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CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

Representative(s) Gelber offered the following:

Amendment (with ballot statement and title amendments)

Remove line(s) 22-383 and insert:

That the following amendments to Sections 3, 4, and 9 of Article VII and the creation of Section 19 of Article VII and Section 27 of Article XII of the State Constitution are agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of this state for approval or rejection at the next general election or at an earlier special election specifically authorized by law for that purpose:

ARTICLE VII

FINANCE AND TAXATION

SECTION 3. Taxes; exemptions.--

(a) All property owned by a municipality and used exclusively by it for municipal or public purposes shall be 105513 4/16/2007 1:59:17 PM

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exempt from taxation. A municipality, owning property outside the municipality, may be required by general law to make payment to the taxing unit in which the property is located. Such portions of property as are used predominantly for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes may be exempted by general law from taxation.

- (b) There shall be exempt from taxation, cumulatively, to every head of a family residing in this state, household goods and personal effects to the value fixed by general law, not less than one thousand dollars, and to every widow or widower or person who is blind or totally and permanently disabled, property to the value fixed by general law not less than five hundred dollars.
- Any county or municipality may, for the purpose of its respective tax levy and subject to the provisions of this subsection and general law, grant community and economic development ad valorem tax exemptions to new businesses and expansions of existing businesses, as defined by general law. Such an exemption may be granted only by ordinance of the county or municipality, and only after the electors of the county or municipality voting on such question in a referendum authorize the county or municipality to adopt such ordinances. An exemption so granted shall apply to improvements to real property made by or for the use of a new business and improvements to real property related to the expansion of an existing business and shall also apply to tangible personal property of such new business and tangible personal property related to the expansion of an existing business. The amount or 105513

limits of the amount of such exemption shall be specified by general law. The period of time for which such exemption may be granted to a new business or expansion of an existing business shall be determined by general law. The authority to grant such exemption shall expire ten years from the date of approval by the electors of the county or municipality, and may be renewable by referendum as provided by general law.

- (d) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, there may be granted an ad valorem tax exemption to a renewable energy source device and to real property on which such device is installed and operated, to the value fixed by general law not to exceed the original cost of the device, and for the period of time fixed by general law not to exceed ten years.
- (e) Any county or municipality may, for the purpose of its respective tax levy and subject to the provisions of this subsection and general law, grant historic preservation ad valorem tax exemptions to owners of historic properties. This exemption may be granted only by ordinance of the county or municipality. The amount or limits of the amount of this exemption and the requirements for eligible properties must be specified by general law. The period of time for which this exemption may be granted to a property owner shall be determined by general law.
- (f) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, tangible personal property up to a value of twenty-five thousand dollars shall be exempt from taxation.

SECTION 4. Taxation; assessments.—By general law regulations shall be prescribed which shall secure a just valuation of all property for ad valorem taxation, provided:

- (a) Agricultural land, land producing high water recharge to Florida's aquifers, or land used exclusively for noncommercial recreational purposes may be classified by general law and assessed solely on the basis of character or use.
- (b) Pursuant to general law tangible personal property held for sale as stock in trade and livestock may be valued for taxation at a specified percentage of its value, may be classified for tax purposes, or may be exempted from taxation.
- (c) All persons entitled to a homestead exemption under Section 6 of this Article shall have their homestead assessed at just value as of January 1 of the year following the effective date of this amendment. This assessment shall change only as provided herein.
- (1) Assessments subject to this provision shall be changed annually on January 1st of each year; but those changes in assessments shall not exceed the lower of the following, but the total benefit provided by this paragraph shall not exceed four times the median just value of all homestead properties located in the county the property is located as such just value existed on January 1, 2007. A person may apply to a replacement homestead property one half the benefit granted by this paragraph not to exceed three hundred thousand dollars, provided the replacement property's just value is greater than the prior property's just value and one half the benefit not to exceed three hundred thousand dollars or one half the value of the 105513

replacement property, whichever is less, when the replacement property's just value is less than the prior property's just value:

- a. Three percent (3%) of the assessment for the prior year.
- b. The percent change in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, U.S. City Average, all items 1967=100, or successor reports for the preceding calendar year as initially reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
 - (2) No assessment shall exceed just value.
- (3) After any change of ownership, as provided by general law, homestead property shall be assessed at just value as of January 1 of the following year. Thereafter, the homestead shall be assessed as provided herein.
- (4) New homestead property shall be assessed at just value as of January 1st of the year following the establishment of the homestead. That assessment shall only change as provided herein.
- (5) Changes, additions, reductions, or improvements to homestead property shall be assessed as provided for by general law; provided, however, after the adjustment for any change, addition, reduction, or improvement, the property shall be assessed as provided herein.
- (6) In the event of a termination of homestead status, the property shall be assessed as provided by general law.
- (7) The provisions of this amendment are severable. If any of the provisions of this amendment shall be held unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, the 105513

decision of such court shall not affect or impair any remaining provisions of this amendment.

- (d) The legislature may, by general law, for assessment purposes and subject to the provisions of this subsection, allow counties and municipalities to authorize by ordinance that historic property may be assessed solely on the basis of character or use. Such character or use assessment shall apply only to the jurisdiction adopting the ordinance. The requirements for eligible properties must be specified by general law.
- (e) A county may, in the manner prescribed by general law, provide for a reduction in the assessed value of homestead property to the extent of any increase in the assessed value of that property which results from the construction or reconstruction of the property for the purpose of providing living quarters for one or more natural or adoptive grandparents or parents of the owner of the property or of the owner's spouse if at least one of the grandparents or parents for whom the living quarters are provided is 62 years of age or older. Such a reduction may not exceed the lesser of the following:
- (1) The increase in assessed value resulting from construction or reconstruction of the property.
- (2) Twenty percent of the total assessed value of the property as improved.

SECTION 9. Local taxes.--

(a) 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 105513

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taxes, for their respective purposes, except ad valorem taxes on intangible personal property and taxes prohibited by this constitution.

- (b) 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.
- (c) Subject to the limitations provided for in subsection (b):
- (1)a. Ad valorem taxes may not be levied in excess of a millage rate equal to the rolled-back rate adjusted by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, U.S. City Average, all items 1982-84 = 100, or successor reports, for the 12-month period through June prior to the beginning of the fiscal year as initially reported by the 105513 4/16/2007 1:59:17 PM

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United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "rolled-back rate" means a millage rate that, exclusive of new construction, additions to structures, deletions, increases in the value of improvements that have undergone a substantial rehabilitation that increased the assessed value of such improvements by at least one hundred percent, and property added due to geographic boundary changes, will provide the same ad valorem tax revenue for each taxing authority as was levied during the immediately preceding year. The rolled-back rate applicable for the year tangible personal property is first exempt pursuant to Section 3 of this Article or homestead property is first exempt pursuant to Section (6)(h) or (i) or Section 19 of this Article shall be calculated by using the ad valorem tax revenue levied during the immediately preceding year reduced by the taxes levied on the property being first exempt.

- b. This paragraph does not apply to taxing authorities that have levied ad valorem taxes for less than five years and to millage rates required by the legislature to be levied by school boards as required local effort from ad valorem taxes.
- (2)a. For the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2008, ad valorem taxes may not be levied in excess of the maximum millage rate that would have resulted from the application of paragraph (1) if paragraph (1) had been in effect beginning on January 1, 2004, and had been applied each year up to and including the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2007.
- b. A taxing authority that begins levying taxes after

 January 1, 1999, may not levy ad valorem taxes in excess of the

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maximum millage rate that would have resulted from the application of paragraph (1) if paragraph (1) had been in effect in the fifth full fiscal year in which the authority levied ad valorem taxes and had been applied up to and including the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2007.

- c. This paragraph does not apply to ad valorem taxes levied by school districts and independent special districts as defined by general law. By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, the legislature shall exempt taxes levied by hospital and health care districts, children's services districts, fiscally constrained counties, municipalities located in a county considered a fiscally constrained county pursuant to general law, and municipalities located in a rural area of critical economic concern established pursuant to general law from the provisions of this paragraph.
- (3) Ad valorem taxes may be levied in excess of the limitations provided in this subsection upon approval by a unanimous vote of the full membership of the governing body adopting the millage rate.
- (4) This subsection does not apply to ad valorem taxes levied for the payment of bonds issued pursuant to Section 12 of this Article or levied for periods not longer than two years when authorized by a vote of the electors.
- (d) The aggregate amount of required local effort for all school districts collectively to be raised from ad valorem taxes each year may not exceed the aggregate amount required in the immediately preceding prior year, adjusted by the percentage that additions to the ad valorem tax base represent to the 105513

entire ad valorem tax base and by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, U.S. City Average, all items 1982-84 = 100, or successor reports, for the 12-month period through June prior to the beginning of the fiscal year as initially reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. For purposes of this subsection, the term "additions to the ad valorem tax base" means new construction, additions to structures, deletions, increases in the value of improvements that have undergone a substantial rehabilitation that increased the assessed value of such improvements by at least one hundred percent, and property added due to geographic boundary changes.

SECTION 19. Increased state sales and use tax.--

- (a) Beginning July 1, 2008, the tax imposed on any transaction or use currently or hereafter subject to tax pursuant to the provisions of chapter 212, Florida Statutes, is increased by adding one percent to the tax rate imposed by chapter 212, Florida Statutes. Exemptions from the tax imposed pursuant to chapter 212, Florida Statutes, adopted by general law, shall apply to the tax increase provided by this section.
- (b) The proceeds of the tax increase provided by this section shall be set aside for distribution to school districts and shall replace the imposition of the required local effort for all school districts collectively that has historically been raised from ad valorem taxes each year from persons who qualify for an exemption under Section 6 of this Article.
- (c) Proceeds received by a school district shall be used, prior to any other purpose, to the extent necessary for payments 105513

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relating to bonds or any similar financial obligations, paid
from or secured by ad valorem tax revenues, that are outstanding
on the effective date of this amendment, including any
subsequent refunding of such bonds or other similar financial
obligations.
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ARTICLE XII

274 SCHEDULE

SECTION 27. Property tax relief reform; nonseverability.--

- (a) The amendments to Sections 3, 4, and 9 of Article VII and the creation of Section 19 of Article VII and this section of this constitution contained in this revision shall take effect January 1, 2008.
- The amendments to Sections 3, 4, and 9 of Article VII and the creation of Section 19 of Article VII of this constitution contained in this revision are not severable. If any portion of this revision is held invalid under any provision of this constitution, the effect of such declaration shall be that the amendments to Sections 3, 4, and 9 of Article VII and the creation of Section 19 of Article VII of this constitution contained in this revision shall be null, void, and without effect.

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== B A L L O T S T A T E M E N T A M E N D M E N T ==

Remove line(s) 387-416 and insert:

ARTICLE VII, SECTIONS 3, 4, 9, 19

ARTICLE XII, SECTION 27

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PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS; DISCRETIONARY SALES SURTAXES; AD VALOREM TAX MILLAGE LIMITATION; INCREASED SALES TAX .-- Proposing amendment of the State Constitution to provide for a \$25,000 exemption from ad valorem taxes for tangible personal property; to limit the benefit of the Save Our Homes cap to four times the median just value of all homestead properties located in a county and to provide for portability of the homestead exemption to replacement homestead property, subject to specified limitations; to provide that counties may grant homestead property an exemption from all ad valorem tax levies other than school district levies together with the imposition of a discretionary sales surtax of up to 1 percent upon approval by referendum and authorize the qualified electors to petition for a referendum providing for the exemption and imposing the surtax; to provide that school districts may grant homestead property an exemption from all school district ad valorem tax levies together with the imposition of a discretionary sales surtax of up to 0.5 percent upon approval by referendum and authorize the qualified electors to petition for a referendum providing for the exemption and imposing the surtax; to provide a methodology for limiting increases in ad valorem taxes, including an override by a unanimous vote of the governing body levying the millage; to limit the aggregate amount of required local effort for all school districts collectively; to increase the state sales and use tax by 1 percent, dedicate the increased revenues to replacing the required local effort for all school districts collectively, and provide for distribution and application of such revenues; to require that provisions of the 105513

323 revision are not severable such that if any are held invalid, all will be invalid; and to provide an effective date of January 324 325 1, 2008.

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====== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ======

Remove line(s) 2-18 and insert:

A joint resolution proposing amendments to Sections 3, 4, and 9 of Article VII and the creation of Section 19 of Article VII and Section 27 of Article XII of the State Constitution to provide for an ad valorem tax exemption for tangible personal property, limit the benefit of the Save Our Homes cap and provide for portability of the homestead exemption, authorize counties and school districts to grant a homestead property exemption and impose a discretionary sales surtax upon approval by referendum, authorize qualified electors to petition for a grant of the homestead exemption and imposition of the surtax, provide a methodology for limiting increases in ad valorem taxes, increase the state sales and use tax to replace school district revenues lost from not imposing a required local effort on homestead property, and provide applicability, nonseverability, and an effective date.