

Billions in funding lost statewide.

\$239.8M in funding at risk for Libraries across Florida over the first 2 years under Amendment 3.

In Florida, local governments like schools, counties, municipalities, and special districts collect property taxes that fund critical public services. Amendment 3 puts these funds at risk. Below you can look at cuts to counties, municipalities, or special districts. Keep in mind, the impact will likely be greater as funding for some services falls within multiple categories.

Libraries Facing Funding Loss

FY 2028 IMPACT

-\$85,646,900

FY 2029 IMPACT

-\$154,127,500

OVER FIRST 2 YEARS

-\$239,774,400

Special Districts	County	FY 2028 Impact	FY 2029 Impact	Over 2 Years
Miami-Dade Public Library System	Miami-Dade	-\$11.5M	-\$21M	-\$32.5M
Polk County Library Cooperative	Polk	-\$2.7M	-\$4.5M	-\$7.2M
Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Lib...	Hillsborough	-\$15.1M	-\$27.2M	-\$42.3M
Palm Beach County Library System	Palm Beach	-\$14.4M	-\$27.1M	-\$41.6M
Orange County Library System	Orange	-\$10.3M	-\$19M	-\$29.3M
Lee County Library District	Lee	-\$8.4M	-\$15.4M	-\$23.8M
Pinellas Public Library	Pinellas	-\$2.3M	-\$3.9M	-\$6.2M
Volusia County Public Library	Volusia	-\$4.8M	-\$8.3M	-\$13.1M
Pasco County Library Bond	Pasco	-\$259.9K	-\$456.1K	-\$716K
Brevard County Libraries	Brevard	-\$4.7M	-\$8.1M	-\$12.8M
Alachua County Library District	Alachua	-\$5.2M	-\$8.8M	-\$14M

Special Districts (continued)	County	FY 2028 Impact	FY 2029 Impact	Over 2 Years
Citrus County Library	Citrus	-\$1.3M	-\$1.9M	-\$3.2M
Hart Memorial Central Library	Osceola	-\$2.6M	-\$4.9M	-\$7.5M
West Florida Public Library	Escambia	-\$1.9M	-\$2.8M	-\$4.7M
Dixie County Public Library	Dixie	-\$70.2K	-\$80.8K	-\$151K
Merritt Island Library Bond	Brevard	-\$58.9K	-\$109.4K	-\$168.3K
Fort Myers Beach Public Library District	Lee	-\$34.3K	-\$70.6K	-\$104.9K
Sanibel Public Library District	Lee	-\$123K	-\$269.5K	-\$392.5K

Special districts are a limited form of local government with a narrow scope of services (e.g., a library special district, a mosquito control special district, etc.) across a specific geography that may receive additional funding from a county or municipality.

Why the real impact may be larger

It is important to note that funding often overlaps across categories. Special districts have a narrow scope of services and can collect property taxes to fund their activities. Counties and municipalities also collect property taxes and can provide funding for these same services either through a special district or on their own. For example, some communities will have a special library district while others rely on a county or municipality to fund library services.

As another example, some Children's Services and Trusts are funded by a county and not independently. While these programs would not appear as standalone special districts, they are folded into the county's budget.

See the full report

<https://amendment3.floridapolicyinstitute.org/services?cat=LIBR>



Endnotes

* Revenue Estimating Conference, "Ad Valorem: Homestead Exemption Increases; Assessment Increase Limitation 10% to 5%. CS/HJR 1F," Florida Office of Economic and Demographic Research, July 10, 2026, <https://edr.state.fl.us/content/revenues/reports/tax-handbook/taxhandbook.pdf>.

The state fiscal year starts July 1 and ends June 30. For this reason, a fiscal year overlaps with two calendar years. The next fiscal year begins July 1, 2027, and ends June 30, 2028.

Amounts are rounded to the nearest \$100. Line items where the 'Over 2 Years' amount has an absolute value of less than \$1000 are included in totals, but not shown individually. Items may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding and suppression of small line items. To maintain consistency with the official state estimation methodology for this potential mid-year policy change, these values do not include the significant impact for the second half of fiscal year 2027.