Florida Senate - 2007

By Senator Webster

9-558-08

1	Senate Joint Resolution
2	A joint resolution proposing amendments to
3	Sections 3, 4, 6, and 9 of Article VII and
4	Section 1 of Article VIII and the creation of
5	Sections 27 and 28 of Article XII of the State
б	Constitution, to require an exemption from ad
7	valorem taxation for tangible personal
8	property, to provide for the transfer of the
9	accrued benefit from the limitation on the
10	assessed value of homestead property, to
11	provide for assessing rent-restricted
12	affordable housing and commercial and
13	public-access waterfront property by general
14	law, to increase the homestead exemption, to
15	create an additional homestead exemption for
16	first-time homestead property owners, to
17	provide an additional homestead exemption for
18	low-income seniors, to require the Legislature
19	to limit county, municipality, and special
20	district authority to increase ad valorem
21	taxes, to require each county to have an
22	elected property appraiser, and to provide an
23	effective date if such amendments are adopted.
24	
25	Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
26	
27	That the following amendments to Sections 3, 4, 6, and
28	9 of Article VII and Section 1 of Article VIII and the
29	creation of Sections 27 and 28 of Article XII of the State
30	Constitution are agreed to and shall be submitted to the
31	electors of this state for approval or rejection at the next
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1 general election or at an earlier special election 2 specifically authorized by law for that purpose: 3 ARTICLE VII 4 FINANCE AND TAXATION 5 SECTION 3. Taxes; exemptions.-б (a) All property owned by a municipality and used 7 exclusively by it for municipal or public purposes shall be 8 exempt from taxation. A municipality, owning property outside the municipality, may be required by general law to make 9 payment to the taxing unit in which the property is 10 located. Such portions of property as are used predominantly 11 12 for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable 13 purposes may be exempted by general law from taxation. (b) There shall be exempt from taxation, cumulatively, 14 to every head of a family residing in this state, household 15 goods and personal effects to the value fixed by general law, 16 17 not less than one thousand dollars, and to every widow or 18 widower or person who is blind or totally and permanently disabled, property to the value fixed by general law not less 19 than five hundred dollars. 2.0 21 (c) Any county or municipality may, for the purpose of 22 its respective tax levy and subject to the provisions of this 23 subsection and general law, grant community and economic development ad valorem tax exemptions to new businesses and 2.4 expansions of existing businesses, as defined by general law. 25 26 Such an exemption may be granted only by ordinance of the 27 county or municipality, and only after the electors of the 2.8 county or municipality voting on such question in a referendum authorize the county or municipality to adopt such 29 ordinances. An exemption so granted shall apply to 30 improvements to real property made by or for the use of a new 31

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1 business and improvements to real property related to the 2 expansion of an existing business and shall also apply to tangible personal property of such new business and tangible 3 personal property related to the expansion of an existing 4 business. The amount or limits of the amount of such exemption 5 6 shall be specified by general law. The period of time for 7 which such exemption may be granted to a new business or 8 expansion of an existing business shall be determined by general law. The authority to grant such exemption shall 9 expire ten years from the date of approval by the electors of 10 the county or municipality, and may be renewable by referendum 11 12 as provided by general law. 13 (d) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, there may be granted an ad valorem tax exemption to a 14 renewable energy source device and to real property on which 15 such device is installed and operated, to the value fixed by 16 17 general law not to exceed the original cost of the device, and 18 for the period of time fixed by general law not to exceed ten years. 19 (e) Any county or municipality may, for the purpose of 20 21 its respective tax levy and subject to the provisions of this 22 subsection and general law, grant historic preservation ad 23 valorem tax exemptions to owners of historic properties. This exemption may be granted only by ordinance of the county or 2.4 municipality. The amount or limits of the amount of this 25 exemption and the requirements for eligible properties must be 26 27 specified by general law. The period of time for which this 2.8 exemption may be granted to a property owner shall be 29 determined by general law. 30 (f) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, twenty-five thousand dollars of the assessed value of 31

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1 property subject to tangible personal property tax shall be 2 exempt from ad valorem taxation. 3 SECTION 4. Taxation; assessments.--By general law regulations shall be prescribed which shall secure a just 4 valuation of all property for ad valorem taxation, provided: 5 б (a) Agricultural land, land producing high water 7 recharge to Florida's aquifers, or land used exclusively for 8 noncommercial recreational purposes may be classified by general law and assessed solely on the basis of character or 9 10 use. (b) Pursuant to general law tangible personal property 11 12 held for sale as stock in trade and livestock may be valued 13 for taxation at a specified percentage of its value, may be classified for tax purposes, or may be exempted from taxation. 14 (c) All persons entitled to a homestead exemption 15 under Section 6 of this Article shall have their homestead 16 17 assessed at just value as of January 1 of the year following 18 the effective date of this amendment. This assessment shall change only as provided herein. 19 (1) Assessments subject to this provision shall be 20 21 changed annually on January 1st of each year; but those 22 changes in assessments shall not exceed the lower of the 23 following: a. Three percent (3%) of the assessment for the prior 2.4 25 year. The percent change in the Consumer Price Index for 26 b. 27 all urban consumers, U.S. City Average, all items 1967=100, or 2.8 successor reports for the preceding calendar year as initially reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of 29 Labor Statistics. 30 (2) No assessment shall exceed just value. 31

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2general law, homestead property shall be assessed at just3value as of January 1 of the following year, unless the4provisions of paragraph (8) apply. Thereafter, the homestead5shall be assessed as provided herein.6(4) New homestead property shall be assessed at just7value as of January 1st of the year following the8establishment of the homestead, unless the provisions of9paragraph (8) apply. That assessment shall only change as10(5) Changes, additions, reductions, or improvements to11(5) Changes, additions, reductions, or improvements to12homestead property shall be assessed as provided for by13general law; provided, however, after the adjustment for any14change, addition, reduction, or improvement, the property15shall be assessed as provided herein.16(6) In the event of a termination of homestead status,17the property shall be assessed as provided by general law.18(7) The provisions of this amendment are severable. If19any of the provisions of this amendment shall be held20unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, the21decision of such court shall not affect or impair any22remaining provisions of this amendment.23(8)a. For all levies other than school district24levies, a person who establishes a new homestead as of January251, 2009, or January 1 of any subsequent year and who has26received a homestead exemption pursuant to Section 6 of	1	(3) After any change of ownership, as provided by
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31 homestead as of January 1, 2008, is entitled to have the new	30	<u>at less than just value. A person who establishes a new</u>
	31	homestead as of January 1, 2008, is entitled to have the new

1	homestead assessed at less than just value only if that person
2	received a homestead exemption on January 1, 2007. The
3	assessed value of the newly established homestead shall be
4	determined as follows:
5	1. If the just value of the new homestead is greater
6	than or equal to the just value of the prior homestead of the
7	person establishing the new homestead as of January 1 of the
8	year in which the prior homestead was abandoned, the assessed
9	value of the new homestead shall be the just value of the new
10	homestead minus an amount equal to the lesser of \$1 million or
11	the difference between the just value and the assessed value
12	of the prior homestead as of January 1 of the year in which
13	the prior homestead was abandoned. Thereafter, the homestead
14	shall be assessed as provided herein.
15	2. If the just value of the new homestead is less than
16	the just value of the prior homestead of the person
17	establishing the new homestead as of January 1 of the year in
18	which the prior homestead was abandoned, the assessed value of
19	the new homestead shall be equal to the just value of the new
20	homestead divided by the just value of the prior homestead and
21	multiplied by the assessed value of the prior homestead.
22	However, if the difference between the just value of the new
23	homestead and the assessed value of the new homestead
24	calculated pursuant to this sub-subparagraph is greater than
25	<u>\$1 million, the assessed value of the new homestead shall be</u>
26	increased so that the difference between the just value and
27	the assessed value equals \$1 million. Thereafter, the
28	homestead shall be assessed as provided herein.
29	b. By general law and subject to conditions specified
30	therein, the Legislature shall provide for application of this
31	paragraph to property owned by more than one person.

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1 (d) The legislature may, by general law, for 2 assessment purposes and subject to the provisions of this subsection, allow counties and municipalities to authorize by 3 4 ordinance that historic property may be assessed solely on the basis of character or use. Such character or use assessment 5 б shall apply only to the jurisdiction adopting the ordinance. 7 The requirements for eligible properties must be specified by 8 general law. 9 (e) A county may, in the manner prescribed by general law, provide for a reduction in the assessed value of 10 homestead property to the extent of any increase in the 11 12 assessed value of that property which results from the 13 construction or reconstruction of the property for the purpose of providing living quarters for one or more natural or 14 adoptive grandparents or parents of the owner of the property 15 or of the owner's spouse if at least one of the grandparents 16 17 or parents for whom the living quarters are provided is 62 18 years of age or older. Such a reduction may not exceed the lesser of the following: 19 20 (1) The increase in assessed value resulting from 21 construction or reconstruction of the property. 22 (2) Twenty percent of the total assessed value of the 23 property as improved. (f) As defined by general law, real property that is 2.4 used to provide affordable housing and is subject to rent 25 restrictions imposed by a governmental agency may be assessed 26 27 as provided by general law, subject to conditions or 2.8 limitations specified therein. This subsection shall apply to all levies other than school district levies. 29 30 (q) As defined by general law, land that is used exclusively for commercial fishing purposes or that is open to 31

1 the public and used predominantly for commercial 2 water-dependent activities or for public access to waters that are navigable may be assessed as provided by general law, 3 4 subject to conditions or limitations specified therein. For 5 purposes of this paragraph, the term "water-dependent 6 activity means any activity that can be conducted only on, 7 in, over, or adjacent to waters that are navigable and that 8 requires direct access to water and involves the use of water as an integral part of such activity. This subsection shall 9 10 apply to all levies other than school district levies. SECTION 6. Homestead exemptions .--11 12 (a) Every person who has the legal or equitable title 13 to real estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence 14 of the owner, or another legally or naturally dependent upon 15 the owner, shall be exempt from taxation thereon, except 16 assessments for special benefits, up to the assessed valuation 17 of twenty-five five thousand dollars and, for all levies other 18 than school district levies, on the assessed valuation greater than fifty thousand dollars and up to seventy-five thousand 19 dollars, upon establishment of right thereto in the manner 2.0 21 prescribed by law. The real estate may be held by legal or 22 equitable title, by the entireties, jointly, in common, as a 23 condominium, or indirectly by stock ownership or membership 2.4 representing the owner's or member's proprietary interest in a 25 corporation owning a fee or a leasehold initially in excess of 26 ninety-eight years. The exemption shall not apply with respect 27 to any assessment roll until such roll is first determined to 2.8 be in compliance with the provisions of section 4 by a state agency designated by general law. This exemption is repealed 29 on the effective date of any amendment to this Article which 30 31

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1 provides for the assessment of homestead property at less than 2 just value. (b) Not more than one exemption shall be allowed any 3 4 individual or family unit or with respect to any residential unit. No exemption shall exceed the value of the real estate 5 6 assessable to the owner or, in case of ownership through stock 7 or membership in a corporation, the value of the proportion 8 which the interest in the corporation bears to the assessed 9 value of the property. 10 (c) As provided by general law and subject to conditions specified therein, each person who establishes the 11 12 right to receive the homestead exemption provided in 13 subsection (a) within one year after purchasing the homestead property and who had not previously owned property receiving 14 the homestead exemption provided in subsection (a) is entitled 15 to an additional homestead exemption in an amount equal to 16 17 twenty-five percent of the homestead property's just value on 18 January 1 of the year in which the homestead is established, not to exceed twenty-five percent of the median just value of 19 homesteads in the county in which the homestead is located in 20 21 the year prior to establishing the new homestead. This exemption is not available if any owner of the property has 2.2 23 previously owned property that received the homestead exemption provided in subsection (a). The additional homestead 2.4 exemption shall be reduced each year by the difference between 25 the homestead's just value and assessed value as determined 26 27 under subsection (c) of Section 4 until the value of the 2.8 exemption is reduced to zero. The exemption provided under this subsection shall apply to all levies other than school 29 30 district levies. 31

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1	(c) By general law and subject to conditions specified
2	therein, the exemption shall be increased to a total of
3	twenty five thousand dollars of the assessed value of the real
4	estate for each school district levy. By general law and
5	subject to conditions specified therein, the exemption for all
6	other levies may be increased up to an amount not exceeding
7	ten thousand dollars of the assessed value of the real estate
8	if the owner has attained age sixty five or is totally and
9	permanently disabled and if the owner is not entitled to the
10	exemption provided in subsection (d).
11	(d) By general law and subject to conditions specified
12	therein, the exemption shall be increased to a total of the
13	following amounts of assessed value of real estate for each
14	levy other than those of school districts: fifteen thousand
15	dollars with respect to 1980 assessments; twenty thousand
16	dollars with respect to 1981 assessments; twenty five thousand
17	dollars with respect to assessments for 1982 and each year
18	thereafter. However, such increase shall not apply with
19	respect to any assessment roll until such roll is first
20	determined to be in compliance with the provisions of section
21	4 by a state agency designated by general law. This
22	subsection shall stand repealed on the effective date of any
23	amendment to section 4 which provides for the assessment of
24	homestead property at a specified percentage of its just
25	value.
26	<u>(d)(e)</u> By general law and subject to conditions
27	specified therein, the Legislature may provide to renters, who
28	are permanent residents, ad valorem tax relief on all ad
29	valorem tax levies. Such ad valorem tax relief shall be in the
30	form and amount established by general law.
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1 (e) (f) The legislature may, by general law, allow 2 counties or municipalities, for the purpose of their respective tax levies and subject to the provisions of general 3 law, to grant an additional homestead tax exemption not 4 exceeding fifty thousand dollars to any person who has the 5 б legal or equitable title to real estate and maintains thereon 7 the permanent residence of the owner and who has attained age 8 sixty-five and whose household income, as defined by general law, does not exceed twenty thousand dollars. The general law 9 must allow counties and municipalities to grant this 10 additional exemption, within the limits prescribed in this 11 12 subsection, by ordinance adopted in the manner prescribed by 13 general law, and must provide for the periodic adjustment of the income limitation prescribed in this subsection for 14 changes in the cost of living. 15 (f) Each veteran who is age 65 or older who is 16 17 partially or totally permanently disabled shall receive a 18 discount from the amount of the ad valorem tax otherwise owed on homestead property the veteran owns and resides in if the 19 disability was combat related, the veteran was a resident of 20 21 this state at the time of entering the military service of the 22 United States, and the veteran was honorably discharged upon 23 separation from military service. The discount shall be in a percentage equal to the percentage of the veteran's permanent, 2.4 service-connected disability as determined by the United 25 States Department of Veterans Affairs. To qualify for the 26 27 discount granted by this subsection, an applicant must submit 2.8 to the county property appraiser, by March 1, proof of 29 residency at the time of entering military service, an official letter from the United States Department of Veterans 30 Affairs stating the percentage of the veteran's 31

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1	service-connected disability and such evidence that reasonably
2	identifies the disability as combat related, and a copy of the
3	veteran's honorable discharge. If the property appraiser
4	denies the request for a discount, the appraiser must notify
5	the applicant in writing of the reasons for the denial, and
6	the veteran may reapply. The Legislature may, by general law,
7	waive the annual application requirement in subsequent years.
8	This subsection shall take effect December 7, 2006, is
9	self-executing, and does not require implementing legislation.
10	(q) Real property owned and used as a homestead by a
11	person who has attained age sixty-five and whose household
12	income, as defined by general law, does not exceed \$23,604 is
13	exempt from ad valorem taxation on the first \$100,000 of
14	assessed value. The legislature shall provide for an annual
15	adjustment of the income limitation prescribed in this
16	subsection for changes in the cost of living and may provide
17	additional financial eligibility requirements or other
18	eligibility requirements.
19	SECTION 9. Local taxes
20	(a) Counties, school districts, and municipalities
21	shall, and special districts may, be authorized by law to levy
22	ad valorem taxes and may be authorized by general law to levy
23	other taxes, for their respective purposes, except ad valorem
24	taxes on intangible personal property and taxes prohibited by
25	this constitution.
26	(b) Ad valorem taxes, exclusive of taxes levied for
27	the payment of bonds and taxes levied for periods not longer
28	than two years when authorized by vote of the electors who are
29	the owners of freeholds therein not wholly exempt from
30	taxation, shall not be levied in excess of the following
31	millages upon the assessed value of real estate and tangible
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1 personal property: for all county purposes, ten mills; for all 2 municipal purposes, ten mills; for all school purposes, ten mills; for water management purposes for the northwest portion 3 of the state lying west of the line between ranges two and 4 three east, 0.05 mill; for water management purposes for the 5 б remaining portions of the state, 1.0 mill; and for all other 7 special districts a millage authorized by law approved by vote 8 of the electors who are owners of freeholds therein not wholly 9 exempt from taxation. A county furnishing municipal services may, to the extent authorized by law, levy additional taxes 10 within the limits fixed for municipal purposes. 11 12 (c) By general law, the legislature shall limit the 13 authority of counties, municipalities, and special districts to increase ad valorem taxes. 14 ARTICLE VIII 15 LOCAL GOVERNMENT 16 17 SECTION 1. Counties .--(a) POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS. The state shall be 18 divided by law into political subdivisions called counties. 19 20 Counties may be created, abolished or changed by law, with 21 provision for payment or apportionment of the public debt. 22 (b) COUNTY FUNDS. The care, custody and method of 23 disbursing county funds shall be provided by general law. (c) GOVERNMENT. Pursuant to general or special law, a 2.4 25 county government may be established by charter which shall be adopted, amended or repealed only upon vote of the electors of 26 27 the county in a special election called for that purpose. 2.8 (d) COUNTY OFFICERS. There shall be elected by the electors of each county, for terms of four years, a sheriff, a 29 tax collector, a property appraiser, a supervisor of 30 elections, and a clerk of the circuit court; except, when 31

provided by county charter or special law approved by vote of 1 2 the electors of the county, any county officer other than a property appraiser may be chosen in another manner therein 3 specified, or any county office other than the office of 4 property appraiser may be abolished when all the duties of the 5 6 office prescribed by general law are transferred to another 7 office. A charter for which the office of property appraiser is abolished remains in full force and effect and may be 8 amended; however, the office to which the constitutional 9 10 duties of the property appraiser are transferred under the charter must be elected by the electors of the county. When 11 12 not otherwise provided by county charter or special law 13 approved by vote of the electors, the clerk of the circuit court shall be ex officio clerk of the board of county 14 commissioners, auditor, recorder and custodian of all county 15 16 funds.

17 (e) COMMISSIONERS. Except when otherwise provided by 18 county charter, the governing body of each county shall be a board of county commissioners composed of five or seven 19 members serving staggered terms of four years. After each 20 21 decennial census the board of county commissioners shall 22 divide the county into districts of contiguous territory as 23 nearly equal in population as practicable. One commissioner residing in each district shall be elected as provided by law. 2.4 (f) NON-CHARTER GOVERNMENT. Counties not operating 25 under county charters shall have such power of self-government 26 27 as is provided by general or special law. The board of county 2.8 commissioners of a county not operating under a charter may enact, in a manner prescribed by general law, county 29 ordinances not inconsistent with general or special law, but 30 an ordinance in conflict with a municipal ordinance shall not 31

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1 be effective within the municipality to the extent of such 2 conflict. (g) CHARTER GOVERNMENT. Counties operating under 3 county charters shall have all powers of local self-government 4 not inconsistent with general law, or with special law 5 6 approved by vote of the electors. The governing body of a 7 county operating under a charter may enact county ordinances not inconsistent with general law. The charter shall provide 8 which shall prevail in the event of conflict between county 9 and municipal ordinances. 10 (h) TAXES; LIMITATION. Property situate within 11 12 municipalities shall not be subject to taxation for services 13 rendered by the county exclusively for the benefit of the property or residents in unincorporated areas. 14 (i) COUNTY ORDINANCES. Each county ordinance shall be 15 filed with the custodian of state records and shall become 16 17 effective at such time thereafter as is provided by general 18 law. (j) VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES. Persons violating county 19 ordinances shall be prosecuted and punished as provided by 20 21 law. 22 (k) COUNTY SEAT. In every county there shall be a 23 county seat at which shall be located the principal offices and permanent records of all county officers. The county seat 2.4 may not be moved except as provided by general law. Branch 25 26 offices for the conduct of county business may be established 27 elsewhere in the county by resolution of the governing body of 2.8 the county in the manner prescribed by law. No instrument 29 shall be deemed recorded until filed at the county seat, or a branch office designated by the governing body of the county 30 for the recording of instruments, according to law. 31 15

1	ARTICLE XII
2	SCHEDULE
3	SECTION 27. Elected property appraisers;
4	applicationThe requirement in Section 1(d) of Article VIII
5	for a property appraiser to be elected by the electors of the
6	county shall apply in each county, including each charter
7	county, regardless of whether the charter was adopted pursuant
8	to Section 1(q) of Article VIII or pursuant to Section 9,
9	Section 10, Section 11, or Section 24 of Article VIII of the
10	Constitution of 1885, as amended and incorporated by reference
11	in Section 6(e) of Article VIII. Any county that does not have
12	an elected property appraiser on the effective date of the
13	amendment to Section 1 of Article VIII of this constitution
14	shall provide for electing a property appraiser at the next
15	general election as provided by general law.
16	SECTION 28. Property tax exemptions and ad valorem tax
17	limitationsThe amendments to Sections 3, 4, 6, and 9 of
18	Article VII, providing a \$25,000 exemption for tangible
19	personal property, providing an additional \$25,000 homestead
20	exemption, authorizing transfer of the accrued benefit from
21	the limitations on the assessment of homestead property,
22	providing an additional homestead exemption for first-time
23	homestead property owners, providing a complete homestead
24	exemption for low-income seniors, providing for assessing
25	rent-restricted affordable housing and commercial and
26	public-access waterfront property pursuant to general law, and
27	requiring the legislature to limit the authority of counties,
28	municipalities, and special districts to increase ad valorem
29	taxes, and the creation of Section 27 of this Article
30	providing for election of county property appraisers, and this
31	section, if submitted to the electors of this state for

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1	approval or rejection at a special election authorized by law
2	to be held on January 29, 2008, shall take effect upon
3	approval by the electors and shall operate retroactively to
4	January 1, 2008, or, if submitted to the electors of this
5	state for approval or rejection at the next general election,
б	shall take effect January 1 of the year following such general
7	election.
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