

**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 Community Affairs Committee

BILL: SJR 1906

INTRODUCER: Senator Haridopolos

SUBJECT: Government Revenues/Voter Approval/New Taxes & Fees

DATE: March 7, 2009

REVISED: 03/10/09

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Molloy	Yeatman	CA	<b>Fav/3 amendments</b>
2.			GO	
3.			FT	
4.			WPSC	
5.			RC	
6.				

**Please see Section VIII. for Additional Information:**

- |                              |                                     |   |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE..... | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Statement of Substantial Changes        |
| B. AMENDMENTS.....           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Technical amendments were recommended   |
|                              | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Amendments were recommended             |
|                              | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Significant amendments were recommended |

**I. Summary:**

This joint resolution proposes an amendment to Section 1 and the creation of a new section in Article VII of the State Constitution, to provide the following:

- Replaces the existing state revenue limit based on Florida personal income growth with new state revenue limits, and creates a local government revenue limit.
- Limits property tax revenues based on changes in local growth and school enrollment changes.
- Requires excess revenues to be deposited into budget stabilization funds and provides for distribution of the excess funds.
- Authorizes voters to permit the collection of revenues in excess of the limit.
- Authorizes the Legislature and the local government governing body to approve emergency taxes by a supermajority vote.
- Prohibits state and local government from imposing new taxes, fees, assessments, or charges for services without first obtaining approval by a supermajority vote of electors voting on the issue.
- Prohibits the state and local government from incurring multi-year debts or financial obligations without adequate cash reserves.

The proposed amendment will be submitted to the electors at the general election in 2010 or at an earlier special election specifically authorized by law for the purpose, and will take effect upon adoption. The Legislature is required to adopt implementing legislation which must take effect July 1, 2011.

This joint resolution must be approved by a three-fifths vote of the membership of each house of the Legislature.

## II. Present Situation:

### **Section 1, Art. VII of the State Constitution: Taxation; appropriations; state expenses; state revenue limitation.**

In 1994, Florida's voters approved an amendment to the State Constitution to limit state revenue collections to the prior year's allowed revenue plus an adjustment for growth based on the growth rate of state personal income over the preceding five years. Beginning in fiscal year 1995-1996, excess collections are to be deposited in the budget stabilization fund<sup>1</sup> until it is fully funded and overage is to be refunded to taxpayers as provided by general law. Revenues may only be increased by a two-thirds vote of the membership of each house of the Legislature in a separate bill that contains no other subject and that sets forth the dollar amount by which the state revenues are increased. The Legislature must wait 72 hours after the third reading of the bill before taking a vote.

"State revenues" are defined as taxes, fees, licenses, and charges for services imposed by the Legislature on individuals, businesses, or agencies outside state government.<sup>2</sup> "State revenues" do not include revenues necessary to meet bond requirements; revenues that provide matching funds for the federal Medicaid program (with the exception of revenues used to support the Public Medical Assistance Trust Fund); revenues used to fund elective expansions made after July 1, 1994; proceeds used to fund lottery prizes; receipts of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Trust fund; balances carried forward from prior fiscal years; or taxes, licenses, fees and charges for services required to be imposed by an amendment or revision to the constitution after July 1, 1994. An adjustment to the limitation may be made by general law to reflect the fiscal impact of transfers of responsibility for the funding of governmental functions between the state and other levels of government. The Legislature may enact laws that prescribe procedures for administration of the limitation.

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<sup>1</sup> The State Treasury consists of three types of funds in the custody of the Chief Financial Officer: the General Revenue Fund, Trust Funds, and the Budget Stabilization Fund.

<sup>2</sup> Examples of state revenue sources include auto title and lien fees, beverage licenses, cigarette and other tobacco products tax, corporation fees, documentary stamp taxes, estate tax, hotel and restaurant licenses and fees, hunting and fishing licenses, insurance premium tax, interest, motor fuel taxes, pari-mutuel tax, pollutant taxes, sales and use tax, severance taxes, and unemployment compensation tax. (See *2008 Florida Tax Handbook* prepared by the staff of the Senate Committee on Finance & Tax, the House Policy and Budget Council, the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, and the Department of Revenue's Office of Resource Management.)

**Section 19, Art. III of the State Constitution: State budgeting, planning and appropriations processes.**

In 1992, Florida's voters approved an amendment to create s. 19, Art. III of the State Constitution. The amendment, which took effect November 4, 1992, created a 72-hour cooling off period before either house of the Legislature may vote on the final passage of the General Appropriations Act, and provided that detail reflecting the annualized costs of the state budget and reflecting the nonrecurring costs of budget requests accompany all agency and department legislative budget requests, the Governor's recommended budget, and the appropriation bills.

The amendment provided that the major program areas in the state budget include education enhancement "lottery" trust fund items; all other education funds; human service; criminal justice and corrections; natural resources, environment growth management, and transportation; general government; and the judicial branch. Each program area must include an itemization of expenditures for state operations, state capital outlay, aid to local governments and nonprofit organizations operations, aid to local governments and nonprofit organization capital outlay, federal funds and the associated state matching funds, spending authorizations for operations, and spending authorizations for capital outlay. All expenditures exceeding \$1 million must be itemized.

The amendment also provided for the creation of the budget stabilization fund beginning in fiscal year 1994-1995. At least 1 percent of an amount equal to the last completed fiscal year's net revenue collections for the general revenue fund are to be retained in the stabilization fund. Tiered increases to the fund were provided and beginning in 1998, at least 5 percent of the last completed fiscal year's net revenue collections for the general revenue fund are to be retained. The fund's principal balance may not exceed 10 percent of the last completed fiscal year's net revenue collections for the general revenue fund, and withdrawals from the fund must be provided in a single-subject bill and only for the purpose of covering shortfalls of the general revenue fund or for the purpose of providing funding for an emergency as defined by general law.

In 2006, Florida voters approved an additional amendment to s. 19, Art. III of the State Constitution, which provided, in part, that the Legislature could prescribe by general law conditions under which limited adjustments to the state budget, as recommended by the Governor, or the Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court, could be approved without the concurrent of the full Legislature.

**CONSTITUTIONAL TAXES**

**Ad valorem taxes**— Section 9, Art. VII of the State Constitution, provides that counties, cities, and special districts may levy ad valorem taxes as provided by law and subject to the following millage limitations:

- Ten mills for county purposes.
- Ten mills for municipal purposes.
- Ten mills for school purposes.
- A millage rate fixed by law for a county furnishing municipal services.
- A millage authorized by law and approved by the voters for special districts.

- A millage of not more than 1 mill for water management purposes in all areas of the state except the northwest portion of the state which is limited to 1/20th of 1 mill (.05).

The statutory authority for local governments and schools to assess millage is provided in s. 200.001, F.S., and the statutory authority and the maximum rate at which water management districts may assess millage is provided in s. 373.503, F.S.

**Gross Receipts Tax on Utilities/Motor Vehicle License Tax**— Section 9(a) and (d), Art. XII of the State Constitution, provides two sources of revenue for the benefit of school districts. The first is a 2.5 percent tax imposed on the gross receipts from utility services that are delivered to a retail consumer within the state, and a 2.37 percent tax imposed on the gross receipts of sellers of telecommunications services. The tax proceeds go into the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund (PECO) and are used for capital outlay projects of the state system of public education including universities, community colleges, vocational technical schools, and public schools. The second source is a portion of the revenues derived from the licensing of motor vehicles and mobile homes. The first proceeds of such revenues are placed in the District Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund and used for capital outlay projects of school districts and community colleges. The revenue is distributed based on a constitutional formula.

**Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes**— Section 9(c), Art. XII of the State Constitution, provides a state tax of 2 cents per gallon on motor fuel and other like products of petroleum, an equivalent tax upon other sources of energy used to propel motor vehicles, and an allocation formula for distribution of the taxes collected. The tax proceeds may be used for debt service requirements, if there are any, on local bond issues backed by the tax proceeds, and then for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of roads. The allocation formula has three components: a geographic area component, a population component, and a collection component. The taxes are collected by the Department of Revenue and transmitted to the State Board of Administration for distribution. A distribution factor, based on the three allocation components, is calculated annually for each county in the form of weighted county-to-state ratios. To determine each county's monthly distribution, the monthly statewide tax receipts are multiplied by each county's distribution factor.

## STATUTORY TAXES— LOCAL GOVERNMENT

**Non- ad valorem taxes**<sup>3</sup>— A tax is an enforced burden imposed by sovereign right for the support of government, the administration of law, and the exercise of various functions the sovereign is called on to perform.<sup>4</sup> Examples of taxes that may be imposed by local governments pursuant to legislative authority include tourist development taxes, local discretionary sales taxes, voter-approved indigent care surtax, and local option food and beverage taxes.

Pursuant to the Florida Constitution, taxes may not be levied by a county, municipality, special district, or school district unless specific statutory authority is provided by the Legislature.<sup>5</sup> The

<sup>3</sup> See House of Representatives Staff Analysis for HB 715, prepared by staff of the Committee on State Affairs, March 26, 2008.

<sup>4</sup> *City of Boca Raton v. State*, 595 So.2d 25 (Fla. 1992)

<sup>5</sup> s. 9(a), Art. VII of the State Constitution, *Collier Count v. State*, 733 So.2d 1012, 1014 (Fla. 1999)

Legislature may not create a special taxing district with general taxing authority; rather, a special district may be empowered only to levy those taxes bearing a substantial relation to the special purpose of the taxing district.<sup>6</sup>

The Legislature has authorized certain counties or cities to levy the following taxes, subject to statutory restrictions regarding the manner in which the taxes are imposed, the use of tax

proceeds, and the amount of taxes that may be levied:

- Tourism-related local option taxes.<sup>7</sup>
- Local Option Fuel Taxes (up to 12 cents per county composed of three separate taxes).<sup>8</sup>
- Local Option Discretionary Sales Surtaxes.<sup>9</sup>
- Local Option Food and Beverage Taxes.
- Discretionary Surtax on Documents
- Insurance Premium Tax
- Municipal Pari-Mutual Tax.
- Public Service Tax.

Some of these taxes may be levied by a majority vote of the governing body wishing to impose the tax, some taxes may be levied by ordinance adopted by an extraordinary vote of the governing body of the county or municipality levying the tax, and other taxes must be approved by a majority vote of the affected electors voting in a referendum.

## HOME RULE REVENUE SOURCES<sup>10</sup>

Under Florida's Constitution, local governments possess strong home rule powers, and may utilize a variety of revenue sources for funding services and improvements without express statutory authorization. Franchise fees, impact fees, special assessments, and user fees are examples of these home rule revenue sources. In implementing fee programs and special assessments, a local government's goal is to create an assessment or fee that avoids classification as a tax by the courts. If an assessment or fee does not meet the case law requirements and is classified as a tax, then the local government must have general law authorization.

**Special Assessments**— As established in Florida case law, two requirements exist for the imposition of a valid special assessment. First, the property assessed must derive a special benefit from the improvement or service provided; and second, the assessment must be fairly and reasonably apportioned among the beneficiaries of the service. Examples of special assessments

<sup>6</sup> *State ex rel. City of Gainesville v. St. Johns River Water Management Dist.*, 408 So.2d 1067 (Fla. 1st DCA 1982).

<sup>7</sup> These taxes include the Municipal Resort Tax, Tourist Development Taxes, 1 or 2 Percent Tax On Transient Rental Transactions. Additional 1 Percent Tax On Transient Rental Transactions, Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax, Additional Professional Sports Franchise Facility Tax, Tourist Impact Taxes Within Areas Of Critical State Concern, Convention Development Taxes, Consolidated County Convention Development Tax, And Charter County Convention Development Tax.

<sup>8</sup> These taxes include Ninth-Cent Fuel Tax, 1 to 6 Cents Local Option Fuel Tax, and 1 to 5 Cents Local Option Fuel Tax.

<sup>9</sup> These taxes include Charter County Transit System Surtax, Local Government Infrastructure Surtax, Small County Surtax Indigent Care and Trauma Center Surtax, County Public Hospital Surtax, School Capital Outlay Surtax, Voter-approved Indigent Care Surtax.

<sup>10</sup> *2008 Local Government Financial Information Handbook, Part Two, pgs. 19-32*

include garbage disposal, sewer improvements, fire protection, fire and rescue services, and stormwater management services.

**Proprietary Fee**— Proprietary fees are imposed under the assertion that local governments have the exclusive legal right to impose such fees. The imposed fee is reasonable in relation to the privilege or service provided by the local government, or the fee payer receives a special benefit from the local government. Proprietary fees include franchise fees, user fees, and utility fees.

**Regulatory Fees**— Regulatory fees are imposed under the local government’s exercise of police powers in the exercise of its sovereign functions. Two principles guide the use and application of such fees: the imposed fee cannot exceed the cost of the regulatory activity, and the fee is generally required to be applied solely to pay the cost of the regulatory activity for which it is imposed.

### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE SHARING<sup>11</sup>**

State-shared revenue programs allocate a portion of a state-collected tax to specified local governments based on eligibility requirements. A formula is usually developed for the allocation of funds between units of local government. While general law restricts the use of several shared revenues, proceeds from other shared revenues may be used for the general revenue needs of local governments. A number of revenue sharing programs require as a prerequisite that the county or municipality meet eligibility criteria.<sup>12</sup> State-shared revenue sources include the following:

- Alcoholic Beverage License Tax
- County Fuel Tax
- County Revenue Sharing Program
- Distribution of Sales and use Taxes to Counties
- Emergency Management Assistance
- Fuel Tax Refunds and Credits
- Insurance License Tax
- Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax Program
- Mobile Home License Tax
- Municipal Revenue Sharing Program
- Oil, Gas, and Sulfur Production Tax
- Phosphate Rock Severance Tax
- Emergency 911 Fee
- State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program

### **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

This joint resolution proposes the following revisions to s.1(c), Art. VII of the State Constitution:

- Repeals the state revenue limitation.

<sup>11</sup> *Id at page 33.*

<sup>12</sup> s. 218.23, F.S. (2008), which provides criteria for participation in revenue sharing based on the ability of the local government to collect certain types of revenue or levy ad valorem taxes that raise a specified amount of money.

This joint resolution creates a new section to Art. VII of the State Constitution.

Subsection (a) of the new section to Article VII of the State Constitution creates the following definitions:

- “Fiscal year” means the applicable fiscal year for the state or a local government.
- “Growth” means an amount equal to government revenues collected in the 2010-2011 fiscal year multiplied for each fiscal year by the combined rate of inflation and rate of population change. School districts may use enrollment changes in lieu of population changes.
- “Local government” means a county, municipality, school district, or special district with the authority to impose ad valorem taxes. Municipal service taxing units or benefits unit, and special dependent districts of a county are included in the county government. Municipal service taxing units or benefit units, and special dependent districts of a municipality are included in the municipality. Community development districts are excluded from the proposed amendment.
- “Local government revenues” means taxes, fees, assessments, licenses, fines, and charges for services imposed by a local government. The term does not include bond proceeds, gifts, federal funds, collections for another government, pension contributions, emergency reserve transfers, damage awards, and property sales.
- “Rate of enrollment” means the percentage change in each school district’s student enrollment as reported by the district.
- “Rate of inflation” means the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for all urban wage earners and clerical workers for the south region, or a successor index, for the preceding year as calculated by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- “Rate of population change” means the percentage change in population within the boundaries of the state or a local government as estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau.
- “State revenues” means taxes, fees, assessments, licenses, fines, and charges for services imposed by the legislature or the executive branch agencies. The term does not include bond proceeds, state lottery prize proceeds, receipts of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund and Citizens Property Insurance Corporation or their successor entities, community college and university tuition and fees, gifts, federal funds, collections for another government, pension fund contributions and earnings, budget stabilization fund transfers, damage awards, and property sales.

Paragraph (b), creating “STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE LIMIT,” provides:

- State revenues collected by the state and local government, and local government revenues collected by each local government for any fiscal year are limited to the revenues collected in the 2010-2011 fiscal year plus an annual adjustment for growth, subject to the exceptions providing in the proposed amendment.

Paragraph (c), creating “PROPERTY TAX REVENUE LIMIT,” provides:

- The annual percentage change in each local government’s property tax revenue may not exceed property tax revenue in the prior calendar year plus annual local growth, adjusted for property tax revenue changes approved by vote of the electors of the respective local governments.

Paragraph (d), creating “REVENUE RELATING TO BONDS,” provides:

- Although bond proceeds are excluded as state and local government revenues, state and local government revenue limits must be decreased by the amount of the annual debt service on such bonds.

Paragraph (e), creating “VOTER APPROVAL TO EXCEED REVENUE LIMITS,” provides:

- State and local governments may not impose taxes, fees, licenses, fines, or charges for services expected to exceed the revenue limit projected by state or local government at the adoption of their respective budgets for the fiscal year.
- Expenditures of revenues collected in excess of the limit must be approved by a majority of the electors residing within the applicable government’s boundaries.
- Excess state revenues collected each year must be transferred to the budget stabilization fund specified in s. 19(g), Art. III of the State Constitution until the fund reaches the constitutionally specified maximum amount.
  - Additional excess revenue must be held in a separate cash reserve.
  - Additional excess revenue and investment income from that revenue must be treated as revenue in the first or second fiscal year after collection, as prescribed by general law.
- Excess revenues collected by a local government must be transferred to the budget stabilization fund, if a local government has such a fund, until the fund reaches a maximum amount of 3 percent of the last completed fiscal year’s revenue collection.
  - Additional excess revenue must be held in a separate cash reserve.
  - Additional excess revenue and investment income from that revenue must be treated as revenue in the first or second fiscal year after collection, as prescribed by general law.
- The Legislature must provide, by general law, criteria by which a local government may withdraw revenues in the budget stabilization fund.
  - Withdrawals are limited to the purposes of covering revenue shortfalls of the general revenue fund or for providing funding in an emergency in which substantial harm occurs to the population or property of the local government.
  - Expenditures for emergency purposes require a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor and a two-thirds majority vote of the members of the Legislature or the local governing body by a recorded roll call vote.

Paragraph (f), creating “EMERGENCY TAXES,” provides:

- Emergency taxes may be assessed only under the following conditions:
  - Emergency reserves must be depleted before emergency tax revenues can be spent.
  - Emergency tax revenues must be refunded within 180 days after the emergency terminates if the tax revenues have not been spent down.
  - Emergency property taxes are prohibited.
  - No new taxing power is granted.
- Emergency taxes that are not approved by a vote of the electors of a local government on the next election date occurring 60 days or more after the declaration of a state



emergency must terminate on or before the last day of the month in which the election is held.

- “Emergency” does not include economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary and fringe benefit increases.

Paragraph (g) creating “REVENUE LIMITS FOR NEW LOCAL GOVERNMENT,” provides:

- Local governments created after November 2, 2010, shall be subject to the requirements of the proposed amendment as prescribed by general law.

Paragraph (h), creating “BALLOT ISSUE TO EXCEED A REVENUE LIMIT,” provides:

- A ballot issue for authorization to exceed a revenue limit must state the amount by which the state or local government proposes to exceed the limit in each fiscal year.
- A ballot issue must also state the date on which the authority to exceed a revenue limit expires. That date must be the last day of the fiscal year.

Paragraph (i), creating “REVENUE LIMIT ADJUSTMENT,” provides:

- The Legislature may provide by general law for adjustments to the revenue limits to reflect the fiscal impact of the following events occurring on or after January 4, 2011:
  - A change in federal or state law which increases or decreases state or local government responsibility for the funding of governmental functions; or
  - A transfer of responsibility to fund a government function to the state or local government.

Paragraph (j), creating “VOTER APPROVAL OF NEW REVENUE SOURCES,” provides:

- The state and local governments are required to receive advance approval by a two-thirds vote of the electors voting on a measure in the state or local government to:
  - Impose a new tax, fee, assessment, or charge for services; or
  - Incur multiple-year direct or indirect debt or other financial obligations without have adequate present cash reserves pledged irrevocably and held for all future payments.
    - An exception is provided for refinancing bond debt at a lower interest rate or to add new employees to a pension plan.

Paragraph (k), creating “CONSTRUCTION,” provides:

- Section 19, Art. VII of the State Constitution, must be interpreted in a manner that reasonable restrains most of the growth of state and local governments. The section supersedes any conflicting provisions of the State Constitution in effect prior to the effective date of the section.

Paragraph (l), creating “EFFECTIVE DATE,” provides:

- Section 19, Art. VII of the State Constitution is effective upon approval by the electors.
- During the 2011 Regular Session of the Legislature, the Legislature must adopt implementing legislation with an effective date of July 1, 2011.

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

The mandate provisions of s. 18, Art. VII of the State Constitution, do not apply to joint resolutions.

**B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**

None.

**C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None.

**D. Other Constitutional Issues:**

Section 1, Art. X of the State Constitution, authorizes the Legislature to propose amendments to the State Constitution by joint resolution approved by three-fifths vote of the membership of each house. The amendment must be placed before the electorate at the next general election held after the proposal has been filed with the Secretary of State's office or at a special election held for that purpose.

Section 5(e), Art. XI of the State Constitution, requires 60 percent voter approval for a constitutional amendment to take effect. If approved by 60 percent of the electors voting on the measure in the next general election, the amendment will take effect upon approval.

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

This joint resolution will make it more difficult for a county, municipality, special district, or school district to increase taxes, special assessments, and other home rule revenue sources by requiring voter approval to exceed revenue limits and to spend excess revenues when limits are exceeded.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

To the extent that voter approval is required in order for state and local government to exceed the revenue and spending limits contained in the proposed resolution, members of the public may see a reduction in taxes, assessments, and fees.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

This joint resolution has not been heard by the Revenue Estimating Conference and the full impact of the provisions in the resolution on state and local government are unknown at this time.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

This joint resolution proposes to create a new section in Article VII of the State Constitution, but the section number is not designated.

**VII. Related Issues:**

This proposed resolution provides that the revenue limitations contained in the proposal will supersede all conflicting provisions in the State Constitution in effect prior to its effective date. Both the State Constitution and statutory provisions provide counties, municipalities, and school districts with the authority to levy ad valorem taxes at a rate of not more than 10 mills each. The proposed resolution provides that the annual percentage change in each local government's property tax revenue may not exceed property tax revenue in the prior calendar year, plus annual local growth. In addition, some local governments already tax at the maximum millage rate. To the extent that these provisions could conflict with each other, it is possible that the constitutional provisions regarding millage caps will be obsolete.

Pursuant to provisions of the State Constitution, school districts receive a percentage distribution from the gross receipts tax on utilities and communication services, and a portion of the revenues derived from motor vehicles and motor home licenses. Because the proposed resolution provides that any provisions of the State Constitution that conflict with the revenue limitations in the resolution are superseded on its effective date, revenue distributions to schools that exceed the revenue limits of the proposal may be affected.

In the property tax reform measures enacted by the Legislature in 2007 and constitutional provisions amended into the State Constitution in January 2008, school districts were held harmless from the statutory rolled-back rate requirements, and the constitutional provisions relating to the additional homestead benefit, limitations on non-residential property, and the portability of the Save Our Homes benefit.

Finally, because of the definition of "state revenues", it appears that the proposed amendment will require the voters to approve every bill enacted by Legislature that proposes the creation of a new program or amends an existing program and requires the imposition of a fee or assessment to pay for the cost of the program.

**VIII. Additional Information:**

- A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**  
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

- B. **Amendments:**

**Barcode 410418 by Community Affairs on March 10, 2009:**

Title amendment to reflect the creation of section 19, Art. VII, State Constitution.

**Barcode 225334 by Community Affairs on March 10, 2009:**

Amendment to reflect the creation of section 19, Art. VII, State Constitution.

**Barcode 717990 by Community Affairs on March 10, 2009:**

Amendment to the ballot summary to reflect the creation of section 19, Art. VII, State Constitution.

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This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

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