of Public Hearing on Tentativ Budget/Proposed Millage Rate. If a Review Notic is issued pursuant to s. 193.1142, F.S., the TRIM Notice may not be sent until the Florida Department of Revenue (FDOR) has approved th assessment roll. For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Ta Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7963; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, FDOR, <u>TRIM@dor.state.flus</u> .

Local Government	Financial Reporting	Requirements			
Date	Activity	Applies to:	Authority	Contact	Comments
September			-		
3 (no later than 9/18)	First Public Hearing on Tentative Budget/Proposed Millage Rate (within 80 days, but not earlier than 65 days, of Property Appraiser's certification of value of assessed property).	Counties, Municipalities, Special Taxing Districts (Independent & Dependent), School Districts, Municipal Service Taxing Units	Section 200.065(2)(c), F.S.		Must be held after 5:00 PM, Mon - Fri; anytime Sat., never on Sun. County Commission cannot schedule its hearing on the same day as School Districts. No Taxing Authority can hold a hearing on same day as School District and County Commission. For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> .
	Second Public Hearing on Budget		Section 200.065(2)(d), F.S.		For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, TRIM@dor.state.fl.us.
3 - because this report is due 120 days prior to the change in tax levy the due date may vary.	Municipal Public Service Tax	Municipalities, Charter Counties - any change in tax levy must be reported 120	Section 166.233(2), F.S.	Jeff Moore, Tax Law Specialist, (850)487-1737, E-mail: MooreE@dor.state.fl.us, Florida Department of Revenue, General Tax Administration Compliance Support. Reporting form can be found at http://dor.mvflorida.com/dor/governments/mpst.html	*Same form is used for changes of contact persons.
11	School District Superintendent Report	School Districts	Rule 6A-1.0071, Florida Administrative Code.	Linda Champion, Deputy Commissioner, Office of Finance & Operations, Florida Department of Education, (850)245-9120, E-mail: Linda.Champion@fldoe.org	
18 (no later than 10/3)	Advertise Intent to Adopt Final Millage & Budget	Counties, Municipalities, School Districts, Special Districts	Section 200.065(3), F.S.		An adjacent meeting notice complying with the budget summary requirements of Ch. 129, F.S., shall also be published. Section 200.065(3)(I), F.S. For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> .
20 (not less than 2 nor more than 5 days)	Public Hearing to Adopt Final Millage Rate & Budget	Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts	Section 200.065(2), F.S.		First issue shall be the increase in the millage rate over the rolled-back rate. Adoption of millage rate and budget shall be by separate votes. Millage rate adopted cannot exceed rate tentatively adopted, unless the TRIM process is implemented again. For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> .
23 (within 3 days of final hearing).	Forward Final Millage Rate Resolution/Ordinance to Property Appraiser, Tax Collector and Department of Revenue	Property Appraiser prepares and delivers DR 420, Section I, for their County, Municipality, Special District (Dependent & Independent), Municipal Service Taxing Unit.	Section 200.065(4), F.S.	Use Form 420, <u>http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/property/07specforms/dr420r0607.pdf</u> , For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922- 7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> .	Receipt of this resolution/ordinance by the Property Appraiser shall be considered official notice of the date approved by the Taxing Authority. No millage rate other than that approved by referendum may be levied until the resolution/ordinance is approved by the Governing Board of the Taxing Authority and submitted to the Property Appraiser, the Tax Collector, and DOR Property Tax Oversight Section. Please note that the numbers represented on this form must be used throughout the TRIM process.

	Financial Reporting				
Date	Activity	Applies to:	Authority	Contact	Comments
	End of Local Government		Sections 129.04 and		
30	Fiscal Year	Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts	218.33, F.S.		
30 - no later than 12 months after the end of the fiscal year or 45 days after completion of the local government's audit report.	Annual Financial Report - and Audit Report due for local governments required to provide an audit pursuant to s. 218.39(1), F.S.	Local governments with an independent audit, including: Counties, Municipalities (revenues \$250,000+), Special Districts (not component units of a local governmental entity and \$100,000+ revenues), and others.	Section 218.32(1)(e), F.S.	Justin Young, Financial Administrator, Bureau of Local Government, Florida Department of Financial Services, (850)413-5712, E-mail: Justin,Young@myfloridacfo.com, Website: http://myfloridacfo.com/aadir/localgov/,	The Department of Financial Services Local Government Section has released the new web- based, AFR system called Local Government Electronic Reporting (LOGER). (User ID and Password are required.) Email the Bureau of Local Government at localgov@myfloridacfo.com for ID and password if the official memo with this information was not received.
fiscal year.	Annual Financial Audit Report of preceding fiscal year must be completed (if not notified that it was to be performed by the Auditor General).	Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts that meet the criteria of s. 218.39(1), F.S.	Section 218.39, F.S., Chapter 10.550, Rules of the Auditor General. See also, s. 218.391, F.S., for statutorily required auditor selection procedures.	Mike Gomez, CPA, Audit Supervisor, Florida Auditor General, (850)487- 9031, E-mail: <u>MikeGomez@aud.state.fl.us</u> .	Rules and guidelines for filing the Annual Financia Audit Report can be found at http://www.myflorida.com/audgen/pages/rules.htm
October					
	Beginning of Local		Sections 129.04 and		
1	Government Fiscal Year	Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts	218.33, F.S.		
1	Special District Fee Invoice (\$175) and Update Form	Special Districts (Independent & Dependent)	Section 189.427, F.S., and Rule 9B-50.003, Florida Administrative Code.	Jack Gaskins, Special District Information Program, Florida Department of Community Affairs, (850)922-1457, E-mail: <u>Jack.Gaskins@dca.state.fl.us</u> . Website: <u>www.FloridaSpecialDistricts.org</u> . Forms can be found at: <u>http://www.floridaspecialdistricts.org/Invoices.cfm</u> ***	
1 (of odd numbered years).	Agency Rule Report	**Counties and Municipalities - subject to this act by general or special law, School Districts, Special Districts with adopted rules.	Sections 120.52(1) and 120.74, F.S.	President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Joint Administrative Procedures Committee, and each appropriate standing committee of the Legislature. Jesslyn Krouskroup, Chief Attorney, Joint Administrative Procedures Committee, (850)488-9110, E-mail: krouskroup.jesslyn@leg.state.fl.us.	
*(within 3 days after receipt of Certification of Final Taxable Value - Form DR-422)	Complete & Certify Final Millage to Property Appraiser	Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts	Section 200.065(6), F.S.		For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> .
*(within 30 days of Final hearing)	Truth-in-Millage Compliance Package	Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts that levy taxes.	Section 200.068, F.S.	Intenee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Child Landrido Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> . The 2008-09 forms can be found at: <u>www.dor.myflorida.com/dor/property/maxmillage.html</u> . The TRIM Workbook can be found at: <u>www.dor.myflorida.com/dor/property/trimregwb.pdf</u> .	Form DR-487. TRIM Compliance must be completed within 101 calendar days. Please make sure to include all documentation required for s. 200.185, F.S., concerning maximum millage rates.
	Annual Investment Training	Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts, and School Districts that have an investment policy.	Section 218.415(14) and (22), F.S.		Compliance should be reflected in the Management Letter contained in the Annual Financial Audit Report Training available through Florida Department of Business & Professional Regulation.
	Submit Tentative Budget to Board of County Commissioners	County Budget Officer	Section 129.03, F.S.	For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850) 922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> .	
30 (due no later than 30 days after then end of each quarter)	Assessment of Additional Court Costs	All counties (including City of Jacksonville)	Section 939.185, F.S.	Casey Penn, Government Analyst, Bureau of Local Government , Florida Department of Financial Services, (850)413-5591, E-mail: <u>Casey.Penn@myfloridacfo.com</u> , Website: <u>http://myfloridacfo.com/aadir/localgov/</u> .	Report due no later than 30 days after then end of each quarter.

Local Government	Financial Reporting	a Requirements			
Date	Activity	Applies to:	Authority	Contact	Comments
November					
1 29	Truth-in-Millage, Form DR 421 Authority to Amend Prior Year Budget Expires	Special Districts that can levy taxes but will not do so during the year. Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts	Section 200.068, F.S. Sections 129.06(2), 166.241, and 189.418(5), F.S.	Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> . Form DR-421 can be found at: <u>http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/ptacomm/forms/DR421R698.pdf</u> .	
30 December	Public Depositor Annual Report to the Chief Financial Officer	Public Depositor - official custodian of funds for a governmental unit responsible for handling public deposits, e.g., Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts (Independent & Dependent), School Districts.	Sections 280.02 and 280.17, F.S.	Don Stanford, Bureau of Collateral Management, Florida Department of Financial Services, (850)413-3360, E-mail: <u>Don.Stanford@myfloridacfo.com.</u> The form (DFS-J1-1009) can be found at: <u>https://apps.fldfs.com/CAP_Web/PublicDeposits/gov_units.aspx</u> .	
December					
tax levy the due date may vary.	Municipal Public Service Tax Data Base Report	Municipalities, Charter Counties - any change in tax levy must be reported 120 days prior.	Section 166.233(2), F.S.	Jeff Moore, Tax Law Specialist, (850)487-1737, E-mail: <u>MooreE@dor.state.fl.us</u> , Florida Department of Revenue, General Tax Administration Compliance Support. Reporting form can be found at <u>http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/governments/mpst.html</u> .	*Same form is used for changes of contact persons.
Other Requirements:					
Within 15 days after vote	Financial Emergency Notification Memorandum of Voting	Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts, District School Boards, Charter Schools. Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts and other local public officers with voting	Section 218.503, F.S.	Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts contact Melinda Miguel or Kim Mills, Chief Inspector General's Office, Executive Office of the Governor, (850)922-4637, E-mail: <u>Kim.Mills@eog.MyFlorida.com</u> , and Kathy DuBose or Debbie White, Joint Legislative Auditing Committee, (850)487-4110, E-mail: <u>DuBose.Kathy@lec.state.fl.us</u> . District School Boards, Charter Schools contact Linda Champion, Deputy Commissioner, Office of Finance & Operations, Florida Department of Education, (850)245-9120, E-mail: <u>Linda.Champion@fldoe.org</u> and the Joint Legislative Auditing Committee (contact above). Meeting Minute Recorder of the Governing Board. Form 8B, pertaining to Local Public Officers, can be found at	
occurs.	Conflict	conflicts.	Section 112.3143, F.S.	http://www.ethics.state.fl.us/forms/form8b_2000.PDF.	
Special Districts - 30 days after adoption/approval	Special District Creation Documents, Written Status Statement, Map and Amendments.	Special Districts (Independent & Dependent)	Section 189.418, F.S.	Jack Gaskins, Special District Information Program, Florida Department of Community Affairs, (850)922-1457, E-mail: Jack.Gaskins@dca.state.fl.us. Website: www.FloridaSpecialDistricts.org.	For more information please see the Florida Special Districts Handbook Online at: <u>http://www.floridaspecialdistricts.org/Handbook/</u>
Special Districts - 30 days after dissolution date	Special District Dissolution Documents	Special Districts (Independent & Dependent)	Section 189.4042, F.S.	Jack Gaskins, Special District Information Program, Florida Department of Community Affairs, (850)922-1457, E-mail: <u>Jack.Gaskins@dca.state.fl.us</u> . Website: <u>www.FloridaSpecialDistricts.org</u> .	
Special Districts - 30 days after first governing board meeting and when a change occurs.	Special District Registered Agent and Office Initial Designation	Special Districts (Independent & Dependent)	Sections 189.416 and 189.418, F.S.	Jack Gaskins, Special District Information Program, Florida Department of Community Affairs, (850)922-1457, E-mail: <u>Jack.Gaskins@dca.state.fl.us</u> . Website: <u>www.FloridaSpecialDistricts.org</u> .	
Special Districts - within 1 year of creation	Public Facilities Initial Report and Notice of Changes	Special Districts (Independent & Dependent)	Section 189.415(2)	Local General-Purpose Government	
Special Districts - every 5 years, at least 12 months prior to local governing authority submission of evaluation and appraisal report. Special Districts - Quarterly, semiannually, or annually	Public Facilities Updated Report Regular Public Meeting Schedules	Special Districts (Independent & Dependent) Special Districts (Independent & Dependent)	Section 189.415(2) Section 189.417, F.S.	Local General-Purpose Government Local Governing Authority	

Local Government	Financial Reporting	g Requirements			
Date	Activity	Applies to:	Authority	Contact	Comments
	Advance Notice of Impending		,	Sharon Williams, Division of Bond Finance, Florida State Board of	
	Sale of Bond Issue and Final			Administration, (850)413-1304, E-mail: sharon.williams@sbafla.com.	
Prior to Bond issue sale	Official Statement	Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts	Section 218.38(1), F.S.	Website: http://www.sbafla.com/bond/.	
				Sharon Williams, Division of Bond Finance, Florida State Board of	
				Administration, (850)413-1304, E-mail: <u>sharon.williams@sbafla.com</u> .	
				Website: http://www.sbafla.com/bond/. BF2003-4, Local Government Bond	1
	Bond Information Form/Bond		0 // 040.00 5.0	Information and Disclosure Form maybe found at	
Within 120 days after delivery	Disclosure Form	Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts	Section 218.38, F.S. Sections 159.475 and	http://www.sbafla.com/bond/pdf/publications/bf2003-4.pdf	
			159.7055, F.S. and Rule	Sharon Williams, Division of Bond Finance, Florida State Board of	
		Special Districts issuing Industrial	19A-1.001 - 19A-1.008,	Administration, (850)413-1304, E-mail: <u>sharon.williams@sbafla.com</u> .	
Submit with Bond Information		Development or Research &	Florida Administrative	Website: http://www.sbafla.com/bond/. IRS Form 8038 maybe found at	
Form/Official Statement	IRS Form 8038 (Bonds)	Development Bonds	Code	http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f8038.pdf.	
	Community Development			Jack Gaskins, Special District Information Program, Florida Department of	
When public financing is	District Disclosure of Public			Community Affairs, (850)922-1457, E-mail: <u>Jack.Gaskins@dca.state.fl.us</u> .	
imposed	Financing	Community Development Districts	Section 190.009, F.S.	Website: www.FloridaSpecialDistricts.org.	
	Audit of Redevelopment Trust				
Annually	Fund	Community Redevelopment Agencies	Section 163.387(8), F.S.	Each Taxing Authority	
			OMB Circular No. A-133.	Gilbert Tran, Financial Standards and Reporting Branch, Office of Federal	
			pursuant to the Single	Financial Management, Office of Management and Budget, Washington,	
		All non-Federal entities that expend		DC 20503, (202)395-3052. Website:	
	Single Audit Report	\$500,000+ of federal funds.	502.	http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a133/a133.html	
		Public Depositor - official custodian of			
		funds for a governmental unit responsible			
		for handling public deposits, e.g.,		Don Stanford, Bureau of Collateral Management, Department of Financial	
		Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts		Services, (850)413-3360, E-mail: <u>Don.Stanford@myfloridacfo.com</u> . The	Form DFS-J1-1295 should be completed for all
When a local government	Public Deposit Identification &			form (DFS-J1-1295) can be found at	open public deposit accounts and retained by the
opens a public deposit account	Acknowledgment Form	Districts.	Section 280.17, F.S.	https://apps.fldfs.com/CAP_Web/PublicDeposits/gov_units.aspx.	public depositor in the event a claim must be filed.
Retirement Plans:				Keith Brinkman, Bureau Chief, Local Retirement Systems, Division of	
				Retirement, Florida Department of Management Services, (850)488-2784,	
			Section 112.63(2), F.S.,	E-mail: local ret@dms.myflorida.com. Website:	
Annually or at least every 3		Counties, Municipalities, School Districts,	Chapter 60T-1.003,	http://dms.myflorida.com/human resource support/retirement/contact us	
years (within 60 days of receipt		Special Districts that maintain their own	Florida Administrative	and scroll to "Bureau of Local Retirement Systems." See Chapter 60T-	
from the actuary)	Actuarial Valuation Report	local retirement plan.	Code	1.003(I), Florida Administrative Code, for format.	
	Annual Report to Division of			Patricia Shoemaker, Administrator, Municipal Police & Fire Pension Trust	
	Retirement (signed by		Sections 175.261	Office, Division of Retirement Systems, Department of Management Services, (850)922-0667, E-mail: trish.shoemaker@dms.myflorida.com.	
	Chairman and Secretary,	Any Municipality, Special Fire Control	(Firefighter Pension	Website: http://dms.myflorida.com/human_resource_support/retirement	
	including audited financial	District that maintains a pension plan for	Plans) and 185.221, F.S.	Forms may be found at:	
February 1 (Chapter Plans) and	-	its firefighters or police officers under Ch.			
March 15 (Local Law Plans)	\$250,000+ in assets)	175 or 185, F.S.	Plans).	olice and fire, click on "Annual Reports".	
				Keith Brinkman, Bureau Chief, Local Retirement Systems, Division of	
				Retirement, Florida Department of Management Services, (850)488-2784,	
				E-mail: local ret@dms.myflorida.com. Website:	
		Counties, Municipalities, School Districts,		http://dms.myflorida.com/human_resource_support/retirement/contact_us	
Unon edention	Filing of Retirement Plan	Special Districts that maintain a local	Partian (10,001/10) 5.0	and scroll to "Bureau of Local Retirement Systems." See Chapter 60T-	
Upon adoption	Investment Policy	retirement plan.	Section 112.661(16), F.S.	1.003(I), Florida Administrative Code, for format. Keith Brinkman, Bureau Chief, Local Retirement Systems, Division of	
				Retirement, Florida Department of Management Systems, Division of Retirement, Florida Department of Management Services, (850)488-2784,	
			Section 112.63, F.S. and	E-mail: local ret@dms.myflorida.com. Website:	
		Counties, Municipalities, School Districts,	Chapter 60T-1.004,	http://dms.myflorida.com/human resource support/retirement/contact us	
Within 60 days of reporting		and Special Districts with defined	Florida Administrative	and scroll to "Bureau of Local Retirement Systems." See Chapter 60T-	
period end date	Defined Contribution Report	contribution plans.	Code	1.003(I), Florida Administrative Code, for format.	

Local Government Financial Reporting Requirements						
Date	Activity	Applies to:	Authority	Contact	Comments	
				Keith Brinkman, Bureau Chief, Local Retirement Systems, Division of		
				Retirement, Florida Department of Management Services, (850)488-2784,		
	Actuarial Impact Statement			E-mail: local_ret@dms.myflorida.com. Website:		
		Counties, Municipalities, School Districts,		http://dms.myflorida.com/human_resource_support/retirement/contact_us		
	•	Special Districts that maintain a local		and scroll to "Bureau of Local Retirement Systems." See Chapter 60T-		
governing body	Retirement Plan	retirement plan.	Section 112.63(3), F.S.	1.003(I), Florida Administrative Code, for format.		
				Patricia Shoemaker, Administrator, Municipal Police & Fire Pension Trust		
				Office, Division of Retirement Systems, Department of Management		
				Services, (850)922-0667, E-mail: trish.shoemaker@dms.myflorida.com.		
		Any Municipality, Special Fire Control		Website: http://dms.myflorida.com/human resource support/retirement.		
		District that maintains a pension plan for		Forms may be found at:		
Prior to final reading by the		its firefighters or police officers under Ch.		http://dms.myflorida.com/human_resource_support/retirement/municipal_p		
governing body	Retirement Plan	175 or 185, F.S.	185.35(2), F.S.	olice_and_fire, click on "Annual Reports".		
				Keith Brinkman, Bureau Chief, Local Retirement Systems, Division of		
				Retirement, Florida Department of Management Services, (850)488-2784,		
	Total Expected Rate of Annual			E-mail: local_ret@dms.myflorida.com. Website:		
		Counties, Municipalities, School Districts,		http://dms.myflorida.com/human resource support/retirement/contact us		
	each of the next several years	Special Districts that maintain a local		and scroll to "Bureau of Local Retirement Systems." See Chapter 60T-		
Upon determination	and the long term	retirement plan.	Section 112.661(9), F.S.	1.003(I), Florida Administrative Code, for format.		
Sources: (1) Florida Statutes (2	2007); (2) Florida Special District H	Handbook Online athttp://www.floridaspecia	aldistricts.org/Handbook/Ar	eporting.cfm; (3) Florida Government Finance Officers Association Key Finar	ncial Reporting Dates at	
http://www.fgfoa.org/resources/	dates.aspx; (4) Florida Departmen	t of Revenue 2008 TRIM Compliance Work	book at http://dor.myflorid	a.com/dor/property/trimregwb.pdf, (5) Small Government Financial Procedure	es Manual, Florida Government Finance Officers	
Association, Inc.; (6) Compliance	e Auditing in Florida, Florida Instit	ute of Certified Public Accountants, Append	dix - Reporting Requirement	nts (February 2008). (Revised 5/18/09).		

Local Governme	ent Truth-In-Millage (T	RIM) Compliance Requ	irements		
			Authority	Contact	Comments
January					
February					
March					
Мау					
• • •					
June					For eventions about the TDIM events and estimates
	Preliminary Tax Roll (deliver estimate of total assessed value)	Property Appraiser	Section 200.065(8), F.S.	Presiding Officer of each Taxing Authority within the County. The forms for 2008 can be found at:	For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)-22-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, TRIM@dor.state.fl.us.
July					
	Complete Assessment of Property Value within Jurisdiction	Property Appraiser	Section 193.023, F.S.	For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> .	For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or
		Property Appraiser prepares and delivers DR 420, Section I, for their County, Municipality, Special District (Dependent & Independent), Municipal Service Taxing Unit	Section 200.065(1), F.S.	Property Appraiser. Form DR 420 can be found at: http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/property/dr420.pdf.	Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, TRIM@dor.state.fl.us. Please note that the numbers represented on this form are used throughout the TRIM process.
Within 15 days after certification of taxable	Submit Tentative Budget to Board of County Commissioners	County Budget Officer	Section 129.03(3), F.S.		For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> .
August					
4 (within 35 days from July 1 or the date of certification)		Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts (Independent & Dependent), School Districts (= Final Hearing for School Districts), Municipal Service Taxing Units	Section 200.065(2)(a)1. and (2)(b), F.S.		If Taxing Authority fails to provide specified information within 35 days, it shall be prohibited from levying a millage rate > than the rolled back rate for the upcoming year. For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922- 7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> .

Local Governm	nent Truth-In-Millage (T	RIM) Compliance Requ	irements		
Date	Activity	Applies to:	Authority	Contact	Comments
24 (within 55 days of certification of taxable value) September	Notice of Proposed Property Taxes (TRIM Notice)	Property Appraiser	Section 200.069, F.S.		Must include Notice of Public Hearing on Tentative Budget/Proposed Millage Rate. If a Review Notice is issued pursuant to section 193.1142, F.S., the TRIM Notice may not be sent until DOR has approved the assessment roll. For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> .
3 (no later than 9/18)	First Public Hearing on Tentative Budget/Proposed Millage Rate (within 80 days, but not earlier than 65 days, of Property Appraiser's certification of value of assessed property).	Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts (Independent & Dependent), School Districts, Municipal Service Taxing Units Counties, Municipalities, Special	Section 200.065(2)(c), F.S.		Must be held after 5:00 PM, Mon - Fri; anytime Sat., never on Sun. County Commission cannot schedule its hearing on same day as School District. No Taxing Authority can hold a hearing on same day as School District and County Commission. For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7963; Or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us.</u> For questions about the TRIM <u>process</u> , contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or
	Second Public Hearing on Budget	Districts (Independent & Dependent), School Districts, Municipal Service Taxing Units	Section 200.065(2)(d), F.S.		Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> .
18 (no later than10/3)	Advertise Intent to Adopt Final Millage & Budget	Counties, Municipalities, School Districts, Special Districts	Section 200.065(3), F.S.		An adjacent meeting notice complying with the budget summary requirements of s. 129, F.S., shall also be published. Section 200.065(3)(1), F.S. For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> .
20 (not less than 2 no more than 5 days)	Public Hearing to Adopt Final Millage Rate & Budget	Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts	Section 200.065(2), F.S.		First issue shall be the increase in the millage rate over the rolled-back rate. Adoption of millage rate and budget shall be by separate votes. Millage rate adopted cannot exceed rate tentatively adopted, unless the TRIM process is implemented again. For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, TRIM@dor.state.fl.us.

Date	Activity	Applies to:	Authority	Contact	Comments
3 (within 3 days of final earing).	Forward Final Millage Rate Resolution/Ordinance to Property Appraiser, Tax Collector and	Property Appraiser prepares and delivers DR 420, Section I, for their County, Municipality, Special District (Dependent & Independent), Municipal Service Taxing Unit.	Section 200.065(4), F.S.	Use Form 420, http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/property/dr420.pdf. For questions about the TRIM process, contact: Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922-7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> .	Receipt of this resolution/ordinance by the Property Appraiser shall be considered official notice of the date approved by the Taxing Authority. No millage rate oth than that approved by referendum may be levied until the resolution/ordinance is approved by the Governing Board of the Taxing Authority and submitted to the Property Appraiser, the Tax Collector, and DOR Property Tax Oversight Section. Use Form DR 420, http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/property/dr420.pdf. Pleas note that the numbers represented on this form must b used throughout the TRIM process.
October					
R-422) (within 30 days of Final learing)	Complete and Certify Final Millage to Property Appraiser Truth in Millage Compliance Package	Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts Counties, Municipalities, Special Districts	Section 200.065(6), F.S. Section 200.068, F.S.	Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922 7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> . The forms for 2008 can be found at : <u>www.myflorida.com/dor/proprty/maxmilliage.html.</u> The TRIM Workbook can be found at:	
lovember					
1	Truth-in-Millage, Form DR 421	Special Districts that can levy taxes but will not do so during the year.	Section 200.068, F.S.	Menee Rumlin-Bond, Senior Tax Specialist, (850)922- 7963; Chito Landrito, Tax Specialist II, (850)922-7965; or Carolyn Welch, Tax Specialist I, (850)922-7964; Property Tax Oversight, Florida Department of Revenue, <u>TRIM@dor.state.fl.us</u> . Form DR-421 can be found at: <u>http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/ptacomm/forms/DR421R698</u> pdf.	
December					