

STORAGE NAME: h0973s1.fpr.doc

DATE: April 16, 2001

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AS REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON
FISCAL POLICY AND RESOURCES
ANALYSIS**

BILL #: CS/HB 973

RELATING TO: Homestead Exemption/Disabled/Physicians

SPONSOR(S): Committee on Local Government & Veterans Affairs and Representative Davis

TIED BILL(S): None.

ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COUNCIL(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:

- (1) LOCAL GOVERNMENT & VETERANS AFFAIRS (SGC) YEAS 8 NAYS 0
 - (2) FISCAL POLICY AND RESOURCES
 - (3) COUNCIL FOR SMARTER GOVERNMENT
 - (4)
 - (5)
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I. SUMMARY:

The bill reduces from two to one the number of licensed physicians of this state required to certify a person as totally and permanently disabled for purposes of the \$500 exemption currently provided for persons totally and permanently disabled.

The bill does not have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

II. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS:

A. DOES THE BILL SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>Less Government</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. <u>Lower Taxes</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. <u>Individual Freedom</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. <u>Personal Responsibility</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. <u>Family Empowerment</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

For any principle that received a "no" above, please explain:

B. PRESENT SITUATION:

Ad Valorem Taxation/Background

Article VII, Section 1, of the Florida Constitution preempts to the state all forms of taxation other than ad valorem taxes levied upon real estate and tangible personal property, except as provided by general law. Article VII, Section 9 of the Florida Constitution provides that counties, school districts, and municipalities shall, and special districts may, be authorized by law to levy ad valorem taxes, and limits these taxes to 10 mills for all county purposes, 10 mills for all municipal purposes, and 10 mills for all school purposes. Additional millage may be levied for the payment of bonds and taxes levied for a period not longer than two years when authorized by vote of the electors.

Article VII, Section 2, of the Florida Constitution requires:

"All ad valorem taxation shall be at a uniform rate within each taxing unit, except the taxes on intangible personal property may be at different rates but shall never exceed two mills on the dollar of assessed value; . . ."

Just Valuation

Article VII, Section 4, of the Florida Constitution requires:

"By general law regulations shall be prescribed which shall secure a just valuation of all property for ad valorem taxation, . . ."

The Florida Supreme Court has interpreted "just valuation" to mean fair market value, i.e., the amount a purchaser, willing but not obliged to buy, would pay a seller who is willing but not obliged to sell. *Walter v. Schuler*, 176 So.2d 81 (Fla. 1965).

Agricultural land, land producing high water recharge to Florida's aquifers, and land used exclusively for non-commercial recreational purposes are exceptions that may be assessed solely on the basis of their character or use. Tangible personal property held for sale as stock in trade and livestock may be assessed at a specified percentage of its value or totally exempted. The legislature may also allow counties and municipalities to authorize by ordinance that historic property may be assessed solely on the basis of character of use, but such assessment may only apply to the jurisdiction adopting the ordinance.

Effective January 1, 1994, subsection (c) of Section 4, Article VII, of the Florida Constitution provides a limitation to the extent that assessments for homesteads may be changed annually on January 1 of each year. Changes in assessment may not exceed the lower of 3 percent of the assessment for the prior year or the percent change in the Consumer Price Index.

Homestead Exemptions

Article VII, Section 6 of the Florida Constitution authorizes an exemption from ad valorem taxation for homestead property owned by a taxpayer and used as the owners permanent residence or the permanent residence of another legally or naturally dependent upon the owner. The value of the homestead exemption is currently \$25,000 of the assessed value of the real estate. Section 196.031, F.S., primarily implements homestead exemption, although other statutory sections provide specific procedures and conditions, e.g., procedures for application for the exemption (s. 196.011, F.S.), the extent of the exemption (s. 196.041, F.S.), and the effect of renting homestead property.

Exemption for Persons Who Are Blind or Totally and Permanently Disabled

Article VII, Section 3(b) of the Florida Constitution requires that not less than \$500 of property, as established by general law, of persons who are blind or totally and permanently disabled be exempt from taxation. This exemption is implemented in chapter 196, F.S. Sections 196.081 and 196.091, F.S., provide for total homestead exemptions for disabled veterans and their surviving spouses.

Section 196.101, F.S., exempts the total value of homesteads used and owned by quadriplegics, paraplegics, hemiplegics, or other "totally and permanently disabled person, as defined in s. 196.012(11), who must use a wheel chair for mobility or who is legally blind . . ." Section 196.101(3), F.S., provides that the production by any totally and permanently disabled person entitled to an exemption under this section of a certificate of such disability from two licensed doctors of this state or from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor to the property appraiser is prima facie evidence of the fact that he or she is entitled to such exemption. Except for quadriplegics, the section restricts the exemption to persons with incomes below specified levels.

Section 196.202, F.S., provides that property to the value of \$500 of every widow, widower, blind person, or totally and permanently disabled person who is a bona fide resident of this state shall be exempt from taxation.

Section 196.012(11), F.S., defines, in part, a "totally and permanently disabled person" as a person certified as totally and permanently disabled by two licensed physicians of this state. A letter from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or the Social Security Administration may serve in lieu of one of the required physician's certificates.

C. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Under this bill, only one certificate from a licensed physicians of this state, or a letter from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs is required to certify a person as totally and permanently disabled for purposes of the \$500 exemption currently provided for persons totally and permanently disabled.

D. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS:

Section 1. Section 196.202, F.S., which provides that property to the value of \$500 of every widow, widower, blind person, or totally and permanently disabled person who is a bona fide resident of this state shall be exempt from taxation, is amended to require only one certificate from

a licensed physician of this state, or the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, to certify a person as totally and permanently disabled for purposes of the exemption.

Section 2. An effective date of upon becoming a law is provided.

III. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

This bill may reduce the costs incurred by persons establishing their status as "totally and permanently disabled."

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

This bill does not require counties or municipalities to expend funds.

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

This bill does not reduce the authority of counties or municipalities to raise revenue.

C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:

The bill does not reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties and municipalities.

V. COMMENTS:

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

N/A

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B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

N/A

C. OTHER COMMENTS:

N/A

VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

On March 20, 2001, the Committee on Local Government & Veterans Affairs considered HB 973, adopted one strike-everything amendment, and passed the bill as a committee substitute. The committee substitute is substantially different from HB 973. Whereas HB 973 reduced from two to one the number of licensed physicians of this state required to certify a person as totally and permanently disabled for purposes of the total exemption of the homestead, CS/HB only applies this change to the \$500 exemption provided to persons who are totally and permanently disabled and who do not qualify for the total exemption.

VII. SIGNATURES:

COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT & VETERANS AFFAIRS:

Prepared by:

Staff Director:

Thomas L. Hamby, Jr.

Joan Highsmith-Smith

AS REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON FISCAL POLICY AND RESOURCES:

Prepared by:

Staff Director:

Kama Monroe

Greg Turbeville