REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem
Issue: Homestead Exemption Increases; Assessment Increase Limitation 10% to 5%
Bill Number(s): CS/HJR 1F

☒ **Entire Bill**
☐ **Partial Bill**:
Sponsor(s): Representative Overdorf
Month/Year Impact Begins: January 1, 2027
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: June 12, 2026 **SUPERSEDED BY THE REVIEW COMPLETED ON JULY 10, 2026, SEE ANALYSIS FOR IMPACT.**

Section 1: Narrative

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2025 Final NAL Real Property Tax Roll
2025 Millage and Taxes Levied Report, 2025 Final Data Book published by Property Tax Oversight
Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, January 8, 2026
Results of the National Economic Estimating Conference, December 12, 2025
5-year American Communities Survey Data, U.S. Census

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem
Issue: Homestead Exemption Increases; Assessment Increase Limitation 10% to 5%
Bill Number(s): CS/HJR 1F

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)
The methodology grows out the just value of all non-agricultural parcels identified in the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference using the just value growth rates by county and category from that conference. In addition to all agricultural parcels, all parcels that are fully exempt for a reason other than the homestead exemption are excluded. If these parcels were not excluded, modeling their just and assessed value growth but using the exemptions provided in 2025 would allow for taxable value and thus an impact from parcels such as government buildings that will be fully exempt in the future and would not be impacted by the joint resolution.

For Homestead Parcels:

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

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

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

For Non-Homestead Parcels:

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

For all parcels, the taxable value under the joint resolution scenario minus the taxable value under the baseline scenario are identified by county and then multiplied by the respective 2025 county level non-school millage rate to produce the impact.

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

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem
Issue: Homestead Exemption Increases; Assessment Increase Limitation 10% to 5%
Bill Number(s): CS/HJR 1F

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem
Issue: Homestead Exemption Increases; Assessment Increase Limitation 10% to 5%
Bill Number(s): CS/HJR 1F

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

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27			$0	$(11,861.2 M)		
2027-28			$(4,957.0 M)	$(11,861.2 M)		
2028-29			$(8,775.8 M)	$(11,861.2 M)		
2029-30			$(9,700.2 M)	$(11,861.2 M)		
2030-31			$(10,751.5 M)	$(11,861.2 M)		

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

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

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/12/2026) The Conference adopted a zero/negative indeterminate impact since this is a joint resolution proposing an amendment to be submitted to the voters.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	0.0	0/(**)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)
2030-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)	0/(**)

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

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	(11,861.2)	0.0	(11,861.2)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	(4,957.0)	(11,861.2)	(4,957.0)	(11,861.2)
2028-29	0.0	0.0	(8,775.8)	(11,861.2)	(8,775.8)	(11,861.2)
2029-30	0.0	0.0	(9,700.2)	(11,861.2)	(9,700.2)	(11,861.2)
2030-31	0.0	0.0	(10,751.5)	(11,861.2)	(10,751.5)	(11,861.2)

The below table represents these non-school impacts on a county-by-county basis. Note that the figures for each county include all non-school ad valorem levies by the county government and municipalities and special districts within particular county.

Adopted Impact By County

FY 2026-27

County	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
Alachua	0.0	0.0	0.0	(180.1)	0.0	(180.1)
Baker	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.6)	0.0	(7.6)
Bay	0.0	0.0	0.0	(41.3)	0.0	(41.3)
Bradford	0.0	0.0	0.0	(10.5)	0.0	(10.5)
Brevard	0.0	0.0	0.0	(267.7)	0.0	(267.7)
Broward	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1,185.5)	0.0	(1,185.5)
Calhoun	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.4)	0.0	(1.4)
Charlotte	0.0	0.0	0.0	(127.5)	0.0	(127.5)
Citrus	0.0	0.0	0.0	(69.8)	0.0	(69.8)
Clay	0.0	0.0	0.0	(78.3)	0.0	(78.3)
Collier	0.0	0.0	0.0	(190.8)	0.0	(190.8)
Columbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	(14.3)	0.0	(14.3)
Miami-Dade	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1,414.7)	0.0	(1,414.7)
DeSoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	(8.9)	0.0	(8.9)
Dixie	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.1)	0.0	(2.1)
Duval	0.0	0.0	0.0	(417.8)	0.0	(417.8)
Escambia	0.0	0.0	0.0	(82.0)	0.0	(82.0)
Flagler	0.0	0.0	0.0	(113.1)	0.0	(113.1)
Franklin	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.5)	0.0	(3.5)
Gadsden	0.0	0.0	0.0	(8.4)	0.0	(8.4)
Gilchrist	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.2)	0.0	(7.2)
Glades	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.0)	0.0	(4.0)
Gulf	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.5)	0.0	(7.5)
Hamilton	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.8)	0.0	(1.8)
Hardee	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.2)	0.0	(4.2)
Hendry	0.0	0.0	0.0	(15.7)	0.0	(15.7)
Hernando	0.0	0.0	0.0	(78.1)	0.0	(78.1)
Highlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	(29.3)	0.0	(29.3)
Hillsborough	0.0	0.0	0.0	(953.0)	0.0	(953.0)
Holmes	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.8)	0.0	(4.8)
Indian River	0.0	0.0	0.0	(87.9)	0.0	(87.9)
Jackson	0.0	0.0	0.0	(4.9)	0.0	(4.9)
Jefferson	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	0.0	(3.3)
Lafayette	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	0.0	(1.3)
Lake	0.0	0.0	0.0	(241.6)	0.0	(241.6)
Lee	0.0	0.0	0.0	(449.4)	0.0	(449.4)
Leon	0.0	0.0	0.0	(107.0)	0.0	(107.0)
Levy	0.0	0.0	0.0	(13.8)	0.0	(13.8)
Liberty	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.0)	0.0	(1.0)
Madison	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.6)	0.0	(3.6)
Manatee	0.0	0.0	0.0	(212.3)	0.0	(212.3)
Marion	0.0	0.0	0.0	(174.3)	0.0	(174.3)
Martin	0.0	0.0	0.0	(112.4)	0.0	(112.4)
Monroe	0.0	0.0	0.0	(38.7)	0.0	(38.7)
Nassau	0.0	0.0	0.0	(78.2)	0.0	(78.2)
Okaloosa	0.0	0.0	0.0	(47.0)	0.0	(47.0)
Okeechobee	0.0	0.0	0.0	(12.0)	0.0	(12.0)
Orange	0.0	0.0	0.0	(811.7)	0.0	(811.7)
Osceola	0.0	0.0	0.0	(253.3)	0.0	(253.3)
Palm Beach	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1,060.2)	0.0	(1,060.2)
Pasco	0.0	0.0	0.0	(363.8)	0.0	(363.8)
Pinellas	0.0	0.0	0.0	(551.7)	0.0	(551.7)
Polk	0.0	0.0	0.0	(362.7)	0.0	(362.7)
Putnam	0.0	0.0	0.0	(15.7)	0.0	(15.7)
St_Johns	0.0	0.0	0.0	(216.6)	0.0	(216.6)
St_Lucie	0.0	0.0	0.0	(276.0)	0.0	(276.0)
Santa Rosa	0.0	0.0	0.0	(57.3)	0.0	(57.3)
Sarasota	0.0	0.0	0.0	(210.2)	0.0	(210.2)
Seminole	0.0	0.0	0.0	(233.1)	0.0	(233.1)
Sumter	0.0	0.0	0.0	(92.0)	0.0	(92.0)
Suwannee	0.0	0.0	0.0	(12.5)	0.0	(12.5)
Taylor	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	0.0	(3.3)
Union	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.6)	0.0	(1.6)
Volusia	0.0	0.0	0.0	(351.9)	0.0	(351.9)
Wakulla	0.0	0.0	0.0	(12.5)	0.0	(12.5)
Walton	0.0	0.0	0.0	(50.1)	0.0	(50.1)
Washington	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.5)	0.0	(5.5)
Statewide Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	(11,861.2)	0.0	(11,861.2)

Adopted Impact By County

FY 2027-28

County	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
Alachua	0.0	0.0	(78.7)	(180.1)	(78.7)	(180.1)
Baker	0.0	0.0	(4.4)	(7.6)	(4.4)	(7.6)
Bay	0.0	0.0	(25.2)	(41.3)	(25.2)	(41.3)
Bradford	0.0	0.0	(5.4)	(10.5)	(5.4)	(10.5)
Brevard	0.0	0.0	(124.2)	(267.7)	(124.2)	(267.7)
Broward	0.0	0.0	(531.9)	(1,185.5)	(531.9)	(1,185.5)
Calhoun	0.0	0.0	(1.2)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.4)
Charlotte	0.0	0.0	(46.7)	(127.5)	(46.7)	(127.5)
Citrus	0.0	0.0	(39.5)	(69.8)	(39.5)	(69.8)
Clay	0.0	0.0	(42.3)	(78.3)	(42.3)	(78.3)
Collier	0.0	0.0	(67.3)	(190.8)	(67.3)	(190.8)
Columbia	0.0	0.0	(9.5)	(14.3)	(9.5)	(14.3)
Miami-Dade	0.0	0.0	(537.3)	(1,414.7)	(537.3)	(1,414.7)
DeSoto	0.0	0.0	(4.5)	(8.9)	(4.5)	(8.9)
Dixie	0.0	0.0	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)
Duval	0.0	0.0	(200.0)	(417.8)	(200.0)	(417.8)
Escambia	0.0	0.0	(45.4)	(82.0)	(45.4)	(82.0)
Flagler	0.0	0.0	(47.8)	(113.1)	(47.8)	(113.1)
Franklin	0.0	0.0	(1.8)	(3.5)	(1.8)	(3.5)
Gadsden	0.0	0.0	(6.1)	(8.4)	(6.1)	(8.4)
Gilchrist	0.0	0.0	(3.6)	(7.2)	(3.6)	(7.2)
Glades	0.0	0.0	(2.2)	(4.0)	(2.2)	(4.0)
Gulf	0.0	0.0	(2.5)	(7.5)	(2.5)	(7.5)
Hamilton	0.0	0.0	(1.4)	(1.8)	(1.4)	(1.8)
Hardee	0.0	0.0	(2.5)	(4.2)	(2.5)	(4.2)
Hendry	0.0	0.0	(7.2)	(15.7)	(7.2)	(15.7)
Hernando	0.0	0.0	(39.1)	(78.1)	(39.1)	(78.1)
Highlands	0.0	0.0	(16.6)	(29.3)	(16.6)	(29.3)
Hillsborough	0.0	0.0	(347.7)	(953.0)	(347.7)	(953.0)
Holmes	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	(4.8)	(3.3)	(4.8)
Indian River	0.0	0.0	(38.9)	(87.9)	(38.9)	(87.9)
Jackson	0.0	0.0	(4.2)	(4.9)	(4.2)	(4.9)
Jefferson	0.0	0.0	(2.1)	(3.3)	(2.1)	(3.3)
Lafayette	0.0	0.0	(1.0)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(1.3)
Lake	0.0	0.0	(99.8)	(241.6)	(99.8)	(241.6)
Lee	0.0	0.0	(177.1)	(449.4)	(177.1)	(449.4)
Leon	0.0	0.0	(60.0)	(107.0)	(60.0)	(107.0)
Levy	0.0	0.0	(8.4)	(13.8)	(8.4)	(13.8)
Liberty	0.0	0.0	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(1.0)
Madison	0.0	0.0	(2.2)	(3.6)	(2.2)	(3.6)
Manatee	0.0	0.0	(85.5)	(212.3)	(85.5)	(212.3)
Marion	0.0	0.0	(89.5)	(174.3)	(89.5)	(174.3)
Martin	0.0	0.0	(50.9)	(112.4)	(50.9)	(112.4)
Monroe	0.0	0.0	(13.5)	(38.7)	(13.5)	(38.7)
Nassau	0.0	0.0	(31.1)	(78.2)	(31.1)	(78.2)
Okaloosa	0.0	0.0	(27.0)	(47.0)	(27.0)	(47.0)
Okeechobee	0.0	0.0	(5.7)	(12.0)	(5.7)	(12.0)
Orange	0.0	0.0	(289.7)	(811.7)	(289.7)	(811.7)
Osceola	0.0	0.0	(85.4)	(253.3)	(85.4)	(253.3)
Palm Beach	0.0	0.0	(415.1)	(1,060.2)	(415.1)	(1,060.2)
Pasco	0.0	0.0	(157.6)	(363.8)	(157.6)	(363.8)
Pinellas	0.0	0.0	(265.0)	(551.7)	(265.0)	(551.7)
Polk	0.0	0.0	(138.6)	(362.7)	(138.6)	(362.7)
Putnam	0.0	0.0	(10.9)	(15.7)	(10.9)	(15.7)
St_Johns	0.0	0.0	(77.2)	(216.6)	(77.2)	(216.6)
St_Lucie	0.0	0.0	(125.4)	(276.0)	(125.4)	(276.0)
Santa Rosa	0.0	0.0	(27.9)	(57.3)	(27.9)	(57.3)
Sarasota	0.0	0.0	(86.8)	(210.2)	(86.8)	(210.2)
Seminole	0.0	0.0	(101.6)	(233.1)	(101.6)	(233.1)
Sumter	0.0	0.0	(37.2)	(92.0)	(37.2)	(92.0)
Suwannee	0.0	0.0	(7.1)	(12.5)	(7.1)	(12.5)
Taylor	0.0	0.0	(2.4)	(3.3)	(2.4)	(3.3)
Union	0.0	0.0	(1.5)	(1.6)	(1.5)	(1.6)
Volusia	0.0	0.0	(159.5)	(351.9)	(159.5)	(351.9)
Wakulla	0.0	0.0	(6.4)	(12.5)	(6.4)	(12.5)
Walton	0.0	0.0	(13.3)	(50.1)	(13.3)	(50.1)
Washington	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	(5.5)	(3.3)	(5.5)
Statewide Total	0.0	0.0	(4,957.0)	(11,861.2)	(4,957.0)	(11,861.2)

Adopted Impact By County

FY 2028-29

County	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
Alachua	0.0	0.0	(133.5)	(180.1)	(133.5)	(180.1)
Baker	0.0	0.0	(6.7)	(7.6)	(6.7)	(7.6)
Bay	0.0	0.0	(40.9)	(41.3)	(40.9)	(41.3)
Bradford	0.0	0.0	(8.0)	(10.5)	(8.0)	(10.5)
Brevard	0.0	0.0	(212.7)	(267.7)	(212.7)	(267.7)
Broward	0.0	0.0	(965.2)	(1,185.5)	(965.2)	(1,185.5)
Calhoun	0.0	0.0	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.4)
Charlotte	0.0	0.0	(80.8)	(127.5)	(80.8)	(127.5)
Citrus	0.0	0.0	(60.1)	(69.8)	(60.1)	(69.8)
Clay	0.0	0.0	(69.3)	(78.3)	(69.3)	(78.3)
Collier	0.0	0.0	(130.0)	(190.8)	(130.0)	(190.8)
Columbia	0.0	0.0	(13.7)	(14.3)	(13.7)	(14.3)
Miami-Dade	0.0	0.0	(970.0)	(1,414.7)	(970.0)	(1,414.7)
DeSoto	0.0	0.0	(6.9)	(8.9)	(6.9)	(8.9)
Dixie	0.0	0.0	(2.4)	(2.1)	(2.4)	(2.1)
Duval	0.0	0.0	(333.7)	(417.8)	(333.7)	(417.8)
Escambia	0.0	0.0	(69.3)	(82.0)	(69.3)	(82.0)
Flagler	0.0	0.0	(85.7)	(113.1)	(85.7)	(113.1)
Franklin	0.0	0.0	(2.9)	(3.5)	(2.9)	(3.5)
Gadsden	0.0	0.0	(8.2)	(8.4)	(8.2)	(8.4)
Gilchrist	0.0	0.0	(5.4)	(7.2)	(5.4)	(7.2)
Glades	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	(4.0)	(3.3)	(4.0)
Gulf	0.0	0.0	(4.3)	(7.5)	(4.3)	(7.5)
Hamilton	0.0	0.0	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.8)
Hardee	0.0	0.0	(3.6)	(4.2)	(3.6)	(4.2)
Hendry	0.0	0.0	(11.5)	(15.7)	(11.5)	(15.7)
Hernando	0.0	0.0	(62.5)	(78.1)	(62.5)	(78.1)
Highlands	0.0	0.0	(24.2)	(29.3)	(24.2)	(29.3)
Hillsborough	0.0	0.0	(625.8)	(953.0)	(625.8)	(953.0)
Holmes	0.0	0.0	(4.6)	(4.8)	(4.6)	(4.8)
Indian River	0.0	0.0	(69.1)	(87.9)	(69.1)	(87.9)
Jackson	0.0	0.0	(5.5)	(4.9)	(5.5)	(4.9)
Jefferson	0.0	0.0	(3.1)	(3.3)	(3.1)	(3.3)
Lafayette	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)
Lake	0.0	0.0	(178.5)	(241.6)	(178.5)	(241.6)
Lee	0.0	0.0	(328.8)	(449.4)	(328.8)	(449.4)
Leon	0.0	0.0	(99.2)	(107.0)	(99.2)	(107.0)
Levy	0.0	0.0	(12.1)	(13.8)	(12.1)	(13.8)
Liberty	0.0	0.0	(0.9)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(1.0)
Madison	0.0	0.0	(3.0)	(3.6)	(3.0)	(3.6)
Manatee	0.0	0.0	(160.2)	(212.3)	(160.2)	(212.3)
Marion	0.0	0.0	(142.3)	(174.3)	(142.3)	(174.3)
Martin	0.0	0.0	(93.1)	(112.4)	(93.1)	(112.4)
Monroe	0.0	0.0	(26.2)	(38.7)	(26.2)	(38.7)
Nassau	0.0	0.0	(58.0)	(78.2)	(58.0)	(78.2)
Okaloosa	0.0	0.0	(44.2)	(47.0)	(44.2)	(47.0)
Okeechobee	0.0	0.0	(8.8)	(12.0)	(8.8)	(12.0)
Orange	0.0	0.0	(535.6)	(811.7)	(535.6)	(811.7)
Osceola	0.0	0.0	(161.1)	(253.3)	(161.1)	(253.3)
Palm Beach	0.0	0.0	(774.8)	(1,060.2)	(774.8)	(1,060.2)
Pasco	0.0	0.0	(275.7)	(363.8)	(275.7)	(363.8)
Pinellas	0.0	0.0	(450.9)	(551.7)	(450.9)	(551.7)
Polk	0.0	0.0	(237.6)	(362.7)	(237.6)	(362.7)
Putnam	0.0	0.0	(15.0)	(15.7)	(15.0)	(15.7)
St_Johns	0.0	0.0	(153.7)	(216.6)	(153.7)	(216.6)
St_Lucie	0.0	0.0	(200.7)	(276.0)	(200.7)	(276.0)
Santa Rosa	0.0	0.0	(47.0)	(57.3)	(47.0)	(57.3)
Sarasota	0.0	0.0	(159.5)	(210.2)	(159.5)	(210.2)
Seminole	0.0	0.0	(181.9)	(233.1)	(181.9)	(233.1)
Sumter	0.0	0.0	(70.9)	(92.0)	(70.9)	(92.0)
Suwannee	0.0	0.0	(9.9)	(12.5)	(9.9)	(12.5)
Taylor	0.0	0.0	(3.1)	(3.3)	(3.1)	(3.3)
Union	0.0	0.0	(1.8)	(1.6)	(1.8)	(1.6)
Volusia	0.0	0.0	(272.4)	(351.9)	(272.4)	(351.9)
Wakulla	0.0	0.0	(10.4)	(12.5)	(10.4)	(12.5)
Walton	0.0	0.0	(26.5)	(50.1)	(26.5)	(50.1)
Washington	0.0	0.0	(4.5)	(5.5)	(4.5)	(5.5)
Statewide Total	0.0	0.0	(8,775.8)	(11,861.2)	(8,775.8)	(11,861.2)

Adopted Impact By County

FY 2029-30

County	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
Alachua	0.0	0.0	(148.9)	(180.1)	(148.9)	(180.1)
Baker	0.0	0.0	(7.1)	(7.6)	(7.1)	(7.6)
Bay	0.0	0.0	(41.4)	(41.3)	(41.4)	(41.3)
Bradford	0.0	0.0	(8.8)	(10.5)	(8.8)	(10.5)
Brevard	0.0	0.0	(230.0)	(267.7)	(230.0)	(267.7)
Broward	0.0	0.0	(1,042.2)	(1,185.5)	(1,042.2)	(1,185.5)
Calhoun	0.0	0.0	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.4)
Charlotte	0.0	0.0	(92.6)	(127.5)	(92.6)	(127.5)
Citrus	0.0	0.0	(63.3)	(69.8)	(63.3)	(69.8)
Clay	0.0	0.0	(72.3)	(78.3)	(72.3)	(78.3)
Collier	0.0	0.0	(146.3)	(190.8)	(146.3)	(190.8)
Columbia	0.0	0.0	(14.0)	(14.3)	(14.0)	(14.3)
Miami-Dade	0.0	0.0	(1,096.4)	(1,414.7)	(1,096.4)	(1,414.7)
DeSoto	0.0	0.0	(7.6)	(8.9)	(7.6)	(8.9)
Dixie	0.0	0.0	(2.3)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(2.1)
Duval	0.0	0.0	(359.2)	(417.8)	(359.2)	(417.8)
Escambia	0.0	0.0	(72.7)	(82.0)	(72.7)	(82.0)
Flagler	0.0	0.0	(93.6)	(113.1)	(93.6)	(113.1)
Franklin	0.0	0.0	(3.1)	(3.5)	(3.1)	(3.5)
Gadsden	0.0	0.0	(8.3)	(8.4)	(8.3)	(8.4)
Gilchrist	0.0	0.0	(5.9)	(7.2)	(5.9)	(7.2)
Glades	0.0	0.0	(3.5)	(4.0)	(3.5)	(4.0)
Gulf	0.0	0.0	(5.2)	(7.5)	(5.2)	(7.5)
Hamilton	0.0	0.0	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.8)
Hardee	0.0	0.0	(3.9)	(4.2)	(3.9)	(4.2)
Hendry	0.0	0.0	(12.8)	(15.7)	(12.8)	(15.7)
Hernando	0.0	0.0	(67.5)	(78.1)	(67.5)	(78.1)
Highlands	0.0	0.0	(25.9)	(29.3)	(25.9)	(29.3)
Hillsborough	0.0	0.0	(719.2)	(953.0)	(719.2)	(953.0)
Holmes	0.0	0.0	(4.8)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(4.8)
Indian River	0.0	0.0	(75.1)	(87.9)	(75.1)	(87.9)
Jackson	0.0	0.0	(5.3)	(4.9)	(5.3)	(4.9)
Jefferson	0.0	0.0	(3.2)	(3.3)	(3.2)	(3.3)
Lafayette	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)
Lake	0.0	0.0	(197.6)	(241.6)	(197.6)	(241.6)
Lee	0.0	0.0	(366.5)	(449.4)	(366.5)	(449.4)
Leon	0.0	0.0	(102.2)	(107.0)	(102.2)	(107.0)
Levy	0.0	0.0	(12.7)	(13.8)	(12.7)	(13.8)
Liberty	0.0	0.0	(0.9)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(1.0)
Madison	0.0	0.0	(3.2)	(3.6)	(3.2)	(3.6)
Manatee	0.0	0.0	(175.9)	(212.3)	(175.9)	(212.3)
Marion	0.0	0.0	(152.7)	(174.3)	(152.7)	(174.3)
Martin	0.0	0.0	(99.7)	(112.4)	(99.7)	(112.4)
Monroe	0.0	0.0	(30.8)	(38.7)	(30.8)	(38.7)
Nassau	0.0	0.0	(64.2)	(78.2)	(64.2)	(78.2)
Okaloosa	0.0	0.0	(44.9)	(47.0)	(44.9)	(47.0)
Okeechobee	0.0	0.0	(9.8)	(12.0)	(9.8)	(12.0)
Orange	0.0	0.0	(619.7)	(811.7)	(619.7)	(811.7)
Osceola	0.0	0.0	(187.5)	(253.3)	(187.5)	(253.3)
Palm Beach	0.0	0.0	(866.4)	(1,060.2)	(866.4)	(1,060.2)
Pasco	0.0	0.0	(302.5)	(363.8)	(302.5)	(363.8)
Pinellas	0.0	0.0	(488.4)	(551.7)	(488.4)	(551.7)
Polk	0.0	0.0	(273.0)	(362.7)	(273.0)	(362.7)
Putnam	0.0	0.0	(15.3)	(15.7)	(15.3)	(15.7)
St_Johns	0.0	0.0	(172.3)	(216.6)	(172.3)	(216.6)
St_Lucie	0.0	0.0	(204.7)	(276.0)	(204.7)	(276.0)
Santa Rosa	0.0	0.0	(50.3)	(57.3)	(50.3)	(57.3)
Sarasota	0.0	0.0	(174.5)	(210.2)	(174.5)	(210.2)
Seminole	0.0	0.0	(197.5)	(233.1)	(197.5)	(233.1)
Sumter	0.0	0.0	(77.3)	(92.0)	(77.3)	(92.0)
Suwannee	0.0	0.0	(10.7)	(12.5)	(10.7)	(12.5)
Taylor	0.0	0.0	(3.2)	(3.3)	(3.2)	(3.3)
Union	0.0	0.0	(1.8)	(1.6)	(1.8)	(1.6)
Volusia	0.0	0.0	(297.5)	(351.9)	(297.5)	(351.9)
Wakulla	0.0	0.0	(11.2)	(12.5)	(11.2)	(12.5)
Walton	0.0	0.0	(33.2)	(50.1)	(33.2)	(50.1)
Washington	0.0	0.0	(4.8)	(5.5)	(4.8)	(5.5)
Statewide Total	0.0	0.0	(9,700.2)	(11,861.2)	(9,700.2)	(11,861.2)

Adopted Impact By County

FY 2030-31

County	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
Alachua	0.0	0.0	(164.3)	(180.1)	(164.3)	(180.1)
Baker	0.0	0.0	(7.4)	(7.6)	(7.4)	(7.6)
Bay	0.0	0.0	(41.5)	(41.3)	(41.5)	(41.3)
Bradford	0.0	0.0	(9.7)	(10.5)	(9.7)	(10.5)
Brevard	0.0	0.0	(248.7)	(267.7)	(248.7)	(267.7)
Broward	0.0	0.0	(1,115.7)	(1,185.5)	(1,115.7)	(1,185.5)
Calhoun	0.0	0.0	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)
Charlotte	0.0	0.0	(109.1)	(127.5)	(109.1)	(127.5)
Citrus	0.0	0.0	(66.6)	(69.8)	(66.6)	(69.8)
Clay	0.0	0.0	(75.4)	(78.3)	(75.4)	(78.3)
Collier	0.0	0.0	(167.0)	(190.8)	(167.0)	(190.8)
Columbia	0.0	0.0	(14.2)	(14.3)	(14.2)	(14.3)
Miami-Dade	0.0	0.0	(1,248.9)	(1,414.7)	(1,248.9)	(1,414.7)
DeSoto	0.0	0.0	(8.2)	(8.9)	(8.2)	(8.9)
Dixie	0.0	0.0	(2.2)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.1)
Duval	0.0	0.0	(388.1)	(417.8)	(388.1)	(417.8)
Escambia	0.0	0.0	(77.2)	(82.0)	(77.2)	(82.0)
Flagler	0.0	0.0	(102.9)	(113.1)	(102.9)	(113.1)
Franklin	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	(3.5)	(3.3)	(3.5)
Gadsden	0.0	0.0	(8.4)	(8.4)	(8.4)	(8.4)
Gilchrist	0.0	0.0	(6.6)	(7.2)	(6.6)	(7.2)
Glades	0.0	0.0	(3.8)	(4.0)	(3.8)	(4.0)
Gulf	0.0	0.0	(6.3)	(7.5)	(6.3)	(7.5)
Hamilton	0.0	0.0	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.8)
Hardee	0.0	0.0	(4.1)	(4.2)	(4.1)	(4.2)
Hendry	0.0	0.0	(14.2)	(15.7)	(14.2)	(15.7)
Hernando	0.0	0.0	(72.7)	(78.1)	(72.7)	(78.1)
Highlands	0.0	0.0	(27.6)	(29.3)	(27.6)	(29.3)
Hillsborough	0.0	0.0	(831.2)	(953.0)	(831.2)	(953.0)
Holmes	0.0	0.0	(4.9)	(4.8)	(4.9)	(4.8)
Indian River	0.0	0.0	(81.3)	(87.9)	(81.3)	(87.9)
Jackson	0.0	0.0	(5.1)	(4.9)	(5.1)	(4.9)
Jefferson	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)
Lafayette	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)
Lake	0.0	0.0	(218.8)	(241.6)	(218.8)	(241.6)
Lee	0.0	0.0	(406.4)	(449.4)	(406.4)	(449.4)
Leon	0.0	0.0	(104.8)	(107.0)	(104.8)	(107.0)
Levy	0.0	0.0	(13.3)	(13.8)	(13.3)	(13.8)
Liberty	0.0	0.0	(0.9)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(1.0)
Madison	0.0	0.0	(3.4)	(3.6)	(3.4)	(3.6)
Manatee	0.0	0.0	(193.4)	(212.3)	(193.4)	(212.3)
Marion	0.0	0.0	(163.3)	(174.3)	(163.3)	(174.3)
Martin	0.0	0.0	(106.1)	(112.4)	(106.1)	(112.4)
Monroe	0.0	0.0	(35.0)	(38.7)	(35.0)	(38.7)
Nassau	0.0	0.0	(71.0)	(78.2)	(71.0)	(78.2)
Okaloosa	0.0	0.0	(45.9)	(47.0)	(45.9)	(47.0)
Okeechobee	0.0	0.0	(10.8)	(12.0)	(10.8)	(12.0)
Orange	0.0	0.0	(717.3)	(811.7)	(717.3)	(811.7)
Osceola	0.0	0.0	(218.7)	(253.3)	(218.7)	(253.3)
Palm Beach	0.0	0.0	(962.0)	(1,060.2)	(962.0)	(1,060.2)
Pasco	0.0	0.0	(332.3)	(363.8)	(332.3)	(363.8)
Pinellas	0.0	0.0	(527.8)	(551.7)	(527.8)	(551.7)
Polk	0.0	0.0	(315.7)	(362.7)	(315.7)	(362.7)
Putnam	0.0	0.0	(15.5)	(15.7)	(15.5)	(15.7)
St_Johns	0.0	0.0	(193.4)	(216.6)	(193.4)	(216.6)
St_Lucie	0.0	0.0	(227.9)	(276.0)	(227.9)	(276.0)
Santa Rosa	0.0	0.0	(53.7)	(57.3)	(53.7)	(57.3)
Sarasota	0.0	0.0	(191.4)	(210.2)	(191.4)	(210.2)
Seminole	0.0	0.0	(214.9)	(233.1)	(214.9)	(233.1)
Sumter	0.0	0.0	(84.3)	(92.0)	(84.3)	(92.0)
Suwannee	0.0	0.0	(11.5)	(12.5)	(11.5)	(12.5)
Taylor	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)
Union	0.0	0.0	(1.7)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.6)
Volusia	0.0	0.0	(324.3)	(351.9)	(324.3)	(351.9)
Wakulla	0.0	0.0	(11.9)	(12.5)	(11.9)	(12.5)
Walton	0.0	0.0	(41.1)	(50.1)	(41.1)	(50.1)
Washington	0.0	0.0	(5.2)	(5.5)	(5.2)	(5.5)
Statewide Total	0.0	0.0	(10,751.5)	(11,861.2)	(10,751.5)	(11,861.2)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Share of In-Migration Population That Were Not Permanent Florida Residents on December 31, 2026 That Obtain A Homestead				20.0%		
2	Share of the Above that Obtain a Homestead Each Year for the First 5 Years After Moving to Florida				10.0%		
3	Count of Individuals who Become Florida Residents on 1/1/27 and Claim a Homestead Starting on 1/1/27				-		
4							
5	**Year In-Migrant Moved to Florida**	**Year In-Migrant Obtained a Homestead**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
6	**2027**		2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
7	**2028**			2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
8	**2029**				2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
9	**2030**					2.0%	2.0%
10	**2031**						2.0%
11							
12	**Impact of Changes to the Homestead Exemption**						
13	**School Impact - Homestead Exemption**						
14		High		Middle		Low	
15		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
16	2026-27			$0	$0		
17	2027-28			$0	$0		
18	2028-29			$0	$0		
19	2029-30			$0	$0		
20	2030-31			$0	$0		
21							
22	**Non-School Impact - Homestead Exemption**						
23		High		Middle		Low	
24		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
25	2026-27			$0	$(9,603.5 M)		
26	2027-28			$(4,604.2 M)	$(9,603.5 M)		
27	2028-29			$(8,065.6 M)	$(9,603.5 M)		
28	2029-30			$(8,563.2 M)	$(9,603.5 M)		
29	2030-31			$(9,089.0 M)	$(9,603.5 M)		
30							
31	**Combined Impact - Homestead Exemption**						
32		High		Middle		Low	
33		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
34	2026-27			$0	$(9,603.5 M)		
35	2027-28			$(4,604.2 M)	$(9,603.5 M)		
36	2028-29			$(8,065.6 M)	$(9,603.5 M)		
37	2029-30			$(8,563.2 M)	$(9,603.5 M)		
38	2030-31			$(9,089.0 M)	$(9,603.5 M)		
39							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
40	**Impact of Reduction to 5% Cap - Non-Homestead Residential**						
41	**School Impact - 5% RES**						
42		High		Middle		Low	
43		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
44	2026-27			$0	$0		
45	2027-28			$0	$0		
46	2028-29			$0	$0		
47	2029-30			$0	$0		
48	2030-31			$0	$0		
49							
50	**Non-School Impact - 5% RES**						
51		High		Middle		Low	
52		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
53	2026-27			$0	$(970.5 M)		
54	2027-28			$(165.7 M)	$(970.5 M)		
55	2028-29			$(313.9 M)	$(970.5 M)		
56	2029-30			$(473.5 M)	$(970.5 M)		
57	2030-31			$(697.2 M)	$(970.5 M)		
58							
59	**Combined Impact - 5% RES**						
60		High		Middle		Low	
61		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
62	2026-27			$0	$(970.5 M)		
63	2027-28			$(165.7 M)	$(970.5 M)		
64	2028-29			$(313.9 M)	$(970.5 M)		
65	2029-30			$(473.5 M)	$(970.5 M)		
66	2030-31			$(697.2 M)	$(970.5 M)		
67							
68	**Impact of Reduction to 5% Cap - Non-Residential**						
69	**School Impact - 5% NRES**						
70		High		Middle		Low	
71		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
72	2026-27			$0	$0		
73	2027-28			$0	$0		
74	2028-29			$0	$0		
75	2029-30			$0	$0		
76	2030-31			$0	$0		
77							
78	**Non-School Impact - 5% NRES**						
79		High		Middle		Low	
80		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
81	2026-27			$0	$(1,287.2 M)		
82	2027-28			$(187.2 M)	$(1,287.2 M)		
83	2028-29			$(396.4 M)	$(1,287.2 M)		
84	2029-30			$(663.5 M)	$(1,287.2 M)		
85	2030-31			$(965.3 M)	$(1,287.2 M)		
86							
87	**Combined Impact - 5% NRES**						
88		High		Middle		Low	
89		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
90	2026-27			$0	$(1,287.2 M)		
91	2027-28			$(187.2 M)	$(1,287.2 M)		
92	2028-29			$(396.4 M)	$(1,287.2 M)		
93	2029-30			$(663.5 M)	$(1,287.2 M)		
94	2030-31			$(965.3 M)	$(1,287.2 M)		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
95							
96	**Total Quantifiable Impact**						
97	**School Impact**						
98		High		Middle		Low	
99		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
100	2026-27			$0	$0		
101	2027-28			$0	$0		
102	2028-29			$0	$0		
103	2029-30			$0	$0		
104	2030-31			$0	$0		
105							
106	**Non-School Impact**						
107		High		Middle		Low	
108		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
109	2026-27			$0	$(11,861.2 M)		
110	2027-28			$(4,957.0 M)	$(11,861.2 M)		
111	2028-29			$(8,775.8 M)	$(11,861.2 M)		
112	2029-30			$(9,700.2 M)	$(11,861.2 M)		
113	2030-31			$(10,751.5 M)	$(11,861.2 M)		
114							
115	**Total Impact**						
116		High		Middle		Low	
117		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
118	2026-27			$0	$(11,861.2 M)		
119	2027-28			$(4,957.0 M)	$(11,861.2 M)		
120	2028-29			$(8,775.8 M)	$(11,861.2 M)		
121	2029-30			$(9,700.2 M)	$(11,861.2 M)		
122	2030-31			$(10,751.5 M)	$(11,861.2 M)		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem
Issue: Rolled Back Rate; Maximum Millage Rate and Voting Threshold Changes
Bill Number(s): CS/SB 4F

☒ **Entire Bill**
☐ **Partial Bill**:
Sponsor(s): Senator Avila
Month/Year Impact Begins: Upon becoming law
Date(s) Conference Reviewed: June 12, 2026

Section 1: Narrative

a. **Current Law**: Subsection 200.065(1), Florida Statutes, indicates that the rolled-back rate is a millage rate which, exclusive of new construction, additions to structures, deletions, increases in the value of improvements that have undergone a substantial rehabilitation which increased the assessed value of such improvements by at least 100 percent, property added due to geographic boundary changes, total taxable value of tangible personal property within the jurisdiction in excess of 115 percent of the previous year's total taxable value, and any dedicated increment value, will provide the same ad valorem tax revenue for each taxing authority as was levied during the prior year less the amount, if any, paid or applied as a consequence of an obligation measured by the dedicated increment value.

Subsection 200.065(5), Florida Statutes, indicates that:

- By a simple majority vote of the governing body, a taxing authority can adopt a millage rate up to the largest of the following, conditionally adjusted for public hospitals[1]:
  - The rolled-back rate adjusted for per capita Florida income
  - The prior year's rolled-back rate adjusted for per capita Florida income
  - The prior year's adopted millage rate
- By a two-third vote of the governing body, a rate up to 110 percent of the rolled-back rate can be adopted.
- By a unanimous vote of the governing body, a rate in excess of 110 percent of the rolled-back rate can be adopted.

Proposed Change: Subsection 200.065(5), Florida Statutes, is amended such that:

- By a simple majority vote of the governing body, a taxing authority can adopt a millage rate up to the rolled-back rate.
- By a two-third vote of the governing body, a rate up to 110 percent of the rolled-back rate can be adopted.
- By a unanimous vote of the governing body, a rate in excess of 110 percent of the rolled-back rate can be adopted.

b.

References in sections 200.001 and 200.068, Florida Statutes, are updated to reflect the new rate calculation and elimination of the adjustment for public hospitals.

Sections 218.12, 218.125, and 218.136, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to offset losses in fiscally constrained counties through state expenditures.

Section 7 of the bill allows a joint resolution proposing an amendment to sections 4, 6, and 9 of Article VII of the state constitution and submitted to the electors on November 3, 2026 to have a ballot summary that is not limited to 75 words.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Discussion with Property Tax Oversight at the Florida Department of Revenue

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Under this bill, the maximum millage rate is no longer adjusted for per capita Florida income, resulting in maximum millage rates being lower than they would be absent the bill. Governing bodies can still pass rates higher than the maximum millage rate by vote, and the voting behavior of future governing bodies cannot be predicted. Because of this, the impact of this bill is negative indeterminate.

This bill goes into effect upon becoming law. As such, the provisions related to the maximum millage rate could first affect tax bills sent in 2026.

[1] Taxing authorities that have levied a county public hospital sales surtax since 2007 exclude the surtax revenues from their calculations. This only affects Miami-Dade County.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem
Issue: Rolled Back Rate; Maximum Millage Rate and Voting Threshold Changes
Bill Number(s): CS/SB 4F

Section 4: Proposed Revenue Impact

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

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 06/12/2026) The Conference adopted a zero estimate. The Conference does not account for future changes to millage rates set by local governments.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2028-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2029-30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2030-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0