

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Community Affairs

BILL: SJR 748

INTRODUCER: Senators Simon and Gaetz

SUBJECT: Homestead Property Exemption for the Surviving Spouses of Certain Quadriplegics

DATE: March 24, 2025

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Shuler	Fleming	CA	Pre-meeting
2.			FT	
3.			AP	

I. Summary:

SJR 748 proposes an amendment to the Florida Constitution to permit the legislature to provide ad valorem tax relief to the surviving spouse of a quadriplegic who was receiving a property tax exemption on their homestead property at the time of their death.

The Revenue Estimating Conference has not adopted an impact estimate for this bill.

If adopted by the Legislature, the proposed amendment will be submitted to Florida’s electors for approval or rejection at the next general election in November 2026.

If approved by at least 60 percent of the electors, the proposed amendment will take effect on January 1, 2027.

II. Present Situation:

General Overview of Property Taxation

The ad valorem tax or “property tax” is an annual tax levied by counties, municipalities, school districts, and some special districts. The tax is based on the taxable value of a property as of January 1 of each year.¹ The property appraiser annually determines the “just value”² of property

¹ Both real property and tangible personal property are subject to tax. Section 192.001(12), F.S., defines “real property” as land, buildings, fixtures, and all other improvements to land. Section 192.001(11)(d), F.S., defines “tangible personal property” as all goods, chattels, and other articles of value capable of manual possession and whose chief value is intrinsic to the article itself.

² Property must be valued at “just value” for purposes of property taxation, unless the Florida Constitution provides otherwise. FLA. CONST. Art VII, s. 4. Just value has been interpreted by the courts to mean the fair market value that a willing buyer would pay a willing seller for the property in an arm’s-length transaction. *See, e.g., Walter v. Schuler*, 176 So. 2d 81 (Fla. 1965); *Deltona Corp. v. Bailey*, 336 So. 2d 1163 (Fla. 1976); *S. Bell Tel. & Tel. Co. v. Dade Cnty.*, 275 So. 2d 4 (Fla. 1973).

within the taxing authority and then applies relevant exclusions, assessment limitations, and exemptions to determine the property's "taxable value."³ The state constitution prohibits the state from levying ad valorem taxes⁴ and it limits the Legislature's authority to provide for property valuations at less than just value, unless expressly authorized.⁵

Property Tax Exemptions for Homesteads

Statewide Homestead Exemption

Every person having legal or equitable title to real estate and who maintains a permanent residence on the real estate is deemed to establish homestead property. Homestead property is eligible for a \$25,000 tax exemption applicable to all ad valorem tax levies, including levies by school districts.⁶ An additional exemption applies to homestead property value between \$50,000 and \$75,000. This exemption is adjusted annually for inflation from the 2024 value of \$25,000 and does not apply to ad valorem taxes levied by school districts.⁷

Homestead Exemption for the Blind or Totally and Permanently Disabled

Article VII, s. 3(b) of the State Constitution, requires that general law establish an exemption of property tax for widows and widowers, and persons who are blind or totally and permanently disabled. Subsections (1) and (2) of s. 196.101, F.S., exempt the total value of a homestead used and owned by a person who has been certified⁸ as totally and permanently disabled, including any quadriplegic, paraplegic, or hemiplegic.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The joint resolution proposes an amendment to the Florida Constitution to permit the legislature to provide ad valorem tax relief to the surviving spouse of a quadriplegic who was receiving a property tax exemption on their homestead property at the time of their death.

If adopted by the Legislature, the proposed amendment will be submitted to Florida's electors for approval or rejection at the next general election in November 2026.

If approved by at least 60 percent of the electors, the proposed amendment will take effect on January 1, 2027.

³ See ss. 192.001(2) and (16), F.S.

⁴ FLA. CONST. art. VII, s. 1(a).

⁵ See FLA. CONST. art. VII, s. 4.

⁶ FLA. CONST. art. VII, s. 6(a).

⁷ *Id.* The percent change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, U.S. City Average, all items 1967=100 is used to adjust the exemption, if such percent change is positive. *Id.* For the 2025 tax year, the exemption amount is \$25,722. See Volusia County Property Appraiser, Homestead Exemption, <https://vcpa.vcgov.org/exemption/homestead> (last visited Mar. 20, 2025).

⁸ Section 196.101(3), F.S., permits the use of certification from two licensed Florida doctors or from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs as proof of total and permanent disability.

IV. Constitutional Issues:**A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

The mandate provisions in Article VII, section 18 of the Florida Constitution, do not apply to joint resolutions.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

Article XI, s. 1 of the Florida Constitution authorizes the Legislature to propose amendments to the Florida Constitution by joint resolution approved by a three-fifths vote of the membership of each house. Article XI, s. 5(a) of the Florida Constitution requires the amendment be placed before the electorate at the next general election⁹ held more than 90 days after the proposal has been filed with the Secretary of State or at a special election held for that purpose. Constitutional amendments submitted to the electors must be printed in clear and unambiguous language on the ballot.¹⁰

Article XI, s. 5(d) of the Florida Constitution requires proposed amendments or constitutional revisions to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in each county where a newspaper is published. The amendment or revision must be published once in the 10th week and again in the 6th week immediately preceding the week the election is held.

Article XI, s. 5(e) of the Florida Constitution requires approval by 60 percent of voters for a constitutional amendment to take effect. The amendment, if approved, becomes effective on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following the election, or on such other date as may be specified in the amendment.

⁹ Section 97.021(17), F.S., defines “general election” as an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even-numbered years, for the purpose of filling national, state, county, and district offices and for voting on constitutional amendments not otherwise provided for by law.

¹⁰ Section 101.161(1), F.S.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

The Revenue Estimating Conference has not yet adopted an impact for this bill. However, the Conference reviewed similar legislation (HJR 163) and adopted a zero impact because it is a joint resolution proposing an amendment to be submitted to the voters, which is not self-executing.¹¹ However, if the joint resolution is approved by the electors, and the implementing bill, HB 165, becomes law, the Conference determined that the provisions would have a negative recurring impact on school tax revenue of \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million on non-school local government tax revenue beginning in Fiscal Year 2025-2026.¹²

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Article XI, Section 5(d) of the Florida Constitution requires proposed amendments or constitutional revisions to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in each county where a newspaper is published. The amendment or revision must be published in the 10th week and again in the 6th week immediately preceding the week the election is held.

The Division of Elections (division) within the Department of State pays for publication costs to advertise all constitutional amendments in both English and Spanish,¹³ typically paid from non-recurring General Revenue funds.¹⁴ Accurate cost estimates for the next constitutional amendment advertising cannot be determined until the total number of amendments to be advertised is known and updated quotes are obtained from newspapers.

There is an unknown additional cost for the printing and distributing of the constitutional amendments, in poster or booklet form, in English and Spanish, for each of the 67 Supervisors of Elections to post or make available at each polling room or each voting site, as required by s. 101.171, F.S. Historically, the division has printed and distributed booklets that include the ballot title, ballot summary, text of the constitutional amendment, and, if applicable, the financial impact statement.

¹¹ OFF. OF ECON. & DEMOGRAPHIC RSCH, *Revenue Estimating Conference Impact Results: HJR 163*, 6-8 (Feb. 7, 2025), available at <https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/pdf/page6-8.pdf> (last visited Mar. 20, 2025).

¹² OFF. OF ECON. & DEMOGRAPHIC RSCH, *Revenue Estimating Conference Impact Results: HB 165*, 9-11 (Feb. 7, 2025), available at <https://edr.state.fl.us/Content/conferences/revenueimpact/archives/2025/pdf/page9-11.pdf> (last visited Mar. 20, 2025).

¹³ Pursuant to *Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act (52 U.S.C.A. § 10503)*.

¹⁴ See, e.g., Ch. 2022-156, Specific Appropriation 3137, Laws of Fla.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This resolution substantially amends section 6, Article VII of the Florida Constitution.

This resolution also creates a new section in Article XII of the Florida Constitution.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.