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CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

Representative(s) Sansom and Lopez-Cantera offered the following:

Substitute Amendment for Amendment (267019) (with ballot statement and title amendments)

Remove lines 22-380, and insert:

That the following amendments to Sections 3, 4, 6, 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.--

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- (a) All property owned by a municipality and used exclusively by it for municipal or public purposes shall be 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.
- (c) 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 915633

property of such new business and tangible personal property related to the expansion of an existing business. The amount or 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:
- 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 915633

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 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 915633

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.
- (f) Residential rental property may be classified by general law and assessed solely on the basis of the market rent from the property.

SECTION 6. Homestead exemptions. --

(a) Every person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence of the owner, or another legally or naturally dependent upon the owner, shall be exempt from taxation thereon, except assessments for special benefits, up to the assessed valuation of five thousand dollars, upon establishment of right thereto in the manner prescribed by law. The real estate may be held by legal or equitable title, by the entireties, jointly, in common, as a 915633

condominium, or indirectly by stock ownership or membership representing the owner's or member's proprietary interest in a corporation owning a fee or a leasehold initially in excess of ninety-eight years.

- (b) Not more than one exemption shall be allowed any individual or family unit or with respect to any residential unit. No exemption shall exceed the value of the real estate assessable to the owner or, in case of ownership through stock or membership in a corporation, the value of the proportion which the interest in the corporation bears to the assessed value of the property.
- (c) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, the exemption shall be increased to a total of twenty-five thousand dollars of the assessed value of the real estate for each school district levy. By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, the exemption for all other levies may be increased up to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars of the assessed value of the real estate if the owner has attained age sixty-five or is totally and permanently disabled and if the owner is not entitled to the exemption provided in subsection (d).
- (d) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, the exemption shall be increased to a total of the following amounts of assessed value of real estate for each levy other than those of school districts: fifteen thousand dollars with respect to 1980 assessments; twenty thousand dollars with respect to 1981 assessments; twenty-five thousand dollars with respect to assessments for 1982 and each year thereafter.

However, such increase shall not apply with respect to any assessment roll until such roll is first determined to be in compliance with the provisions of section 4 by a state agency designated by general law. This subsection shall stand repealed on the effective date of any amendment to section 4 which provides for the assessment of homestead property at a specified percentage of its just value.

- (e) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, the Legislature may provide to renters, who are permanent residents, ad valorem tax relief on all ad valorem tax levies. Such ad valorem tax relief shall be in the form and amount established by general law and may be provided in the form of tax relief to the owner of the property.
- (f) The legislature may, by general law, allow counties or municipalities, for the purpose of their respective tax levies and subject to the provisions of general law, to grant an additional homestead tax exemption not exceeding fifty thousand dollars to any person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence of the owner and who has attained age sixty-five and whose household income, as defined by general law, does not exceed twenty thousand dollars. The general law must allow counties and municipalities to grant this additional exemption, within the limits prescribed in this subsection, by ordinance adopted in the manner prescribed by general law, and must provide for the periodic adjustment of the income limitation prescribed in this subsection for changes in the cost of living.

(g) Each veteran who is age 65 or older who is partially
or totally permanently disabled shall receive a discount from
the amount of the ad valorem tax otherwise owed on homestead
property the veteran owns and resides in if the disability was
combat related, the veteran was a resident of this state at the
time of entering the military service of the United States, and
the veteran was honorably discharged upon separation from
military service. The discount shall be in a percentage equal to
the percentage of the veteran's permanent, service-connected
disability as determined by the United States Department of
Veterans Affairs. To qualify for the discount granted by this
subsection, an applicant must submit to the county property
appraiser, by March 1, proof of residency at the time of
entering military service, an official letter from the United
States Department of Veterans Affairs stating the percentage of
the veteran's service-connected disability and such evidence
that reasonably identifies the disability as combat related, and
a copy of the veteran's honorable discharge. If the property
appraiser denies the request for a discount, the appraiser must
notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the denial,
and the veteran may reapply. The Legislature may, by general
law, waive the annual application requirement in subsequent
years. This subsection shall take effect December 7, 2006, is
self-executing, and does not require implementing legislation.

(h) A county may provide to every person who qualifies for an exemption under this section an exemption from all ad valorem tax levies imposed by all taxing authorities within the county other than school districts and, at the same time, levy a 915633

238 discretionary sales surtax of up to one percent on any transaction or use currently or hereafter subject to tax 239 240 pursuant to the provisions of chapter 212, Florida Statutes. Exemptions from the tax imposed pursuant to chapter 212, Florida 241 Statutes, adopted by general law, shall apply to the surtax. The 242 sales surtax rate levied may not be expected to produce revenues 243 244 in the first full year it is in effect that exceed the revenues 245 expected to be produced from the ad valorem tax being replaced. 246 The exemption and the imposition of the surtax shall be by 247 ordinance and shall not take effect unless the ordinance is approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting in a 248 referendum. Upon submission of a petition to the county 249 250 commission signed by at least fifteen percent of the qualified electors of the county requesting that a referendum be held on 251 252 an ordinance providing for the exemption and imposition of the surtax as provided in this subsection, the county commission 253 254 shall adopt such an ordinance and schedule such referendum within 90 days. Proceeds from the surtax shall be distributed to 255 the taxing authorities within the county, other than the school 256 district, based upon a formula developed by the county. Proceeds 257 258 from the surtax received by a county, municipality, or special 259 district shall be used, prior to any other purpose, to the 260 extent necessary for payments relating to bonds or any similar financial obligations, paid from or secured by ad valorem tax 261 262 revenues, that are outstanding on the effective date of this 263 amendment, including any subsequent refunding of such bonds or other similar financial obligations. If a referendum has not 264 265 been held pursuant to this subsection before October 31, 2010, a 915633

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referendum shall be held in November of 2010. After an ordinance adopted under this subsection has been approved by referendum, the exemption granted and surtax imposed shall be permanent and may not be repealed or rescinded.

(i) A school district may provide to every person who qualifies for an exemption under this section an exemption from all ad valorem tax levies imposed by the school district and, at the same time, levy a discretionary sales surtax of up to onehalf of one percent on any transaction or use currently or hereafter subject to tax pursuant to the provisions of chapter 212, Florida Statutes. The sales surtax rate levied may not be expected to produce revenues in the first full year it is in effect that exceed the revenues expected to be produced from the ad valorem tax being replaced. Exemptions from the tax imposed pursuant to chapter 212, Florida Statutes, adopted by general law, shall apply to the surtax. The exemption and the imposition of the surtax shall be by resolution adopted by the district school board and shall not take effect unless the resolution is approved by a majority of the electors of the school district voting in a referendum. Upon submission of a petition to the district school board signed by at least fifteen percent of the qualified electors of the school district requesting that a referendum be held on a resolution providing for the exemption and imposition of the surtax as provided in this subsection, the district school board shall adopt such a resolution and schedule such referendum within 90 days. Proceeds from the surtax shall be distributed to the school district. Proceeds from the surtax received by the school district shall be used, prior to any 915633

other purpose, to the extent necessary for payments 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.

If a referendum has not been held pursuant to this subsection before October 31, 2010, a referendum shall be held in November of 2010. After an ordinance adopted under this subsection has been approved by referendum, the exemption granted and surtax imposed shall be permanent and may not be repealed or rescinded.

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 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 915633

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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 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 915633

- 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

 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

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- 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.
- 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 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.--915633
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(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 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.

ARTICLE XII

SCHEDULE

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

(a) The amendments to Sections 3, 4, 6, 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.

(b) The amendments to Sections 3, 4, 6, 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, 6, and 9 of Article VII
and

== BALLOT STATEMENT AMENDMENT ==

Remove lines 387-392, and insert:

ARTICLE VII, SECTIONS 3, 4, 6, 9, 19

ARTICLE XII, SECTION 27

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 authorize residential rental property to be classified and assessed solely on the basis of market rent from the property;

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Remove lines 2-6 and insert:

A joint resolution proposing amendments to Sections 3, 4, 6, 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, authorize residential rental property to be classified and assessed on the basis of market rent, clarify that ad

459 valorem