Resolution of the Taxation and Budget Reform Commission
A resolution proposing an amendment to Section 4 and the
creation of Section 19 of Article VII of the State
Constitution to limit the growth of assessments of certain
real property for the purposes of ad valorem taxation, to
mandate the elimination of property taxes set as required
local effort, and to replace the revenues from property
taxes set as required local effort with other funds.

Be It Resolved by the Taxation and Budget Reform Commission:

That the following amendment to Section 4 and the creation of Section 19 of Article VII and a new section in Article XII of the State Constitution is 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 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

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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 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, unless the provisions of paragraph (8) apply. 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, unless the provisions of paragraph (8) apply. 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

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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.
- (8)a. A person who establishes a new homestead as of January 1, 2009, or January 1 of any subsequent year and who has received a homestead exemption pursuant to Section 6 of this Article as of January 1 of either of the two years immediately preceding the establishment of the new homestead is entitled to have the new homestead assessed at less than just value. If this revision is approved in January of 2008, a person who establishes a new homestead as of January 1, 2008, is entitled to have the new homestead assessed at less than just value only if that person received a homestead exemption on January 1, 2007. The assessed value of the newly established homestead shall be determined as follows:
- 1. If the just value of the new homestead is greater than or equal to the just value of the prior homestead as of January 1 of the year in which the prior homestead was abandoned, the assessed value of the new homestead shall be the just value of the new homestead minus an amount equal to the lesser of \$500,000 or the difference between the just value and the assessed value of the prior homestead as of January 1 of the year in which the prior homestead was abandoned. Thereafter, the homestead shall be assessed as provided herein.
 - 2. If the just value of the new homestead is less than the Page 3 of 9

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just value of the prior homestead as of January 1 of the year in which the prior homestead was abandoned, the assessed value of the new homestead shall be equal to the just value of the new homestead divided by the just value of the prior homestead and multiplied by the assessed value of the prior homestead.

However, if the difference between the just value of the new homestead and the assessed value of the new homestead calculated pursuant to this sub-subparagraph is greater than \$500,000, the assessed value of the new homestead shall be increased so that the difference between the just value and the assessed value equals \$500,000. Thereafter, the homestead shall be assessed as provided herein.

- b. By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, the Legislature shall provide for application of this paragraph to property owned by more than one person.
- (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

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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) For all levies other than school district levies, assessments of residential real property, as defined by general law, which contains nine units or fewer and which is not subject to the assessment limitations set forth in subsections (a) through (c) shall change only as provided in this subsection.
- (1) Assessments subject to this subsection shall be changed annually on the date of assessment provided by law; but those changes in assessments shall not exceed $\underline{\text{five}}$ ten percent $\underline{\text{(5\%)}}$ (10%) of the assessment for the prior year.
 - (2) No assessment shall exceed just value.
- (3) After a change of ownership or control, as defined by general law, including any change of ownership of a legal entity that owns the property, such property shall be assessed at just value as of the next assessment date. Thereafter, such property shall be assessed as provided in this subsection.
- (4) Changes, additions, reductions, or improvements to such property shall be assessed as provided for by general law; however, after the adjustment for any change, addition, reduction, or improvement, the property shall be assessed as provided in this subsection.
- (g) For all levies other than school district levies, assessments of real property that is not subject to the assessment limitations set forth in subsections (a) through (c)

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and (f) shall change only as provided in this subsection.

- (1) Assessments subject to this subsection shall be changed annually on the date of assessment provided by law; but those changes in assessments shall not exceed <u>five</u> ten percent (5%) (10%) of the assessment for the prior year.
 - (2) No assessment shall exceed just value.
- (3) The legislature must provide that such property shall be assessed at just value as of the next assessment date after a qualifying improvement, as defined by general law, is made to such property. Thereafter, such property shall be assessed as provided in this subsection.
- (4) The legislature may provide that such property shall be assessed at just value as of the next assessment date after a change of ownership or control, as defined by general law, including any change of ownership of the legal entity that owns the property. Thereafter, such property shall be assessed as provided in this subsection.
- (5) Changes, additions, reductions, or improvements to such property shall be assessed as provided for by general law; however, after the adjustment for any change, addition, reduction, or improvement, the property shall be assessed as provided in this subsection.
- SECTION 19. Mandated repeal of exemptions and exclusions from state sales tax to replace the ad valorem property taxes set by the legislature under the Florida Education Finance Program.--
- (a) The legislature shall eliminate the ad valorem property tax applicable to assessments beginning January 1, 2011, set as the required local effort for all school districts under the Florida Education Finance Program, or its successor in

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function. Thereafter, the full revenue impact of the elimination of the required local effort shall be offset by:

- (1) the repeal of sales tax exemptions determined not to advance or serve a public purpose, except for the current exemptions for: food; prescription drugs; health services; and residential rent, electricity and heating fuel, which exemptions advance tax fairness;
- (2) a sales tax increase of up to one cent in the sales tax rate in existence on January 6, 2009; and
- (3) spending reductions for other components of the state budget and revenue increases resulting from economic growth attributable to lower property taxes.
- (b) Each law creating a sales tax exemption shall contain the single subject-matter of a single exemption and a legislative finding that the exemption advances or serves the public purpose of: encouraging economic development and competitiveness; supporting educational, governmental, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable initiatives or institutions; or securing tax fairness.
- (c) Commencing in the 2011-2012 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, the legislature shall be preempted from requiring the levy of an ad valorem property tax as a required local funding effort participation by school districts in the Florida Education Finance Program. Nothing contained in this section replaces or eliminates: the ad valorem tax millage dedicated to capital outlay, school renovation and repair, or for the payment of lease purchase obligations authorized by general law; voter-approved millage authorized in the constitution; or discretionary ad valorem millage for school districts authorized by law.

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(d)(1) The term "required local effort" means the ad
valorem property taxes set by the legislature pursuant to
section 1011.62(4), Florida Statutes. Such term does not include
the voter-approved millage currently authorized in section
1011.73, Florida Statutes, or the discretionary ad valorem tax
millage authorized in section 1011.62(5) and 1011.71(1), Florida
Statutes.

(2) The term "sales tax" means the tax on sales, use, and other transactions levied by the state on November 4, 2008, except that the term "sales tax" does not include the convention development tax, the local option food and beverage tax, or the rental car surcharge provided in sections 212.0305, 212.0306, or 212.0606, Florida Statutes, or the taxation of: the sales of tangible personal property purchased for resale or imported, produced, or manufactured in this state for export; sales of real property; sales of intangible personal property; or sales of services.

2.2.2

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the following statement be placed on the ballot:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ARTICLE VII, SECTION 19

REPLACEMENT OF CERTAIN PROPERTY TAXES WITH OTHER REVENUES
TO FUND EDUCATION.—This proposed amendment to the State
Constitution directs the Legislature to replace school property
taxes required under the Florida Education Finance Program with
funds generated from the repeal of sales tax exemptions and up
to a one cent increase in the sales tax, spending reductions on
other programs, and additional revenues resulting from the
economic growth created by lower property taxes. electricity and

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CS for CP0002 07-08 241 heating fuel. Limiting subject-matter of laws granting future 242 exemptions. Limiting annual increases in assessment of non-243 homestead real property.

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