

A RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to abolish and prohibit all state, county, consolidated government, municipal, school district, special district, or any other governmental entity from imposing taxes, fees, and liens on property; to provide for procedures, conditions, and limitations; to provide for local option sales and use tax or a flat rate household tax; to provide for applicability of prior tax provisions; to change certain provisions regarding local taxation for education; to change certain provisions regarding special districts; to change certain provisions regarding tax allocation bonds; to eliminate community redevelopment tax incentive programs; to change certain provisions regarding insurance premium taxes; to change certain provisions regarding tax allocation with respect to certain regional facilities; to change certain provisions regarding limitations on local debt; to change certain provisions regarding taxation power of counties and municipal governments; to change certain provisions regarding community improvement districts; to provide for the submission of this amendment for ratification or rejection; and for other purposes.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

**SECTION 1.**

Article I, Section I of the Constitution is amended by revising Paragraph I as follows:

"Paragraph I. ***Life, liberty, and property.*** (a) No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property except by due process of law.

(b) Property ownership is an inalienable right and any and all taxation, fee, or lien imposition by the state or by any county, consolidated government, municipality, school district, special district, or any other governmental entity on property is expressly prohibited."

**SECTION 2.**

Article III, Section VI of the Constitution is amended by revising Paragraph II as follows:

26 "Paragraph II. *Specific powers.* (a) Without limitation of the powers granted under  
 27 Paragraph I, the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law for:

28 (1) Restrictions upon land use in order to protect and preserve the natural resources,  
 29 environment, and vital areas of this state.

30 (2) A militia and for the trial by courts-martial and nonjudicial punishment of its  
 31 members, the discipline of whom, when not in federal service, shall be in accordance  
 32 with law and the directives of the Governor acting as commander in chief.

33 (3) The participation by the state and political subdivisions and instrumentalities of the  
 34 state in federal programs and the compliance with laws relating thereto, including but not  
 35 limited to the powers, which may be exercised to the extent and in the manner necessary  
 36 to effect such participation and compliance, to tax to the extent specifically authorized  
 37 under this Constitution, to expend public money, to condemn property, and to zone  
 38 property.

39 (4) The continuity of state and local governments in periods of emergency resulting  
 40 from disasters caused by enemy attack including but not limited to the suspension of all  
 41 constitutional legislative rules during such emergency.

42 (5) The participation by the state with any county, municipality, nonprofit organization,  
 43 or any combination thereof in the operation of any of the facilities operated by such  
 44 agencies for the purpose of encouraging and promoting tourism in this state.

45 (6) The control and regulation of outdoor advertising devices adjacent to federal aid  
 46 interstate and primary highways and for the acquisition of property or interest therein for  
 47 such purposes and may exercise the powers of taxation and provide for the expenditure  
 48 of public funds in connection therewith.

49 (b) The General Assembly shall have the power to implement the provisions of Article  
 50 I, Section III, Paragraph I(2.); Article IV, Section VIII, Paragraph II; Article IV, Section  
 51 VIII, Paragraph III; and Article X, Section II, Paragraph XII of the Constitution of 1976  
 52 in force and effect on June 30, 1983; and all laws heretofore adopted thereunder and valid  
 53 at the time of their enactment shall continue in force and effect until modified or repealed.

54 (c) The distribution of tractors, farm equipment, heavy equipment, new motor vehicles,  
 55 and parts therefor in the State of Georgia vitally affects the general economy of the state  
 56 and the public interest and public welfare. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article I,  
 57 Section I, Paragraphs I, II, and III or Article III, Section VI, Paragraph V(c) of this  
 58 Constitution, the General Assembly in the exercise of its police power shall be authorized  
 59 to regulate tractor, farm equipment, heavy equipment, and new motor vehicle  
 60 manufacturers, distributors, dealers, and their representatives doing business in Georgia,  
 61 including agreements among such parties, in order to prevent frauds, unfair business  
 62 practices, unfair methods of competition, impositions, and other abuses upon its citizens.

Any law enacted by the General Assembly shall not impair the obligation of an existing contract but may apply with respect to the renewal of such a contract after the effective date of such law."

### SECTION 3.

Article VII of the Constitution is amended by revising Sections I, II, and IIA as follows:

#### "SECTION I.

#### POWER OF TAXATION

Paragraph I. ***Taxation; limitations on grants of tax powers.*** The state may not suspend or irrevocably give, grant, limit, or restrain the right of taxation and all laws, grants, contracts, and other acts to effect any of these purposes are null and void. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, the right of taxation shall always be under the complete control of the state.

Paragraph II. ***Taxing power limited.*** (a) ~~The annual levy of state ad valorem taxes on tangible property for all purposes, except for defending the state in an emergency, shall not exceed one-fourth mill on each dollar of the assessed value of the property. On and after January 1, 2013, all state, county, consolidated government, municipality, school district, special district, or any other ad valorem taxes and fees on real or personal property for any purpose other than to pay interest on and retire outstanding general obligation indebtedness are abolished and repealed. Ad valorem taxes and fees may continue to be levied and collected within a taxing jurisdiction solely for the purpose of paying interest on and retiring general obligation indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 2013. Such taxes and fees shall be levied and collected in the same manner and subject to the same exemptions as such taxes were authorized to be levied and collected under the provisions of this Constitution as they existed immediately prior to January 1, 2013. Upon retirement of such debt in a taxing jurisdiction, no further ad valorem property taxes and fees shall be levied and collected.~~

(b) ~~So long as the method of taxation in effect on December 31, 1980, for the taxation of shares of stock of banking corporations and other monied capital coming into competition with such banking corporations continues in effect, such shares and other monied capital may be taxed at an annual rate not exceeding five mills on each dollar of the assessed value of the property. Each county, municipality, and county or independent school district shall be authorized to impose, levy, collect, and administer either a sales and use tax or a flat rate tax assessed against each household within the limits of such local taxing jurisdiction at such rate as may be determined from time to time by the governing~~

authority or governing body thereof. The rate and applicable procedures shall be established initially, or altered subsequently, by ordinance or resolution in January of a fiscal year and approved by a 60 percent majority of the qualified electors residing within the limits of the local taxing jurisdiction voting in a referendum thereon on April 15 of that fiscal year. In the event that April 15 occurs on a weekend or a state holiday, such referendum shall be conducted on the immediately following Tuesday. If approved in such referendum, such tax shall become effective on July 1. Each local taxing jurisdiction shall be authorized to expend its local sales and use tax or household tax proceeds as authorized under Article IX, Section IV, Paragraph II.

Paragraph III. ~~Uniformity; classification of property; assessment of agricultural land; utilities.~~ (a) All taxes shall be levied and collected under general laws and for public purposes only. Except as otherwise provided in subparagraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this Paragraph, all taxation shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax.

(b)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph (b), classes of subjects for taxation of property shall consist of tangible property and one or more classes of intangible personal property including money; provided, however, that any taxation of intangible personal property may be repealed by general law without approval in a referendum effective for all taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1996.

(2) Subject to the conditions and limitations specified by law, each of the following types of property may be classified as a separate class of property for ad valorem property tax purposes and different rates, methods, and assessment dates may be provided for such properties:

(A) Trailers.

(B) Mobile homes other than those mobile homes which qualify the owner of the home for a homestead exemption from ad valorem taxation.

(C) Heavy-duty equipment motor vehicles owned by nonresidents and operated in this state.

(3) Motor vehicles may be classified as a separate class of property for ad valorem property tax purposes, and such class may be divided into separate subclasses for ad valorem purposes. The General Assembly may provide by general law for the ad valorem taxation of motor vehicles including, but not limited to, providing for different rates, methods, assessment dates, and taxpayer liability for such class and for each of its subclasses and need not provide for uniformity of taxation with other classes of property or between or within its subclasses. The General Assembly may also determine what portion of any ad valorem tax on motor vehicles shall be retained by the state. As used

~~in this subparagraph, the term 'motor vehicles' means all vehicles which are self-propelled.~~

~~(c) Tangible real property, but no more than 2,000 acres of any single property owner, which is devoted to bona fide agricultural purposes shall be assessed for ad valorem taxation purposes at 75 percent of the value which other tangible real property is assessed. No property shall be entitled to receive the preferential assessment provided for in this subparagraph if the property which would otherwise receive such assessment would result in any person who has a beneficial interest in such property, including any interest in the nature of stock ownership, receiving the benefit of such preferential assessment as to more than 2,000 acres. No property shall be entitled to receive the preferential assessment provided for in this subparagraph unless the conditions set out below are met:~~

~~(1) The property must be owned by:~~

~~(A)(i) One or more natural or naturalized citizens;~~

~~(ii) An estate of which the devisee or heirs are one or more natural or naturalized citizens; or~~

~~(iii) A trust of which the beneficiaries are one or more natural or naturalized citizens; or~~

~~(B) A family-owned farm corporation, the controlling interest of which is owned by individuals related to each other within the fourth degree of civil reckoning, or which is owned by an estate of which the devisee or heirs are one or more natural or naturalized citizens, or which is owned by a trust of which the beneficiaries are one or more natural or naturalized citizens, and such corporation derived 80 percent or more of its gross income from bona fide agricultural pursuits within this state within the year immediately preceding the year in which eligibility is sought.~~

~~(2) The General Assembly shall provide by law:~~

~~(A) For a definition of the term 'bona fide agricultural purposes,' but such term shall include timber production;~~

~~(B) For additional minimum conditions of eligibility which such properties must meet in order to qualify for the preferential assessment provided for herein, including, but not limited to, the requirement that the owner be required to enter into a covenant with the appropriate taxing authorities to maintain the use of the properties in bona fide agricultural purposes for a period of not less than ten years and for appropriate penalties for the breach of any such covenant.~~

~~(3) In addition to the specific conditions set forth in this subparagraph (c), the General Assembly may place further restrictions upon, but may not relax, the conditions of eligibility for the preferential assessment provided for herein.~~

~~(d)(1) The General Assembly shall be authorized by general law to establish as a separate class of property for ad valorem tax purposes any tangible real property which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places or in a state historic register authorized by general law. For such purposes, the General Assembly is authorized by general law to establish a program by which certain properties within such class may be assessed for taxes at different rates or valuations in order to encourage the preservation of such historic properties and to assist in the revitalization of historic areas.~~

~~(2) The General Assembly shall be authorized by general law to establish as a separate class of property for ad valorem tax purposes any tangible real property on which there have been releases of hazardous waste, constituents, or substances into the environment. For such purposes, the General Assembly is authorized by general law to establish a program by which certain properties within such class may be assessed for taxes at different rates or valuations in order to encourage the cleanup, reuse, and redevelopment of such properties and to assist in the revitalization thereof by encouraging remedial action.~~

~~(e) The General Assembly shall provide by general law:~~

~~(1) For the definition and methods of assessment and taxation, such methods to include a formula based on current use, annual productivity, and real property sales data, of: "bona fide conservation use property" to include bona fide agricultural and timber land not to exceed 2,000 acres of a single owner; and "bona fide residential transitional property," to include private single-family residential owner-occupied property located in transitional developing areas not to exceed five acres of any single owner. Such methods of assessment and taxation shall be subject to the following conditions:~~

~~(A) A property owner desiring the benefit of such methods of assessment and taxation shall be required to enter into a covenant to continue the property in bona fide conservation use or bona fide residential transitional use; and~~

~~(B) A breach of such covenant within ten years shall result in a recapture of the tax savings resulting from such methods of assessment and taxation and may result in other appropriate penalties;~~

~~(2) That standing timber shall be assessed only once, and such assessment shall be made following its harvest or sale and on the basis of its fair market value at the time of harvest or sale. Said assessment shall be two and one-half times the assessed percentage of value fixed by law for other real property taxed under the uniformity provisions of subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph but in no event greater than its fair market value; and for a method of temporary supplementation of the property tax digest of any county if the implementation of this method of taxing timber reduces the tax digest by more than 20~~

percent, such supplemental assessed value to be assigned to the properties otherwise benefiting from such method of taxing timber.

(f)(1) The General Assembly shall provide by general law for the definition and methods of assessment and taxation, such methods to include a formula based on current use, annual productivity, and real property sales data, of 'forest land conservation use property' to include only forest land each tract of which exceeds 200 acres of a qualified owner. Such methods of assessment and taxation shall be subject to the following conditions:

(A) A qualified owner shall consist of any individual or individuals or any entity registered to do business in this state;

(B) A qualified owner desiring the benefit of such methods of assessment and taxation shall be required to enter into a covenant to continue the property in forest land use;

(C) All contiguous forest land conservation use property of an owner within a county for which forest land conservation use assessment is sought under this subparagraph shall be in a single covenant;

(D) A breach of such covenant within 15 years shall result in a recapture of the tax savings resulting from such methods of assessment and taxation and may result in other appropriate penalties; and

(E) The General Assembly may provide by general law for a limited exception to the 200 acre requirement in the case of a transfer of ownership of all or a part of the forest land conservation use property during a covenant period to another owner qualified to enter into an original forest land conservation use covenant if the original covenant is continued by both such acquiring owner and the transferor for the remainder of the term, in which event no breach of the covenant shall be deemed to have occurred even if the total size of a tract from which the transfer was made is reduced below 200 acres.

(2) No portion of an otherwise eligible tract of forest land conservation use property shall be entitled to receive simultaneously special assessment and taxation under this subparagraph and either subparagraph (c) or (e) of this Paragraph.

(3)(A) The General Assembly shall appropriate an amount for assistance grants to counties, municipalities, and county and independent school districts to offset revenue loss attributable to the implementation of this subparagraph. Such grants shall be made in such manner and shall be subject to such procedures as may be specified by general law.

(B) If the forest land conservation use property is located in a county, municipality, or county or independent school district where forest land conservation use value causes an ad valorem tax revenue reduction of 3 percent or less due to the implementation of this subparagraph, in each taxable year in which such reduction

occurs, the assistance grants to the county, each municipality located therein, and the county or independent school districts located therein shall be in an amount equal to 50 percent of the amount of such reduction.

(C) If the forest land conservation use property is located in a county, municipality, or county or independent school district where forest land conservation use value causes an ad valorem tax revenue reduction of more than 3 percent due to the implementation of this subparagraph, in each taxable year in which such reduction occurs, the assistance grants to the county, each municipality located therein, and the county or independent school districts located therein shall be as follows:

(i) For the first 3 percent of such reduction amount, in an amount equal to 50 percent of the amount of such reduction; and

(ii) For the remainder of such reduction amount, in an amount equal to 100 percent of the amount of such remaining reduction amount.

(4) Such revenue reduction shall be calculated by utilizing forest land fair market value. For purposes of this subparagraph, forest land fair market value means the 2008 fair market value of the forest land. Such 2008 valuation may increase from one taxable year to the next by a rate equal to the percentage change in the price index for gross output of state and local government from the prior year to the current year as defined by the National Income and Product Accounts and determined by the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis and indicated by the Price Index for Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output (Table 3.10.4). Such revenue reduction shall be determined by subtracting the aggregate forest land conservation use value of qualified properties from the aggregate forest land fair market value of qualified properties for the applicable tax year and the resulting amount shall be multiplied by the millage rate of the county, municipality, or county or independent school district.

(5) For purposes of this subparagraph, the forest land conservation use value shall not include the value of the standing timber located on forest land conservation use property.

(g) The General Assembly may provide for a different method and time of returns, assessments, payment, and collection of ad valorem taxes of public utilities, but not on a greater assessed percentage of value or at a higher rate of taxation than other properties, except that property provided for in subparagraph (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this Paragraph.

## SECTION II.

### EXEMPTIONS FROM AD-VALOREM TAXATION

Paragraph I. *Unauthorized tax exemptions void.* Except as authorized in or pursuant to this Constitution, all laws exempting property from ad valorem taxation are void.

Paragraph H. ~~*Exemptions from taxation of property.*~~ (a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, no property shall be exempted from ad valorem taxation unless the exemption is approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly in a roll-call vote and by a majority of the qualified electors of the state voting in a referendum thereon.

(2) ~~Homestead exemptions from ad valorem taxation levied by local taxing jurisdictions may be granted by local law conditioned upon approval by a majority of the qualified electors residing within the limits of the local taxing jurisdiction voting in a referendum thereon.~~

(3) ~~Laws subject to the requirement of a referendum as provided in this subparagraph (a) may originate in either the Senate or the House of Representatives.~~

(4) ~~The requirements of this subparagraph (a) shall not apply with respect to a law which codifies or recodifies an exemption previously authorized in the Constitution of 1976 or an exemption authorized pursuant to this Constitution.~~

(b) ~~The grant of any exemption from ad valorem taxation shall be subject to the conditions, limitations, and administrative procedures specified by law.~~

Paragraph III. ~~*Exemptions which may be authorized locally.*~~ (a)(1) ~~The governing authority of any county or municipality, subject to the approval of a majority of the qualified electors of such political subdivision voting in a referendum thereon, may exempt from ad valorem taxation, including all such taxation levied for educational purposes and for state purposes, inventories of goods in the process of manufacture or production, and inventories of finished goods.~~

(2) ~~Exemptions granted pursuant to this subparagraph (a) may only be revoked by a referendum election called and conducted as provided by law. The call for such referendum shall not be issued within five years from the date such exemptions were first granted and, if the results of the election are in favor of the revocation of such exemptions, then such revocation shall be effective only at the end of a five-year period from the date of such referendum.~~

(3) ~~The implementation, administration, and revocation of the exemptions authorized in this subparagraph (a) shall be provided for by law. Until otherwise provided by law, the grant of the exemption shall be subject to the same conditions, limitations, definitions, and procedures provided for the grant of such exemption in the Constitution of 1976 on June 30, 1983.~~

(b) ~~Repealed.~~

Paragraph IV. ~~*Current property tax exemptions preserved.*~~ Those types of exemptions from ad valorem taxation provided for by law on June 30, 1983, are hereby continued in effect as statutory law until otherwise provided for by law. Any law which reduces or

repeals any homestead exemption in existence on June 30, 1983, or created thereafter must be approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly in a roll-call vote and by a majority of the qualified electors of the state or the affected local taxing jurisdiction voting in a referendum thereon. Any law which reduces or repeals exemptions granted to religious or burial grounds or institutions of purely public charity must be approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly.

Paragraph V. *Disabled veteran's homestead exemption.* Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the amount of the homestead exemption granted to disabled veterans shall be the greater of \$32,500.00 or the maximum amount which may be granted to a disabled veteran under Section 802 of Title 38 of the United States Code as hereafter amended. Such exemption shall be granted to: those persons eligible for such exemption on June 30, 1983; to disabled American veterans of any war or armed conflict who are disabled due to loss or loss of use of one lower extremity together with the loss or loss of use of one upper extremity which so affects the functions of balance or propulsion as to preclude locomotion without the aid of braces, crutches, canes, or a wheelchair; and to disabled veterans hereafter becoming eligible for assistance in acquiring housing under Section 801 of the United States Code as hereafter amended. The General Assembly may by general law provide for a different amount or a different method of determining the amount of or eligibility for the homestead exemption granted to disabled veterans. Any such law shall be enacted by a simple majority of the votes of all the members to which each house is entitled and may become effective without referendum. Such law may provide that the amount of or eligibility for the exemption shall be determined by reference to laws enacted by the United States Congress.

## SECTION II.

### PRIOR AD VALOREM TAX PROVISIONS

Paragraph I. *Applicability.* State and local ad valorem tax, penalty, and interest liabilities and refund eligibility for tax years on periods prior to January 1, 2013, shall be governed by the provisions of this Constitution and general laws as they existed immediately prior to January 1, 2013.

Paragraph II. *Exemptions from taxation of property.* All state and local exemptions from ad valorem taxation of real or personal property are continued in effect in a tax jurisdiction until such time as ad valorem taxes cease to be levied and collected for all purposes in such tax jurisdiction, at which time such exemptions are repealed within such tax jurisdiction.

349 ~~SECTION II.A.~~

350 ~~HOMEOWNER'S INCENTIVE ADJUSTMENT~~

351 Paragraph I. ~~*State grants; adjustment amount.*~~ For each taxable year, a homeowner's  
 352 incentive adjustment may be applied to the return of each taxpayer claiming such  
 353 state-wide homestead exemption as may be specified by general law. The amount of such  
 354 adjustment may provide a taxpayer with a benefit equivalent to a homestead exemption of  
 355 up to \$18,000.00 of the assessed value of a taxpayer's homestead or the taxpayer's ad  
 356 valorem property tax liability on the homestead, whichever is lower. The General  
 357 Assembly may appropriate such amount each year for grants to local governments and  
 358 school districts as homeowner tax relief grants. The adjustments and grants authorized by  
 359 this Paragraph shall be made in such manner and shall be subject to the procedures and  
 360 conditions as may be specified by general law heretofore or hereafter enacted."

361 **SECTION 4.**

362 Article VIII of the Constitution is amended by revising Section VI as follows:

363 "SECTION VI.

364 LOCAL TAXATION FOR EDUCATION

365 Paragraph I. ~~*Local taxation for education.*~~ (a) The board of education of each school  
 366 system shall annually certify to its fiscal authority or authorities a school tax not greater  
 367 than 20 mills per dollar for the support and maintenance of education. Said fiscal authority  
 368 or authorities shall annually levy said tax upon the assessed value of all taxable property  
 369 within the territory served by said school system, provided that the levy made by an area  
 370 board of education, which levy shall not be greater than 20 mills per dollar, shall be in such  
 371 amount and within such limits as may be prescribed by local law applicable thereto.

372 (b) School tax funds shall be expended only for the support and maintenance of public  
 373 schools, public vocational-technical schools, public education, and activities necessary or  
 374 incidental thereto, including school lunch purposes.

375 (c) The 20 mill limitation provided for in subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph shall not  
 376 apply to those school systems which are authorized on June 30, 1983, to levy a school tax  
 377 in excess thereof.

378 (d) The method of certification and levy of the school tax provided for in subparagraph  
 379 (a) of this Paragraph shall not apply to those systems that are authorized on June 30, 1983,  
 380 to utilize a different method of certification and levy of such tax; but the General Assembly

may by law require that such systems be brought into conformity with the method of certification and levy herein provided.

Paragraph H. ~~*Increasing or removing tax rate.*~~ The mill limitation in effect on June 30, 1983, for any school system may be increased or removed by action of the respective boards of education, but only after such action has been approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon in the particular school system to be affected in the manner provided by law.

Paragraph III. ~~*School tax collection reimbursement.*~~ The General Assembly may by general law require local boards of education to reimburse the appropriate governing authority for the collection of school taxes, provided that any rate established may be reduced by local act.

Paragraph IV Paragraph I. *Sales tax for educational purposes.* (a) The board of education of each school district in a county in which no independent school district is located may by resolution and the board of education of each county school district and the board of education of each independent school district located within such county may by concurrent resolutions impose, levy, and collect a sales and use tax for educational purposes of such school districts conditioned upon approval by a 60 percent majority of the qualified voters residing within the limits of the local taxing jurisdiction voting in a referendum thereon. This tax shall be at the rate of 1 percent and shall be imposed for a period of time not to exceed five years, but in all other respects, except as otherwise provided in this Paragraph, shall correspond to and be levied in the same manner as the tax provided for by Article 3 of Chapter 8 of Title 48 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to the special county 1 percent sales and use tax, as now or hereafter amended. Proceedings for the reimposition of such tax shall be in the same manner as proceedings for the initial imposition of the tax, but the newly authorized tax shall not be imposed until the expiration of the tax then in effect.

(b) The purpose or purposes for which the proceeds of the tax are to be used and may be expended include:

(1) Capital outlay projects for educational purposes;

(2) The retirement of previously incurred general obligation debt with respect only to capital outlay projects of the school system; provided, however, that the tax authorized under this Paragraph shall only be expended for the purpose authorized under this subparagraph (b)(2) if all ad valorem property taxes levied or scheduled to be levied prior to the maturity of any such then outstanding general obligation debt to be retired by the proceeds of the tax imposed under this Paragraph shall be reduced by a total amount equal to the total amount of proceeds of the tax imposed under this Paragraph to be applied to retire such bonded indebtedness. In the event of failure to comply with the

requirements of this subparagraph (b)(2), as certified by the Department of Revenue, no further funds shall be expended under this subparagraph (b)(2) by such county or independent board of education and all such funds shall be maintained in a separate, restricted account and held solely for the expenditure for future capital outlay projects for educational purposes; or

(3) A combination of the foregoing.

(c) The resolution calling for the imposition of the tax and the ballot question shall each describe:

(1) The specific capital outlay projects to be funded, or the specific debt to be retired, or both, if applicable;

(2) The maximum cost of such project or projects and, if applicable, the maximum amount of debt to be retired, which cost and amount of debt shall also be the maximum amount of net proceeds to be raised by the tax; and

(3) The maximum period of time, to be stated in calendar years or calendar quarters and not to exceed five years.

(d) Nothing in this Paragraph shall prohibit a county and those municipalities located in such county from imposing as additional taxes local sales and use taxes authorized by general law.

(e) The tax imposed pursuant to this Paragraph shall not be subject to and shall not count with respect to any general law limitation regarding the maximum amount of local sales and use taxes which may be levied in any jurisdiction in this state.

~~(f) The tax imposed pursuant to this Paragraph shall not be subject to any sales and use tax exemption with respect to the sale or use of food and beverages which is imposed by law.~~

~~(g)~~(f) The net proceeds of the tax shall be distributed between the county school district and the independent school districts, or portion thereof, located in such county according to the ratio the student enrollment in each school district, or portion thereof, bears to the total student enrollment of all school districts in the county or upon such other formula for distribution as may be authorized by local law. For purposes of this subparagraph, student enrollment shall be based on the latest FTE count prior to the referendum on imposing the tax.

~~(h)~~(g) Excess proceeds of the tax which remain following expenditure of proceeds for authorized projects or purposes for education shall be used solely for the purpose of reducing any indebtedness of the school system. In the event there is no indebtedness, such excess proceeds shall be used by such school system for the purpose of reducing its millage rate in an amount equivalent to the amount of such excess proceeds.

(i)(h) The tax authorized by this Paragraph may be imposed, levied, and collected as provided in this Paragraph without further action by the General Assembly, but the General Assembly shall be authorized by general law to further define and implement its provisions including, but not limited to, the authority to specify the percentage of net proceeds to be allocated among the projects and purposes for which the tax was levied.

(j)(i)(1) Notwithstanding any provision of any constitutional amendment continued in force and effect pursuant to Article XI, Section I, Paragraph IV(a) and except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (j)(i)(2) of this Paragraph, any political subdivision whose ad valorem taxing powers are restricted pursuant to such a constitutional amendment may receive the proceeds of the tax authorized under this Paragraph or of any local sales and use tax authorized by general law, or any combination of such taxes, without any corresponding limitation of its ad valorem taxing powers which would otherwise be required under such constitutional amendment.

(2) The restriction on and limitation of ad valorem taxing powers described in subparagraph (j)(i)(1) of this Paragraph shall remain applicable with respect to proceeds received from the levy of a local sales and use tax specifically authorized by a constitutional amendment in force and effect pursuant to Article XI, Section I, Paragraph IV(a), as opposed to a local sales and use tax authorized by this Paragraph or by general law."

## SECTION 5.

Article IX, Section II of the Constitution is amended by revising Paragraph VI as follows:

"Paragraph VI. ***Special districts.*** (a) Special ~~As hereinafter provided in this Paragraph,~~ special districts may be created for the provision of local government services within such districts; and fees, assessments, and taxes may be levied and collected within such districts to pay, wholly or partially, the cost of providing such services therein and to construct and maintain facilities therefor. Such special districts may be created and fees, assessments, or taxes may be levied and collected therein by any one or more of the following methods:

(a)(1) By general law which directly creates the districts;

(b)(2) By general law which requires the creation of districts under conditions specified by such general law; and

(c)(3) By municipal or county ordinance or resolution, except that no such ordinance or resolution may supersede a law enacted by the General Assembly pursuant to subparagraphs (a)(1) or (b)(2) of this Paragraph.

(b) For purposes of this Paragraph, ad valorem taxes for special district purposes shall be authorized only for the repayment of outstanding bond indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 2013."

**SECTION 6.**

Article IX, Section II of the Constitution is amended by revising Paragraph VII as follows:

"Paragraph VII. ***Community redevelopment.*** (a) Each condemnation of privately held property for redevelopment purposes must be approved by vote of the elected governing authority of the city within which the property is located, if any, or otherwise by the governing authority of the county within which the property is located. The power of eminent domain shall not be used for redevelopment purposes by any entity, except for public use, as defined by general law.

(a.1) The General Assembly may authorize any county, municipality, or housing authority to undertake and carry out community redevelopment.

(b) The General Assembly is also authorized to grant to counties or municipalities for redevelopment purposes and in connection with redevelopment programs, as such purposes and programs are defined by general law, the power to issue tax allocation bonds, as defined by such law, and the power to incur other obligations, without either such bonds or obligations constituting debt within the meaning of Section V of this article, and the power to enter into contracts for any period not exceeding 30 years with private persons, firms, corporations, and business entities. Such general law may authorize the use of county, municipal, and school tax funds, or any combination thereof, to fund such redevelopment purposes and programs, including the payment of debt service on tax allocation bonds, notwithstanding Section VI of Article VIII or any other provision of this Constitution and regardless of whether any county, municipality, or local board of education approved the use of such tax funds for such purposes and programs before January 1, 2009. No county, municipal, or school tax funds may be used for such purposes and programs without the approval by resolution of the applicable governing body of the county, municipality, or local board of education. No school tax funds may be used for such purposes and programs except as authorized by general law after January 1, 2009; provided, however, that any school tax funds pledged for the repayment of tax allocation bonds which have been judicially validated pursuant to general law shall continue to be used for such purposes and programs. Notwithstanding the grant of these powers pursuant to general law, no county or municipality may exercise these powers unless so authorized by local law and unless such powers are exercised in conformity with those terms and conditions for such exercise as established by that local law. The provisions of any such local law shall conform to those requirements established by general law regarding such powers. No such local law, or any amendment thereto, shall become effective unless approved in a referendum by a 60 percent majority of the qualified voters voting thereon in the county or municipality directly affected by that local law. Any ad valorem taxes

526 levied and collected for tax allocation district purposes shall be authorized only for the  
 527 repayment of outstanding bond indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 2013.

528 (c) The General Assembly is authorized to provide by general law for the creation of  
 529 enterprise zones by counties or municipalities, or both. Such law may provide for  
 530 exemptions, credits, or reductions of any tax or taxes levied within such zones by the state,  
 531 a county, a municipality, or any combination thereof. Such exemptions shall be available  
 532 only to such persons, firms, or corporations which create job opportunities within the  
 533 enterprise zone for unemployed, low, and moderate income persons in accordance with the  
 534 standards set forth in such general law. Such general law shall further define enterprise  
 535 zones so as to limit such tax exemptions, credits, or reductions to persons and geographic  
 536 areas which are determined to be underdeveloped as evidenced by the unemployment rate  
 537 and the average personal income in the area when compared to the remainder of the state.  
 538 The General Assembly may by general law further define areas qualified for creation of  
 539 enterprise zones and may provide for all matters relative to the creation, approval, and  
 540 termination of such zones.

541 ~~(d) The existence in a community of real property which is maintained in a blighted~~  
 542 ~~condition increases the burdens of state and local government by increasing the need for~~  
 543 ~~governmental services, including but not limited to social services, public safety services,~~  
 544 ~~and code enforcement services. Rehabilitation of blighted property decreases the need for~~  
 545 ~~such governmental services. In recognition of such service needs and in order to encourage~~  
 546 ~~community redevelopment, the counties and municipalities of this state are authorized to~~  
 547 ~~establish community redevelopment tax incentive programs as authorized in this~~  
 548 ~~subparagraph. A community redevelopment tax incentive program shall be established by~~  
 549 ~~ordinance of the county or municipality. Any such program and ordinance shall include the~~  
 550 ~~following elements:~~

551 ~~(1) The ordinance shall specify ascertainable standards which shall be applied in~~  
 552 ~~determining whether property is maintained in a blighted condition. The ordinance shall~~  
 553 ~~provide that property shall not be subject to official identification as maintained in a~~  
 554 ~~blighted condition and shall not be subject to increased taxation if the property is a~~  
 555 ~~dwelling house which is being used as the primary residence of one or more persons; and~~

556 ~~(2) The ordinance shall establish a procedure for the official identification of real~~  
 557 ~~property in the county or municipality which is maintained in a blighted condition. Such~~  
 558 ~~procedure shall include notice to the property owner and the opportunity for a hearing~~  
 559 ~~with respect to such determination.~~

560 ~~(3) The ordinance shall specify an increased rate of ad valorem taxation to be applied~~  
 561 ~~to property which has been officially identified as maintained in a blighted condition.~~  
 562 ~~Such increase in the rate of taxation shall be accomplished through application of a factor~~

to the millage rate applied to the property, so that such property shall be taxed at a higher millage rate than the millage rate generally applied in the county or municipality, or otherwise as may be provided by general law.

(4) The ordinance may, but shall not be required to, segregate revenues arising from any increased rate of ad valorem taxation and provide for use of such revenues only for community redevelopment purposes;

(5) The ordinance shall specify ascertainable standards for rehabilitation through remedial actions or redevelopment with which the owner of property may comply in order to have the property removed from identification as maintained in a blighted condition. As used herein, the term 'blighted condition' shall include, at a minimum, property that constitutes endangerment to public health or safety;

(6) The ordinance shall specify a decreased rate of ad valorem taxation to be applied for a specified period of time after the county or municipality has accepted a plan submitted by the owner for remedial action or redevelopment of the blighted property and the owner is in compliance with the terms of the plan. Such decrease in the rate of taxation shall be accomplished through application of a factor to the millage rate applied to the property, so that such property shall be taxed at a lower millage rate than the millage rate generally applied in the county or municipality, or otherwise as may be provided by general law.

(7) The ordinance may contain such other matters as are consistent with the intent and provisions of this subparagraph and general law.

Variations in rate of taxation as authorized under this subparagraph shall be a permissible variation in the uniformity of taxation otherwise required. The increase or decrease in rate of taxation accomplished through a change in the otherwise applicable millage rate shall affect only the general millage rate for county or municipal maintenance and operations. A county and one or more municipalities in the county may, but shall not be required to, establish a joint community redevelopment tax incentive program through the adoption of concurrent ordinances. No Act of the General Assembly shall be required for counties and municipalities to establish community redevelopment tax incentive programs. However, the General Assembly may by general law regulate, restrict, or limit the powers granted to counties and municipalities under this subparagraph."

## SECTION 7.

Article IX of the Constitution is amended by revising Section IV as follows:

"SECTION IV.  
TAXATION POWER OF COUNTY  
AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

Paragraph I. ***Power of taxation.*** (a) ~~Except as otherwise provided in this Paragraph, the~~  
The governing authority of any county, municipality, or combination thereof ~~may shall not~~  
exercise the power of taxation except as authorized specifically by this Constitution or by  
general law enacted pursuant to this Constitution.

(b) In the absence of a general law:

(1) County governing authorities may be authorized by local law to levy and collect  
business and occupational license taxes and license fees only in the unincorporated areas  
of the counties. The General Assembly may provide that the revenues raised by such tax  
or fee be spent for the provision of services only in the unincorporated areas of the  
county.

(2) Municipal governing authorities may be authorized by local law to levy and collect  
taxes and fees in the corporate limits of the municipalities.

(c) The General Assembly may provide by law for the taxation of insurance companies  
on the basis of gross direct premiums received from insurance policies within the  
unincorporated areas of counties. The tax authorized herein may be imposed by the state  
or by counties or by the state for county purposes as may be provided by law. ~~The General~~  
~~Assembly may further provide by law for the reduction, only upon taxable property within~~  
~~the unincorporated areas of counties, of the ad valorem tax millage rate for county or~~  
~~county school district purposes or for the reduction of such ad valorem tax millage rate for~~  
~~both such purposes in connection with imposing or authorizing the imposition of the tax~~  
~~authorized herein or in connection with providing for the distribution of the proceeds~~  
~~derived from the tax authorized herein.~~

Paragraph II. ***Power of expenditure.*** The governing authority of any county, municipality,  
or combination thereof may expend public funds to perform any public service or public  
function as authorized by this Constitution or by law or to perform any other service or  
function as authorized by this Constitution or by general law.

Paragraph III. ***Purposes of taxation; allocation of taxes.*** No levy need state the  
particular purposes for which the same was made nor shall any taxes collected be allocated  
for any particular purpose, unless otherwise provided by this Constitution or by law.

Paragraph IV. ***Tax allocation; regional facilities.*** As used in this Paragraph, the term  
'regional facilities' means industrial parks, business parks, conference centers, convention  
centers, airports, athletic facilities, recreation facilities, jails or correctional facilities, or  
other similar or related economic development parks, centers, or facilities or any

combination thereof. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, a county or municipality is authorized to enter into contracts with: (1) any county which is contiguous to such county or the county in which such municipality is located; (2) any municipality located in such a contiguous county or the same county; or (3) any combination thereof. Any such contract may be for the purpose of allocating ~~the local sales and use tax or household tax~~ proceeds of ad valorem taxes assessed and collected on real property located in such county or municipality with such other counties or municipalities with which the assessing county or municipality has entered into agreements for the development of one or more regional facilities and. Such contract may also provide for the allocation of other revenues generated from such regional facilities. Any such regional facility may be publicly or privately initiated. The allocation of such local sales and use or household tax proceeds and other revenues shall be determined by contract between the affected local governments. Such contract shall provide for the manner of development, operation, and management of the regional facility and the sharing of expenses among the contracting local governments and shall specify the percentage of ~~ad valorem taxes~~ the local sales and use tax or household tax proceeds and other revenues to be allocated and the method of allocation to each contracting local government. Unless otherwise provided by law, such a regional facility will qualify for the greatest dollar amount of income tax credits which may be provided for by general law for any of the counties or municipalities which have entered into an agreement for the development of the regional facility, regardless of the county or municipality in which the business is physically located. The authority granted to counties and municipalities under this Paragraph shall be subject to any conditions, limitations, and restrictions which may be imposed by general law."

## SECTION 8.

Article IX of the Constitution is amended by revising Section V as follows:

### "SECTION V.

#### LIMITATION ON LOCAL DEBT

Paragraph I. *Debt limitations of counties, municipalities, and other political subdivisions.* (a) The debt incurred prior to January 1, 2013, by any county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state, including debt incurred on behalf of any special district, shall never exceed 10 percent of the assessed value of all taxable property within such county, municipality, or political subdivision; and no such county, municipality, or other political subdivision shall incur any new debt without the assent of a 60 percent

majority of the qualified voters of such county, municipality, or political subdivision voting in an election held for that purpose as provided by law.

(b) ~~Notwithstanding subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, all local school systems which are authorized by law on June 30, 1983, to incur debt in excess of 10 percent of the assessed value of all taxable property therein shall continue to be authorized to incur such debt. The debt incurred on or after January 1, 2013, by any county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state, including debt incurred on behalf of any special district, shall never exceed 10 percent of total revenue receipts including local sales and use tax or household tax proceeds, less refunds, within such county, municipality, or political subdivision; and no such county, municipality, or other political subdivision shall incur any new debt without the assent of a 60 percent majority of the qualified voters of such county, municipality, or political subdivision voting in an election held for that purpose as provided by law.~~

Paragraph II. ***Special district debt.*** (a)(1) This subparagraph shall apply with respect to debt incurred prior to January 1, 2013, on behalf of any special district created pursuant to Paragraph VI of Section II of this article.

(2) Any county, municipality, or political subdivision of this state may incur debt on behalf of any special district created pursuant to Paragraph VI of Section II of this article. Such debt may be incurred on behalf of such special district where the county, municipality, or other political subdivision shall have, at or before the time of incurring such debt, provided for the assessment and collection of an annual tax within the special district sufficient in amount to pay the principal of and interest on such debt within 30 years from the incurrence thereof; and no such county, municipality, or other political subdivision shall incur any debt on behalf of such special district without the assent of a 60 percent majority of the qualified voters of such special district voting in an election held for that purpose as provided by law. No such county, municipality, or other political subdivision shall incur any debt on behalf of such special district in an amount which, when taken together with all other debt outstanding incurred by such county, municipality, or political subdivision and on behalf of any such special district, exceeds 10 percent of the assessed value of all taxable property within such county, municipality, or political subdivision. The proceeds of the tax collected as provided herein shall be placed in a sinking fund to be held on behalf of such special district and used exclusively to pay off the principal of and interest on such debt thereafter maturing. Such moneys shall be held and kept separate and apart from all other revenues collected and may be invested and reinvested as provided by law.

(b)(1) This subparagraph shall apply with respect to debt incurred on or after January 1, 2013, on behalf of any special district created pursuant to Paragraph VI of Section II of this article.

(2) Any county, municipality, or political subdivision of this state may incur debt on behalf of any special district created pursuant to Paragraph VI of Section II of this article. Such debt may be incurred on behalf of such special district where the county, municipality, or other political subdivision shall have, at or before the time of incurring such debt, provided for the allocation of a portion of its local sales and use tax or household tax proceeds within the special district sufficient in amount to pay the principal of and interest on such debt within 30 years from the incurrence thereof; and no such county, municipality, or other political subdivision shall incur any debt on behalf of such special district without the assent of a 60 percent majority of the qualified voters of such special district voting in an election held for that purpose as provided by law. No such county, municipality, or other political subdivision shall incur any debt on behalf of such special district in an amount which, when taken together with all other debt outstanding incurred by such county, municipality, or political subdivision and on behalf of any such special district, exceeds 10 percent of the total revenue receipts including local sales and use tax or household tax proceeds, less refunds, within such county, municipality, or political subdivision. The local sales and use tax or household tax proceeds shall be placed in a sinking fund to be held on behalf of such special district and used exclusively to pay off the principal of and interest on such debt thereafter maturing. Such moneys shall be held and kept separate and apart from all other revenues collected and may be invested and reinvested as provided by law.

Paragraph III. ***Refunding of outstanding indebtedness.*** The governing authority of any county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state may provide for the refunding of outstanding bonded indebtedness without the necessity of a referendum being held therefor, provided that neither the term of the original debt is extended nor the interest rate of the original debt is increased. The principal amount of any debt issued in connection with such refunding may exceed the principal amount being refunded in order to reduce the total principal and interest payment requirements over the remaining term of the original issue. The proceeds of the refunding issue shall be used solely to retire the original debt. ~~The~~ With respect to debt incurred prior to January 1, 2013, the original debt refunded shall not constitute debt within the meaning of Paragraph I of this section; but the refunding issue shall constitute a debt such as will count against the limitation on debt measured by 10 percent of assessed value of taxable property as expressed in Paragraph I of this section. With respect to debt incurred on or after January 1, 2013, the original debt refunded shall not constitute debt within the meaning of Paragraph I of this section; but the

refunding issue shall constitute a debt such as will count against the limitation on debt measured by 10 percent of total revenue receipts including local sales and use tax or household tax proceeds, less refunds, as expressed in Paragraph I of this section.

Paragraph IV. ***Exceptions to debt limitations.*** Notwithstanding the debt limitations provided in Paragraph I of this section and without the necessity for a referendum being held therefor, the governing authority of any county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state may, subject to the conditions and limitations as may be provided by general law:

(1) Accept and use funds granted by and obtain loans from the federal government or any agency thereof pursuant to conditions imposed by federal law.

(2) Incur debt, by way of borrowing from any person, corporation, or association as well as from the state, to pay in whole or in part the cost of property valuation and equalization programs for ad valorem tax purposes which are authorized under this Constitution.

Paragraph V. ***Temporary loans authorized.*** The governing authority of any county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state may incur debt by obtaining temporary loans in each year to pay expenses. The aggregate amount of all such loans shall not exceed 75 percent of the total ~~gross income from taxes~~ revenue receipts including local sales and use tax or household tax proceeds, less refunds, collected in the last preceding year. Such loans shall be payable on or before December 31 of the calendar year in which such loan is made. No such loan may be obtained when there is a loan then unpaid obtained in any prior year. No such county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state shall incur in any one calendar year an aggregate of such temporary loans or other contracts, notes, warrants, or obligations for current expenses in excess of the total anticipated revenue for such calendar year.

Paragraph VI. ~~***Levy of taxes to pay bonds***~~ ***Bond repayment; sinking fund required.***

(a) With respect to debt incurred prior to January 1, 2013, any ~~Any~~ county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state shall at or before the time of incurring bonded indebtedness provide for the assessment and collection of an annual tax sufficient in amount to pay the principal and interest of said debt within 30 years from the incurring of such bonded indebtedness. The proceeds of this tax, together with any other moneys collected for this purpose, shall be placed in a sinking fund to be used exclusively for paying the principal of and interest on such bonded debt. Such moneys shall be held and kept separate and apart from all other revenues collected and may be invested and reinvested as provided by law.

(b) With respect to debt incurred on or after January 1, 2013, any county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state shall at or before the time of incurring bonded indebtedness provide for the allocation of the local sales and use tax or household tax

proceeds sufficient in amount to pay the principal and interest of said debt within 30 years from the incurring of such bonded indebtedness. Such allocated proceeds, together with any other moneys collected for this purpose, shall be placed in a sinking fund to be used exclusively for paying the principal of and interest on such bonded debt. Such moneys shall be held and kept separate and apart from all other revenues collected and may be invested and reinvested as provided by law.

(c) On or after January 1, 2013, no general obligation bonded indebtedness to be incurred by any county, municipality, or political subdivision of this state shall become effective except upon the adoption of a local law approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly in a roll-call vote and by a two-thirds' vote of the qualified electors residing within the limits of such local taxing jurisdiction voting in a referendum thereon.

Paragraph VII. *Validity of prior bond issues.* Any and all bond issues validated and issued prior to ~~June 30, 1983~~ January 1, 2013, shall continue to be valid."

## SECTION 9.

Article IX of the Constitution is amended by revising Section VII as follows:

### "SECTION VII.

#### COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS

Paragraph I. *Creation.* The General Assembly may by local law create one or more community improvement districts for any county or municipality or provide for the creation of one or more community improvement districts by any county or municipality.

Paragraph II. *Purposes.* The purpose of a community improvement district shall be the provision of any one or more of the following governmental services and facilities:

- (1) Street and road construction and maintenance, including curbs, sidewalks, street lights, and devices to control the flow of traffic on streets and roads.
- (2) Parks and recreational areas and facilities.
- (3) Storm water and sewage collection and disposal systems.
- (4) Development, storage, treatment, purification, and distribution of water.
- (5) Public transportation.
- (6) Terminal and dock facilities and parking facilities.
- (7) Such other services and facilities as may be provided for by general law.

Paragraph III. *Administration.* (a) Any law creating or providing for the creation of a community improvement district shall designate the governing authority of the municipality or county for which the community improvement district is created as the

administrative body or otherwise shall provide for the establishment and membership of an administrative body for the community improvement district. Any such law creating or providing for the creation of an administrative body for the community improvement district other than the municipal or county governing authority shall provide for representation of the governing authority of each county and municipality within which the community improvement district is wholly or partially located on the administrative body of the community improvement district.

(b) Any law creating or providing for the creation of a community improvement district shall provide that the creation of the community improvement district shall be conditioned upon:

(1) The adoption of a resolution consenting to the creation of the community improvement district by:

(A) The governing authority of the county if the community improvement district is located wholly within the unincorporated area of a county;

(B) The governing authority of the municipality if the community improvement district is located wholly within the incorporated area of a municipality; or

(C) The governing authorities of the county and the municipality if the community improvement district is located partially within the unincorporated area of a county and partially within the incorporated area of a municipality; and

(2) Written consent to the creation of the community improvement district by:

(A) A majority of the owners of real property within the community improvement district which will be subject to taxes, fees, and assessments levied by the administrative body of the community improvement district; and

(B) The owners of real property within the community improvement district which constitutes at least 75 percent by value of all real property within the community improvement district which will be subject to taxes, fees, and assessments levied by the administrative body of the community improvement district; and for this purpose value shall be determined by the most recent approved county ad valorem tax digest.

(c) Subject to the limitations of Paragraph VII of this section, the ~~The~~ administrative body of each community improvement district may be authorized to levy taxes, fees, and assessments within the community improvement district only on real property used nonresidentially, specifically excluding all property used for residential, agricultural, or forestry purposes and specifically excluding tangible personal property and intangible property. Any tax, fee, or assessment so levied shall not exceed 2 1/2 percent of the assessed value of the real property or such lower limit as may be established by law. The law creating or providing for the creation of a community improvement district shall provide that taxes, fees, and assessments levied by the administrative body of the

community improvement district shall be equitably apportioned among the properties subject to such taxes, fees, and assessments according to the need for governmental services and facilities created by the degree of density of development of each such property. The law creating or providing for the creation of a community improvement district shall provide that the proceeds of taxes, fees, and assessments levied by the administrative body of the community improvement district shall be used only for the purpose of providing governmental services and facilities which are specially required by the degree of density of development within the community improvement district and not for the purpose of providing those governmental services and facilities provided to the county or municipality as a whole. Any tax, fee, or assessment so levied shall be collected by the county or municipality for which the community improvement district is created in the same manner as taxes, fees, and assessments levied by such county or municipality. The proceeds of taxes, fees, and assessments so levied, less such fee to cover the costs of collection as may be specified by law, shall be transmitted by the collecting county or municipality to the administrative body of the community improvement district and shall be expended by the administrative body of the community improvement district only for the purposes authorized by this ~~Section~~ section.

Paragraph IV. ***Debt.*** The administrative body of a community improvement district may incur debt, as authorized by law, without regard to the requirements of Section V of this ~~Article~~ article, which debt shall be backed by the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the community improvement district but shall not be an obligation of the State of Georgia or any other unit of government of the State of Georgia other than the community improvement district.

Paragraph V. ***Cooperation with local governments.*** The services and facilities provided pursuant to this Section shall be provided for in a cooperation agreement executed jointly by the administrative body and the governing authority of the county or municipality for which the community improvement district is created. The provisions of this section shall in no way limit the authority of any county or municipality to provide services or facilities within any community improvement district; and any county or municipality shall retain full and complete authority and control over any of its facilities located within a community improvement district. Said control shall include but not be limited to the modification of, access to, and degree and type of services provided through or by facilities of the municipality or county. Nothing contained in this Section shall be construed to limit or preempt the application of any governmental laws, ordinances, resolutions, or regulations to any community improvement district or the services or facilities provided therein.

Paragraph VI. ***Regulation by general law.*** The General Assembly by general law may regulate, restrict, and limit the creation of community improvement districts and the exercise of the powers of administrative bodies of community improvement districts.

Paragraph VII. ***Taxation continued temporarily.*** Any ad valorem taxes, fees, or assessments levied and collected under this section shall be authorized only for the repayment of outstanding bond indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 2013."

# **SECTION 10.**

The above proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be published and submitted as provided in Article X, Section I, Paragraph II of the Constitution. The ballot submitting the above proposed amendment shall have written or printed thereon the following:

"( ) YES Shall the Constitution of Georgia be amended so as to abolish and prohibit all state, county, consolidated government, municipal, school district, ( ) NO special district, or any other governmental entity taxes, fees, and liens on property and to provide for the imposition of local sales and use or household taxes in lieu thereof?"

All persons desiring to vote in favor of ratifying the proposed amendment shall vote "Yes."  
All persons desiring to vote against ratifying the proposed amendment shall vote "No." If such amendment shall be ratified as provided in said Paragraph of the Constitution, it shall become a part of the Constitution of this state.