Bill No. CS/SJR 2D

Amendment No.

	CHAMBER ACTION
Senate	House

Representative(s) Cannon and Saunders offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the resolving clause and insert:

5 That the following amendments to Sections 3, 4, and 6 of 6 Article VII and Section 1 of Article VIII and the creation of 7 Sections 27 and 28 of Article XII of the State Constitution are 8 agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of this state 9 for approval or rejection at the next general election or at an 10 earlier special election specifically authorized by law for that 11 purpose:

ARTICLE VII FINANCE AND TAXATION

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- SECTION 3. Taxes; exemptions.--
- (a) All property owned by a municipality and used
 exclusively by it for municipal or public purposes shall be 540255
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exempt from taxation. A municipality, owning property outside the municipality, may be required by general law to make payment to the taxing unit in which the property is located. Such portions of property as are used predominantly for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes may be exempted by general law from taxation.

(b) There shall be exempt from taxation, cumulatively, to every head of a family residing in this state, household goods and personal effects to the value fixed by general law, not less than one thousand dollars, and to every widow or widower or person who is blind or totally and permanently disabled, property to the value fixed by general law not less than five hundred dollars.

30 (C) Any county or municipality may, for the purpose of its respective tax levy and subject to the provisions of this 31 subsection and general law, grant community and economic 32 development ad valorem tax exemptions to new businesses and 33 expansions of existing businesses, as defined by general law. 34 Such an exemption may be granted only by ordinance of the county 35 or municipality, and only after the electors of the county or 36 37 municipality voting on such question in a referendum authorize the county or municipality to adopt such ordinances. An 38 exemption so granted shall apply to improvements to real 39 property made by or for the use of a new business and 40 improvements to real property related to the expansion of an 41 42 existing business and shall also apply to tangible personal property of such new business and tangible personal property 43 44 related to the expansion of an existing business. The amount or 540255 10/22/2007 9:24:25 PM

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limits of the amount of such exemption shall be specified by general law. The period of time for which such exemption may be granted to a new business or expansion of an existing business shall be determined by general law. The authority to grant such exemption shall expire ten years from the date of approval by the electors of the county or municipality, and may be renewable by referendum as provided by general law.

(d) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, there may be granted an ad valorem tax exemption to a renewable energy source device and to real property on which such device is installed and operated, to the value fixed by general law not to exceed the original cost of the device, and for the period of time fixed by general law not to exceed ten years.

Any county or municipality may, for the purpose of its 59 (e) respective tax levy and subject to the provisions of this 60 subsection and general law, grant historic preservation ad 61 valorem tax exemptions to owners of historic properties. This 62 exemption may be granted only by ordinance of the county or 63 municipality. The amount or limits of the amount of this 64 65 exemption and the requirements for eligible properties must be specified by general law. The period of time for which this 66 exemption may be granted to a property owner shall be determined 67 68 by general law.

(f) By general law and subject to conditions specified
 therein, twenty-five thousand dollars of the assessed value of
 property subject to tangible personal property tax shall be

72 <u>exempt from ad valorem taxation.</u> 540255 10/22/2007 9:24:25 PM

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SECTION 4. Taxation; assessments.--By general law
regulations shall be prescribed which shall secure a just
valuation of all property for ad valorem taxation, provided:

(a) Agricultural land, land producing high water recharge
to Florida's aquifers, or land used exclusively for
noncommercial recreational purposes may be classified by general
law and assessed solely on the basis of character or use.

(b) Pursuant to general law tangible personal property
held for sale as stock in trade and livestock may be valued for
taxation at a specified percentage of its value, may be
classified for tax purposes, or may be exempted from taxation.

(c) All persons entitled to a homestead exemption under
Section 6 of this Article shall have their homestead assessed at
just value as of January 1 of the year following the effective
date of this amendment. This assessment shall change only as
provided herein.

(1) Assessments subject to this provision shall be changed
annually on January 1st of each year; but those changes in
assessments shall not exceed the lower of the following:

92 a. Three percent (3%) of the assessment for the prior93 year.

b. The percent change in the Consumer Price Index for all
urban consumers, U.S. City Average, all items 1967=100, or
successor reports for the preceding calendar year as initially
reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of
Labor Statistics.

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(2) No assessment shall exceed just value.

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(3) After any change of ownership, as provided by general
law, homestead property shall be assessed at just value as of
January 1 of the following year, unless the provisions of
paragraph (8) apply. Thereafter, the homestead shall be assessed
as provided herein.

105 (4) New homestead property shall be assessed at just value
106 as of January 1st of the year following the establishment of the
107 homestead, unless the provisions of paragraph (8) apply. That
108 assessment shall only change as provided herein.

(5) Changes, additions, reductions, or improvements to
homestead property shall be assessed as provided for by general
law; provided, however, after the adjustment for any change,
addition, reduction, or improvement, the property shall be
assessed as provided herein.

(6) In the event of a termination of homestead status, theproperty shall be assessed as provided by general law.

(7) The provisions of this amendment are severable. If any of the provisions of this amendment shall be held unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, the decision of such court shall not affect or impair any remaining provisions of this amendment.

121 (8)a. For all levies other than school district levies, a
122 person who establishes a new homestead as of January 1, 2009, or
123 January 1 of any subsequent year and who has received a
124 homestead exemption pursuant to Section 6 of Article VII of this
125 constitution as of January 1 of either of the two years
126 immediately preceding the establishment of the new homestead is
127 entitled to have the new homestead assessed at less than just
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128	value. A person who establishes a new homestead as of January 1,
129	2008, is entitled to have the new homestead assessed at less
130	than just value only if that person received a homestead
131	exemption on January 1, 2007. The assessed value of the newly
132	established homestead shall be determined as follows:
133	1. If the just value of the new homestead is greater than
134	or equal to the just value of the prior homestead of the person
135	establishing the new homestead as of January 1 of the year in
136	which the prior homestead was abandoned, the assessed value of
137	the new homestead shall be the just value of the new homestead
138	minus an amount equal to the lesser of \$1 million or the
139	difference between the just value and the assessed value of the
140	prior homestead as of January 1 of the year in which the prior
141	homestead was abandoned. Thereafter, the homestead shall be
142	assessed as provided herein.
143	2. If the just value of the new homestead is less than the
144	just value of the prior homestead of the person establishing the
145	new homestead as of January 1 of the year in which the prior
146	homestead was abandoned, the assessed value of the new homestead
147	shall be equal to the just value of the new homestead divided by
148	the just value of the prior homestead and multiplied by the
149	assessed value of the prior homestead. However, if the
150	difference between the just value of the new homestead and the
151	assessed value of the new homestead calculated pursuant to this
152	sub-subparagraph is greater than \$1 million, the assessed value
153	of the new homestead shall be increased so that the difference
154	between the just value and the assessed value equals \$1 million.
155	Thereafter, the homestead shall be assessed as provided herein.
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156 b. By general law and subject to conditions specified 157 therein, the legislature shall provide for application of this 158 paragraph to property owned by more than one person. The legislature may, by general law, for assessment 159 (d) 160 purposes and subject to the provisions of this subsection, allow counties and municipalities to authorize by ordinance that 161 162 historic property may be assessed solely on the basis of character or use. Such character or use assessment shall apply 163 only to the jurisdiction adopting the ordinance. The 164 165 requirements for eligible properties must be specified by general law. 166 167 (e) A county may, in the manner prescribed by general law, provide for a reduction in the assessed value of homestead 168

property to the extent of any increase in the assessed value of 169 170 that property which results from the construction or reconstruction of the property for the purpose of providing 171 172 living quarters for one or more natural or adoptive grandparents or parents of the owner of the property or of the owner's spouse 173 174 if at least one of the grandparents or parents for whom the living quarters are provided is 62 years of age or older. Such a 175 176 reduction may not exceed the lesser of the following:

177 (1) The increase in assessed value resulting from178 construction or reconstruction of the property.

179 (2) Twenty percent of the total assessed value of the180 property as improved.

181(f) As defined by general law, real property that is used182to provide affordable housing and is subject to rent

183 restrictions imposed by a governmental agency may be assessed as 540255 10/22/2007 9:24:25 PM

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184	provided by general law, subject to conditions or limitations
185	specified therein. This subsection shall apply to all levies
186	other than school district levies.
187	(g) As defined by general law, land that is used as
188	working waterfront property may be assessed as provided by
189	general law, subject to conditions or limitations specified
190	therein. Assessments under this subsection shall apply to all
191	levies other than school district levies.
192	(h) Assessments of residential real property containing
193	nine units or less that is not subject to the assessment
194	limitations set forth in subsections (a) through (g) shall
195	change only as provided herein.
196	(1) Assessments subject to this subsection shall be
197	changed annually on the assessment date of each year as
198	determined by law; but those changes in assessments shall not
199	exceed five percent (5%) of the assessment for the prior year.
200	(2) No assessment shall exceed just value.
201	(3) After any change of ownership, as defined by general
202	law, including any change of ownership of a legal entity that
203	owns the property, such property shall be assessed at just value
204	as of the next assessment date. Thereafter, such property shall
205	be assessed as provided herein.
206	(4) Changes, additions, reductions, or improvements to
207	such property shall be assessed as provided for by general law;
208	provided, however, after the adjustment for any change,
209	addition, reduction, or improvement, the property shall be
210	assessed as provided herein.
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211	(i) Assessments of real property that is not subject to
212	the assessment limitations set forth in subsections (a) through
213	(h) shall change only as provided herein.
214	(1) Assessments subject to this subsection shall be
215	changed annually on the assessment date each year as provided by
216	law; but those changes in assessments shall not exceed five
217	percent (5%) of the assessment for the prior year.
218	(2) No assessment shall exceed just value.
219	(3) After an improvement is made to such property or after
220	a change is made to the property's character or use, as defined
221	by general law, such property shall be assessed at just value as
222	of the next assessment date. Thereafter, such property shall be
223	assessed as provided herein.
224	(4) Changes, additions, reductions, or improvements to
225	such property shall be assessed as provided for by general law;
226	provided, however, after the adjustment for any change,
227	addition, reduction, or improvement, the property shall be
228	assessed as provided herein.
229	SECTION 6. Homestead exemptions
230	(a) Every person who has the legal or equitable title to
231	real estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence of the
232	owner, or another legally or naturally dependent upon the owner,
233	shall be exempt from taxation thereon, except assessments for
234	special benefits, up to the assessed valuation of twenty-five
235	five thousand dollars, upon establishment of right thereto in
236	the manner prescribed by law. The real estate may be held by
237	legal or equitable title, by the entireties, jointly, in common,
238	as a condominium, or indirectly by stock ownership or membership 540255 10/22/2007 9:24:25 PM Page 9 of 22

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239	representing the owner's or member's proprietary interest in a
240	corporation owning a fee or a leasehold initially in excess of
241	ninety-eight years. The exemption shall not apply with respect
242	to any assessment roll until such roll is first determined to be
243	in compliance with the provisions of section 4 by a state agency
244	designated by general law. This exemption is repealed on the
245	effective date of any amendment to this Article which provides
246	for the assessment of homestead property at less than just
247	value.

(b) Not more than one exemption shall be allowed any individual or family unit or with respect to any residential unit. No exemption shall exceed the value of the real estate assessable to the owner or, in case of ownership through stock or membership in a corporation, the value of the proportion which the interest in the corporation bears to the assessed value of the property.

255 By general law and subject to conditions specified (C) therein, each person who is entitled to receive the homestead 256 257 exemption provided in subsection (a) and who does not receive the exemption provided in subsection (d) is also entitled to an 258 259 additional homestead exemption in an amount equal to forty 260 percent of the median just value of homesteads in the county in which the homestead is located for the prior year. The 261 additional exemption shall apply after the first fifty thousand 262 263 dollars of just value of the homestead property. However, in any 264 year, such person shall receive only the exemption provided in 265 this subsection or the application of the cumulative assessment 266 limitation calculated pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 4, 540255 10/22/2007 9:24:25 PM

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whichever provides the lowest taxable value. The exemption 267 provided under this subsection shall apply to all levies other 268 269 than school district levies the exemption shall be increased to a total of twenty five thousand dollars of the assessed value of 270 271 the real estate for each school district levy. By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, the exemption for 272 273 all other levies may be increased up to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars of the assessed value of the real estate if 274 the owner has attained age sixty five or is totally and 275 276 permanently disabled and if the owner is not entitled to the exemption provided in subsection (d). 277

278 (d) By general law and subject to conditions specified 279 therein, any person who is entitled to receive the homestead exemption provided in subsection (a), who has attained age 280 sixty-five, and whose household income, as defined by general 281 282 law, does not exceed \$23,604 is also entitled to an additional 283 exemption in an amount equal to one hundred percent of the median just value of homesteads in the county in which the 284 285 homestead is located for the prior year. However, in any year, such person shall receive only the exemption provided in this 286 287 subsection or the application of the cumulative assessment limitation calculated pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 4, 288 whichever provides the lowest taxable value. The legislature 289 290 shall provide for an annual adjustment of the income limitation 291 prescribed in this subsection for changes in the cost of living 292 and may provide additional financial eligibility requirements or other eligibility requirements. The exemption provided under 293 294 this subsection shall apply to all levies other than school 540255

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295 district levies the exemption shall be increased to a total of 296 the following amounts of assessed value of real estate for each 297 levy other than those of school districts: fifteen thousand 298 dollars with respect to 1980 assessments; twenty thousand 299 dollars with respect to 1981 assessments; twenty-five thousand 300 dollars with respect to assessments for 1982 and each year 301 thereafter. However, such increase shall not apply with respect 302 to any assessment roll until such roll is first determined to be 303 in compliance with the provisions of section 4 by a state agency 304 designated by general law. This subsection shall stand repealed 305 on the effective date of any amendment to section 4 which 306 provides for the assessment of homestead property at a specified 307 percentage of its just value.

308 (e) By general law and subject to conditions specified
309 therein, the Legislature may provide to renters, who are
310 permanent residents, ad valorem tax relief on all ad valorem tax
311 levies. Such ad valorem tax relief shall be in the form and
312 amount established by general law.

313 (f) The legislature may, by general law, allow counties or municipalities, for the purpose of their respective tax levies 314 315 and subject to the provisions of general law, to grant an 316 additional homestead tax exemption not exceeding fifty thousand 317 dollars to any person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence of the 318 owner and who has attained age sixty-five and whose household 319 320 income, as defined by general law, does not exceed twenty thousand dollars. The general law must allow counties and 321 322 municipalities to grant this additional exemption, within the 540255 10/22/2007 9:24:25 PM

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323 limits prescribed in this subsection, by ordinance adopted in 324 the manner prescribed by general law, and must provide for the 325 periodic adjustment of the income limitation prescribed in this 326 subsection for changes in the cost of living.

327 (g) Each veteran who is age 65 or older who is partially or totally permanently disabled shall receive a discount from 328 329 the amount of the ad valorem tax otherwise owed on homestead 330 property the veteran owns and resides in if the disability was combat related, the veteran was a resident of this state at the 331 332 time of entering the military service of the United States, and the veteran was honorably discharged upon separation from 333 334 military service. The discount shall be in a percentage equal to the percentage of the veteran's permanent, service-connected 335 336 disability as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. To qualify for the discount granted by this 337 subsection, an applicant must submit to the county property 338 appraiser, by March 1, proof of residency at the time of 339 entering military service, an official letter from the United 340 States Department of Veterans Affairs stating the percentage of 341 the veteran's service-connected disability and such evidence 342 343 that reasonably identifies the disability as combat related, and a copy of the veteran's honorable discharge. If the property 344 appraiser denies the request for a discount, the appraiser must 345 notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the denial, 346 347 and the veteran may reapply. The Legislature may, by general law, waive the annual application requirement in subsequent 348 years. This subsection shall take effect December 7, 2006, is 349 350 self-executing, and does not require implementing legislation. 540255 10/22/2007 9:24:25 PM

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ARTICLE VIII LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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SECTION 1. Counties.--

(a) POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS. The state shall be divided by
law into political subdivisions called counties. Counties may be
created, abolished or changed by law, with provision for payment
or apportionment of the public debt.

(b) COUNTY FUNDS. The care, custody and method ofdisbursing county funds shall be provided by general law.

360 (c) GOVERNMENT. Pursuant to general or special law, a
361 county government may be established by charter which shall be
362 adopted, amended or repealed only upon vote of the electors of
363 the county in a special election called for that purpose.

364

(d) COUNTY OFFICERS.

There shall be elected by the electors of each county, 365 (1) for terms of four years, a sheriff, a tax collector, a property 366 367 appraiser, a supervisor of elections, and a clerk of the circuit court; except, when provided by county charter or special law 368 369 approved by vote of the electors of the county, any such county officer may be chosen in another manner therein specified, or 370 371 any such county office may be abolished when all the duties of the office prescribed by general law are transferred to another 372 office. 373

374 (2) There shall be elected by the electors of each county,
375 for terms of four years:
376 a. A property appraiser; or

377 b. A person responsible for the duties of a property 378 appraiser, as prescribed by general law, in counties in which, 540255 10/22/2007 9:24:25 PM

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379	as provided by county charter or special law approved by vote of
380	the electors of the county, the office of the property appraiser
381	has been abolished and all duties of the office prescribed by
382	general law have been transferred to another office.

383 <u>(3)</u> When not otherwise provided by county charter or 384 special law approved by vote of the electors, the clerk of the 385 circuit court shall be ex officio clerk of the board of county 386 commissioners, auditor, recorder and custodian of all county 387 funds.

388 (e) COMMISSIONERS. Except when otherwise provided by county charter, the governing body of each county shall be a 389 390 board of county commissioners composed of five or seven members serving staggered terms of four years. After each decennial 391 392 census the board of county commissioners shall divide the county into districts of contiguous territory as nearly equal in 393 population as practicable. One commissioner residing in each 394 district shall be elected as provided by law. 395

NON-CHARTER GOVERNMENT. Counties not operating under 396 (f) 397 county charters shall have such power of self-government as is provided by general or special law. The board of county 398 399 commissioners of a county not operating under a charter may enact, in a manner prescribed by general law, county ordinances 400 not inconsistent with general or special law, but an ordinance 401 in conflict with a municipal ordinance shall not be effective 402 within the municipality to the extent of such conflict. 403

404 (g) CHARTER GOVERNMENT. Counties operating under county 405 charters shall have all powers of local self-government not 406 inconsistent with general law, or with special law approved by 540255 10/22/2007 9:24:25 PM

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vote of the electors. The governing body of a county operating 407 under a charter may enact county ordinances not inconsistent 408 with general law. The charter shall provide which shall prevail 409 in the event of conflict between county and municipal 410 411 ordinances.

(h) TAXES; LIMITATION. Property situate within 412 413 municipalities shall not be subject to taxation for services rendered by the county exclusively for the benefit of the 414 property or residents in unincorporated areas. 415

416 (i) COUNTY ORDINANCES. Each county ordinance shall be filed with the custodian of state records and shall become 417 418 effective at such time thereafter as is provided by general law.

(j) VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES. Persons violating county 419 420 ordinances shall be prosecuted and punished as provided by law.

COUNTY SEAT. In every county there shall be a county 421 (k) seat at which shall be located the principal offices and 422 permanent records of all county officers. The county seat may 423 not be moved except as provided by general law. Branch offices 424 for the conduct of county business may be established elsewhere 425 in the county by resolution of the governing body of the county 426 427 in the manner prescribed by law. No instrument shall be deemed recorded until filed at the county seat, or a branch office 428 designated by the governing body of the county for the recording 429 of instruments, according to law. 430

ARTICLE XII

433 SECTION 27. Election of property appraisers or persons 434 responsible for duties of a property appraiser required; 540255 10/22/2007 9:24:25 PM

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SCHEDULE

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435	applicationThe requirement in Section 1(d) of Article VIII
436	for a property appraiser or a person responsible for the duties
437	of a property appraiser to be elected by the electors of the
438	county shall apply in each county, including each charter
439	county, regardless of whether the charter was adopted pursuant
440	to Section 1(g) of Article VIII or pursuant to Section 9,
441	Section 10, Section 11, or Section 24 of Article VIII of the
442	Constitution of 1885, as amended and incorporated by reference
443	in Section 6(e) of Article VIII. Any county that does not
444	provide for the election of a property appraiser or a person
445	responsible for the duties of a property appraiser on the
446	effective date of the amendment to Section 1 of Article VIII of
447	this constitution shall provide for electing a property
448	appraiser or a person responsible for the duties of a property
449	appraiser at the next general election as provided by general
450	law.
451	SECTION 28. Property tax exemptions and ad valorem tax
452	limitationsThe amendments to Sections 3, 4, and 6 of Article
453	VII providing a \$25,000 exemption for tangible personal
454	property, providing an additional alternative homestead
455	exemption, authorizing transfer of the cumulative benefit from
456	the limitations on the assessment of homestead property,
457	providing for an additional alternative homestead exemption for
458	low-income seniors, providing for assessing rent-restricted
459	affordable housing and commercial and public-access waterfront
460	property pursuant to general law, and requiring the legislature
461	to limit the authority of counties, municipalities, and special
462	districts to increase ad valorem taxes, and the creation of
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463	Section 27 of this Article providing for election of a county
464	property appraiser or a person responsible for the duties of a
465	property appraiser, and this section, if submitted to the
466	electors of this state for approval or rejection at a special
467	election authorized by law to be held on January 29, 2008, shall
468	take effect upon approval by the electors and shall operate
469	retroactively to January 1, 2008, or, if submitted to the
470	electors of this state for approval or rejection at the next
471	general election, shall take effect January 1 of the year
472	following such general election. The amendments to Section 4 of
473	Article VII creating subsections (h) and (i) of that section,
474	creating a limitation on annual assessment increases for
475	specified real property, shall take effect upon approval of the
476	electors and shall first limit assessments beginning January 1,
477	2009.
478	BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the following statement be
479	placed on the ballot:
480	CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION
481	ARTICLE VII, SECTIONS 3, 4, AND 6
482	ARTICLE VIII, SECTION 1
483	ARTICLE XII, SECTIONS 27 AND 28
484	PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS; LIMITATIONS ON AD VALOREM TAX
485	INCREASES; ELECTED PROPERTY APPRAISERSThis revision proposes
486	changes to the State Constitution relating to ad valorem
487	taxation and elected property appraisers. With respect to
488	homestead property, this revision: (1) provides for an
489	additional alternative homestead exemption for most homeowners,
490	(2) provides for an additional alternative homestead exemption 540255 10/22/2007 9:24:25 PM
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for low-income seniors, and (3) provides for the transfer of 491 Save-Our-Homes benefits that are not related to school district 492 493 levies. With respect to nonhomestead property, this revision allows the Legislature to provide by law for the assessment of 494 495 (4) affordable housing and (5) certain waterfront property under specific circumstances, (6) provides a \$25,000 exemption for 496 497 tangible personal property, and (7) provides for limitations on 498 assessment increases for real property that is not homestead 499 property. Further, this revision (8) requires all county 500 property appraisers or persons responsible for the duties of a property appraiser in certain counties in which the office of 501 property appraiser has been abolished to be elected. 502

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In more detail, this revision:

(1) Provides for an additional homestead exemption equal to 40 percent of the median just value of homestead property in the county for the prior year for the portion of the assessed value greater than \$50,000. This exemption applies in any year in which the amount of the exemption exceeds the amount of the cumulative assessment limitation provided under Save Our Homes. This exemption does not apply to school district levies.

511 (2) Provides for an additional homestead exemption for certain low-income seniors. Persons 65 or older whose household 512 income is less than \$23,604, adjusted annually for inflation, 513 are entitled to an additional alternative homestead exemption. 514 515 This exemption applies in any year in which the amount of the 516 exemption exceeds the amount of the cumulative assessment 517 limitation provided under Save Our Homes. This exemption does 518 not apply to school district levies. 540255

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(3) Provides for the transfer of cumulative Save-Our-Homes 519 benefits in a manner that does not affect school district 520 521 levies. Homestead property owners will be able to transfer their 522 Save-Our-Homes benefit to a new homestead within 2 years after 523 relinquishing their previous homestead; except, if the new 524 homestead is established on January 1, 2008, the previous 525 homestead must have been relinquished in 2007. If the new homestead has a higher just value than the old one, the benefit 526 can be transferred; if the new homestead has a lower just value, 527 528 the amount of benefit transferred will be reduced in proportion of the just value of the new homestead to the just value of the 529 530 old homestead. The transferred benefit may not exceed \$1 531 million. This provision does not apply to school district levies on the new homestead. 532

(4) Provides for assessing certain rent-restricted
affordable housing property as provided by general law. This
provision does not apply to school district levies.

(5) Provides for assessing certain waterfront property
used for commercial fishing, commercial water-dependent
activities, and public access as provided by general law. This
provision does not apply to school district levies.

540 (6) Authorizes an exemption from ad valorem taxes of
541 \$25,000 of assessed value of tangible personal property. This
542 provision applies to all tax levies.

543 (7) Creates a limitation on assessment increases for
544 specified real property that is not entitled to the homestead
545 exemption.

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546 (8) Requires each county to elect a property appraiser or 547 person responsible for the duties of a property appraiser as a 548 county officer and eliminates the option for choosing that 549 county officer in any other manner provided by county charter or 550 special law approved by vote of the electors of the county. The 551 requirement that a property appraiser or person responsible for 552 the duties of a property appraiser be elected by the electors of 553 the county applies in each county without exception, including each charter county, regardless of the authority under which the 554 555 charter was adopted and notwithstanding constitutional grants of authority to charter counties. 556

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Further, this revision:

Repeals obsolete language on the homestead exemption 558 a. 559 when it was less than \$25,000 and did not apply uniformly to 560 property taxes levied by all local governments.

561 Moves two current provisions related to the homestead b. 562 exemption and makes them applicable to the increased homestead exemption. 563

564 c. Schedules the changes to take effect upon approval by 565 the electors and operate retroactively to January 1, 2008, if 566 approved in a special election held on January 29, 2008, or to take effect January 1, 2009, if approved in the general election 567 held in November of 2008. 568

TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove the entire title and insert: 573

House Joint Resolution

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Bill No. CS/SJR 2D

Amendment No.

574	A joint resolution proposing amendments to Sections 3, 4,
575	6, and 9 of Article VII and Section 1 of Article VIII and
576	the creation of Sections 27 and 28 of Article XII of the
577	State Constitution, to require an exemption from ad
578	valorem taxation for tangible personal property, to
579	provide for the transfer of the cumulative benefit from
580	the limitation on the assessed value of homestead
581	property, to provide for assessing rent-restricted
582	affordable housing and working waterfront property by
583	general law, to create a limitation on annual assessment
584	increases for specified real property, to create an
585	additional alternative homestead exemption, to provide for
586	an additional alternative homestead exemption for low-
587	income seniors, to require each county to have an elected
588	property appraiser or person responsible for the duties of
589	a property appraiser in certain counties in which the
590	office of property appraiser has been abolished, and to
591	provide an effective date if such amendments are adopted.