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CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House .

Representative(s) Cannon and Saunders offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the resolving clause and insert:

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

ARTICLE VII

FINANCE AND TAXATION

SECTION 3. Taxes; exemptions.--

(a) All property owned by a municipality and used exclusively by it for municipal or public purposes shall be 749169

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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.
- Any county or municipality may, for the purpose of its respective tax levy and subject to the provisions of this subsection and general law, grant community and economic development ad valorem tax exemptions to new businesses and expansions of existing businesses, as defined by general law. Such an exemption may be granted only by ordinance of the county or municipality, and only after the electors of the county or municipality voting on such question in a referendum authorize the county or municipality to adopt such ordinances. An exemption so granted shall apply to improvements to real property made by or for the use of a new business and improvements to real property related to the expansion of an existing business and shall also apply to tangible personal property of such new business and tangible personal property related to the expansion of an existing business. The amount or 749169

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

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

- (a) Agricultural land, land producing high water recharge to Florida's aquifers, or land used exclusively for noncommercial recreational purposes may be classified by general law and assessed solely on the basis of character or use.
- (b) Pursuant to general law tangible personal property held for sale as stock in trade and livestock may be valued for taxation at a specified percentage of its value, may be classified for tax purposes, or may be exempted from taxation.
- (c) All persons entitled to a homestead exemption under Section 6 of this Article shall have their homestead assessed at just value as of January 1 of the year following the effective date of this amendment. This assessment shall change only as provided herein.
- (1) Assessments subject to this provision shall be changed annually on January 1st of each year; but those changes in assessments shall not exceed the lower of the following:
- a. Three percent (3%) of the assessment for the prior year.
- b. The percent change in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, U.S. City Average, all items 1967=100, or successor reports for the preceding calendar year as initially reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
 - (2) No assessment shall exceed just value.

- (3) After any change of ownership, as provided by general law, homestead property shall be assessed at just value as of January 1 of the following year, unless the provisions of paragraph (8) apply. Thereafter, the homestead shall be assessed as provided herein.
- (4) New homestead property shall be assessed at just value as of January 1st of the year following the establishment of the homestead, unless the provisions of paragraph (8) apply. That assessment shall only change as provided herein.
- (5) Changes, additions, reductions, or improvements to homestead property shall be assessed as provided for by general law; provided, however, after the adjustment for any change, addition, reduction, or improvement, the property shall be assessed as provided herein.
- (6) In the event of a termination of homestead status, the property shall be assessed as provided by general law.
- (7) The provisions of this amendment are severable. If any of the provisions of this amendment shall be held unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, the decision of such court shall not affect or impair any remaining provisions of this amendment.
- (8)a. For all levies other than school district levies, a person who establishes a new homestead as of January 1, 2009, or January 1 of any subsequent year and who has received a homestead exemption pursuant to Section 6 of Article VII of this constitution as of January 1 of either of the two years immediately preceding the establishment of the new homestead is entitled to have the new homestead assessed at less than just 749169

value. A person who establishes a new homestead as of January 1, 2008, is entitled to have the new homestead assessed at less than just value only if that person received a homestead exemption on January 1, 2007. The assessed value of the newly established homestead shall be determined as follows:

- 1. If the just value of the new homestead is greater than or equal to the just value of the prior homestead of the person establishing the new homestead as of January 1 of the year in which the prior homestead was abandoned, the assessed value of the new homestead shall be the just value of the new homestead minus an amount equal to the lesser of \$1 million or the difference between the just value and the assessed value of the prior homestead as of January 1 of the year in which the prior homestead was abandoned. Thereafter, the homestead shall be assessed as provided herein.
- 2. If the just value of the new homestead is less than the just value of the prior homestead of the person establishing the new homestead as of January 1 of the year in which the prior homestead was abandoned, the assessed value of the new homestead shall be equal to the just value of the new homestead divided by the just value of the prior homestead and multiplied by the assessed value of the prior homestead. However, if the difference between the just value of the new homestead and the assessed value of the new homestead calculated pursuant to this sub-subparagraph is greater than \$1 million, the assessed value of the new homestead shall be increased so that the difference between the just value and the assessed value equals \$1 million. Thereafter, the homestead shall be assessed as provided herein.

- b. By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, the legislature shall provide for application of this paragraph to property owned by more than one person.
- (d) The legislature may, by general law, for assessment purposes and subject to the provisions of this subsection, allow counties and municipalities to authorize by ordinance that historic property may be assessed solely on the basis of character or use. Such character or use assessment shall apply only to the jurisdiction adopting the ordinance. The requirements for eligible properties must be specified by general law.
- (e) A county may, in the manner prescribed by general law, provide for a reduction in the assessed value of homestead property to the extent of any increase in the assessed value of that property which results from the construction or reconstruction of the property for the purpose of providing living quarters for one or more natural or adoptive grandparents or parents of the owner of the property or of the owner's spouse if at least one of the grandparents or parents for whom the living quarters are provided is 62 years of age or older. Such a reduction may not exceed the lesser of the following:
- (1) The increase in assessed value resulting from construction or reconstruction of the property.
- (2) Twenty percent of the total assessed value of the property as improved.
- (f) As defined by general law, real property that is used to provide affordable housing and is subject to rent restrictions imposed by a governmental agency may be assessed as 749169

provided by general law, subject to conditions or limitations specified therein. This subsection shall apply to all levies other than school district levies.

- exclusively for commercial fishing purposes or that is open to the public and used predominantly for commercial water-dependent activities or for public access to waters that are navigable may be assessed as provided by general law, subject to conditions or limitations specified therein. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "water-dependent activity" means any activity that can be conducted only on, in, over, or adjacent to waters that are navigable and that requires direct access to water and involves the use of water as an integral part of such activity. This subsection shall apply to all levies other than school district levies.
- (h) Assessments of residential real property containing nine units or less that is not subject to the assessment limitations set forth in subsections (a) through (g) shall change only as provided herein.
- (1) Assessments subject to this subsection shall be changed annually on the assessment date of each year as determined by law; but those changes in assessments shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the assessment for the prior year.
 - (2) No assessment shall exceed just value.
- (3) After any change of ownership, as defined by general law, including any change of ownership of a legal entity that owns the property, such property shall be assessed at just value

211	as	of	the	next	assessmer	nt date.	Thereafter,	such	property	shall
212	be	ass	sesse	ed as	provided	herein.				

- (4) Changes, additions, reductions, or improvements to such 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.
- (i) Assessments of real property that is not subject to the assessment limitations set forth in subsections (a) through (h) shall change only as provided herein.
- (1) Assessments subject to this subsection shall be changed annually on the assessment date each year as provided by law; but those changes in assessments shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the assessment for the prior year.
 - (2) No assessment shall exceed just value.
- (3) After any improvement is made to such property or after any change is made to the property's character or use, as defined by general law, such property shall be assessed at just value as of the next assessment date. Thereafter, such property shall be assessed as provided herein.
- (4) Changes, additions, reductions, or improvements to such 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.

SECTION 6. Homestead exemptions. --

(a) Every person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence of the 749169

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owner, or another legally or naturally dependent upon the owner, shall be exempt from taxation thereon, except assessments for special benefits, up to the assessed valuation of twenty-five five thousand dollars, upon establishment of right thereto in the manner prescribed by law. The real estate may be held by legal or equitable title, by the entireties, jointly, in common, as a condominium, or indirectly by stock ownership or membership representing the owner's or member's proprietary interest in a corporation owning a fee or a leasehold initially in excess of ninety-eight years. The exemption shall not apply with respect to any assessment roll until such roll is first determined to be in compliance with the provisions of section 4 by a state agency designated by general law. This exemption is repealed on the effective date of any amendment to this Article which provides for the assessment of homestead property at less than just 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.
- (c) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, each person who is entitled to receive the homestead exemption provided in subsection (a) and who does not receive the exemption provided in subsection (d) is also entitled to an additional homestead exemption in an amount equal to forty 749169

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percent of the median just value of homesteads in the county in which the homestead is located for the prior year. The additional exemption shall apply after the first fifty thousand dollars of just value of the homestead property. However, in any year, such person shall receive only the larger of the exemption provided in this subsection or the application of the cumulative assessment limitation calculated pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 4. The exemption provided under this subsection shall apply to all levies other than school district levies the exemption shall be increased to a total of twenty-five thousand dollars of the assessed value of the real estate for each school district levy. By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, the exemption for all other levies may be increased up to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars of the assessed value of the real estate if the owner has attained age sixty-five or is totally and permanently disabled and if the owner is not entitled to the exemption provided in subsection (d).

(d) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, any person who is entitled to receive the homestead exemption provided in subsection (a), who has attained age sixty-five, and whose household income, as defined by general law, does not exceed \$23,604 is also entitled to an additional exemption in an amount equal to one hundred percent of the median just value of homesteads in the county in which the homestead is located for the prior year. However, in any year, such person shall receive only the larger of the exemption provided in this subsection or the application of the cumulative 749169

295	assessment limitation calculated pursuant to subsection (c) of
296	Section 4. The legislature shall provide for an annual
297	adjustment of the income limitation prescribed in this
298	subsection for changes in the cost of living and may provide
299	additional financial eligibility requirements or other
300	eligibility requirements. The exemption provided under this
301	subsection shall apply to all levies other than school district
302	levies the exemption shall be increased to a total of the
303	following amounts of assessed value of real estate for each levy
304	other than those of school districts: fifteen thousand dollars
305	with respect to 1980 assessments; twenty thousand dollars with
306	respect to 1981 assessments; twenty-five thousand dollars with
307	respect to assessments for 1982 and each year thereafter.
308	However, such increase shall not apply with respect to any
309	assessment roll until such roll is first determined to be in
310	compliance with the provisions of section 4 by a state agency
311	designated by general law. This subsection shall stand repealed
312	on the effective date of any amendment to section 4 which
313	provides for the assessment of homestead property at a specified
314	percentage of its just value .

- (e) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, the Legislature may provide to renters, who are permanent residents, ad valorem tax relief on all ad valorem tax levies. Such ad valorem tax relief shall be in the form and amount established by general law.
- (f) The legislature may, by general law, allow counties or municipalities, for the purpose of their respective tax levies and subject to the provisions of general law, to grant an 749169

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additional homestead tax exemption not exceeding fifty thousand dollars to any person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence of the owner and who has attained age sixty-five and whose household income, as defined by general law, does not exceed twenty thousand dollars. The general law must allow counties and municipalities to grant this additional exemption, within the limits prescribed in this subsection, by ordinance adopted in the manner prescribed by general law, and must provide for the periodic adjustment of the income limitation prescribed in this subsection for changes in the cost of living.

Each veteran who is age 65 or older who is partially or totally permanently disabled shall receive a discount from the amount of the ad valorem tax otherwise owed on homestead property the veteran owns and resides in if the disability was combat related, the veteran was a resident of this state at the time of entering the military service of the United States, and the veteran was honorably discharged upon separation from military service. The discount shall be in a percentage equal to the percentage of the veteran's permanent, service-connected disability as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. To qualify for the discount granted by this subsection, an applicant must submit to the county property appraiser, by March 1, proof of residency at the time of entering military service, an official letter from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs stating the percentage of the veteran's service-connected disability and such evidence that reasonably identifies the disability as combat related, and 749169

a copy of the veteran's honorable discharge. If the property appraiser denies the request for a discount, the appraiser must notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the denial, and the veteran may reapply. The Legislature may, by general law, waive the annual application requirement in subsequent years. This subsection shall take effect December 7, 2006, is self-executing, and does not require implementing legislation.

SECTION 9. Local taxes. --

- (a) Counties, school districts, and municipalities shall, and special districts may, be authorized by law to levy ad valorem taxes and may be authorized by general law to levy other taxes, for their respective purposes, except ad valorem taxes on intangible personal property and taxes prohibited by this constitution.
- (b) Ad valorem taxes, exclusive of taxes levied for the payment of bonds and taxes levied for periods not longer than two years when authorized by vote of the electors who are the owners of freeholds therein not wholly exempt from taxation, shall not be levied in excess of the following millages upon the assessed value of real estate and tangible personal property: for all county purposes, ten mills; for all municipal purposes, ten mills; for all school purposes, ten mills; for water management purposes for the northwest portion of the state lying west of the line between ranges two and three east, 0.05 mill; for water management purposes for the remaining portions of the state, 1.0 mill; and for all other special districts a millage authorized by law approved by vote of the electors who are owners of freeholds therein not wholly exempt from taxation. A 749169

county furnishing municipal services may, to the extent authorized by law, levy additional taxes within the limits fixed for municipal purposes.

(c) By general law, the legislature shall limit the authority of counties, municipalities, and special districts to increase ad valorem taxes.

ARTICLE VIII

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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 of disbursing county funds shall be provided by general law.
- (c) GOVERNMENT. Pursuant to general or special law, a county government may be established by charter which shall be adopted, amended or repealed only upon vote of the electors of the county in a special election called for that purpose.
 - (d) COUNTY OFFICERS.
- (1) There shall be elected by the electors of each county, for terms of four years, a sheriff, a tax collector, a property appraiser, a supervisor of elections, and a clerk of the circuit court; except, when provided by county charter or special law approved by vote of the electors of the county, any <u>such</u> county officer may be chosen in another manner therein specified, or any such county office may be abolished when all the duties of

the office prescribed by general law are transferred to another office.

- (2) There shall be elected by the electors of each county, for terms of four years:
 - a. A property appraiser; or
- b. A person responsible for the duties of a property appraiser, as prescribed by general law, in counties in which, as provided by county charter or special law approved by vote of the electors of the county, the office of the property appraiser has been abolished and all duties of the office prescribed by general law have been transferred to another office.
- (3) When not otherwise provided by county charter or special law approved by vote of the electors, the clerk of the circuit court shall be ex officio clerk of the board of county commissioners, auditor, recorder and custodian of all county funds.
- (e) COMMISSIONERS. Except when otherwise provided by county charter, the governing body of each county shall be a board of county commissioners composed of five or seven members serving staggered terms of four years. After each decennial census the board of county commissioners shall divide the county into districts of contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable. One commissioner residing in each district shall be elected as provided by law.
- (f) NON-CHARTER GOVERNMENT. Counties not operating under county charters shall have such power of self-government as is provided by general or special law. The board of county commissioners of a county not operating under a charter may 749169

enact, in a manner prescribed by general law, county ordinances not inconsistent with general or special law, but an ordinance in conflict with a municipal ordinance shall not be effective within the municipality to the extent of such conflict.

- (g) CHARTER GOVERNMENT. Counties operating under county charters shall have all powers of local self-government not inconsistent with general law, or with special law approved by vote of the electors. The governing body of a county operating under a charter may enact county ordinances not inconsistent with general law. The charter shall provide which shall prevail in the event of conflict between county and municipal ordinances.
- (h) TAXES; LIMITATION. Property situate within municipalities shall not be subject to taxation for services rendered by the county exclusively for the benefit of the property or residents in unincorporated areas.
- (i) COUNTY ORDINANCES. Each county ordinance shall be filed with the custodian of state records and shall become effective at such time thereafter as is provided by general law.
- (j) VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES. Persons violating county ordinances shall be prosecuted and punished as provided by law.
- (k) COUNTY SEAT. In every county there shall be a county seat at which shall be located the principal offices and permanent records of all county officers. The county seat may not be moved except as provided by general law. Branch offices for the conduct of county business may be established elsewhere in the county by resolution of the governing body of the county in the manner prescribed by law. No instrument shall be deemed 749169

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recorded until filed at the county seat, or a branch office designated by the governing body of the county for the recording of instruments, according to law.

ARTICLE XII

466 SCHEDULE

SECTION 27. Election of property appraisers or persons responsible for duties of a property appraiser required; application. -- The requirement in Section 1(d) of Article VIII for a property appraiser or a person responsible for the duties of a property appraiser to be elected by the electors of the county shall apply in each county, including each charter county, regardless of whether the charter was adopted pursuant to Section 1(g) of Article VIII or pursuant to Section 9, Section 10, Section 11, or Section 24 of Article VIII of the Constitution of 1885, as amended and incorporated by reference in Section 6(e) of Article VIII. Any county that does not provide for the election of a property appraiser or a person responsible for the duties of a property appraiser on the effective date of the amendment to Section 1 of Article VIII of this constitution shall provide for electing a property appraiser or a person responsible for the duties of a property appraiser at the next general election as provided by general law.

SECTION 28. Property tax exemptions and ad valorem tax limitations.--The amendments to Sections 3, 4, 6, and 9 of Article VII providing a \$25,000 exemption for tangible personal property, providing an additional alternative homestead exemption, authorizing transfer of the cumulative benefit from 749169

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490 the limitations on the assessment of homestead property, creating a limitation on annual assessment increases for 491 492 specified real property, providing for an additional alternative homestead exemption for low-income seniors, providing for 493 494 assessing rent-restricted affordable housing and commercial and 495 public-access waterfront property pursuant to general law, and 496 requiring the legislature to limit the authority of counties, 497 municipalities, and special districts to increase ad valorem taxes, and the creation of Section 27 of this Article providing 498 499 for election of a county property appraiser or a person responsible for the duties of a property appraiser, and this 500 501 section, if submitted to the electors of this state for approval 502 or rejection at a special election authorized by law to be held on January 29, 2008, shall take effect upon approval by the 503 504 electors and shall operate retroactively to January 1, 2008, or, if submitted to the electors of this state for approval or 505 506 rejection at the next general election, shall take effect January 1 of the year following such general election. 507 508 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the following statement be 509 placed on the ballot: 510 CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION ARTICLE VII, SECTIONS 3, 4, 6, AND 9 511 ARTICLE VIII, SECTION 1 512 ARTICLE XII, SECTIONS 27 AND 28 513 PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS; LIMITATIONS ON AD VALOREM TAX 514 515 INCREASES; ELECTED PROPERTY APPRAISERS. -- This revision proposes changes to the State Constitution relating to ad valorem 516 517 taxation and elected property appraisers. With respect to

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homestead property, this revision: (1) provides for an additional alternative homestead exemption for most homeowners, (2) provides for an additional alternative homestead exemption for low-income seniors, and (3) provides for the transfer of Save-Our-Homes benefits that are not related to school district levies. With respect to nonhomestead property, this revision allows the Legislature to provide by law for the assessment of (4) affordable housing and (5) certain waterfront property under specific circumstances, (6) provides a \$25,000 exemption for tangible personal property, and (7) provides for limitations on assessment increases for real property that is not homestead property. Further, this revision (8) requires the Legislature to limit the authority of local governments other than school districts to increase property taxes, and (9) requires all county property appraisers or persons responsible for the duties of a property appraiser in certain counties in which the office of property appraiser has been abolished to be elected.

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.
- (2) Provides for an additional homestead exemption for certain low-income seniors. Persons 65 or older whose household income is less than \$23,604, adjusted annually for inflation, 749169

are entitled to an additional alternative homestead exemption. 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.

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

- (6) Authorizes an exemption from ad valorem taxes of \$25,000 of assessed value of tangible personal property. This provision applies to all tax levies.
- (7) Creates a limitation on assessment increases for specified real property that is not entitled to the homestead exemption.
- (8) Requires the Legislature to limit the authority of counties, municipalities, and special districts to increase ad valorem taxes.
- (9) Requires each county to elect a property appraiser or person responsible for the duties of a property appraiser as a county officer and eliminates the option for choosing that county officer in any other manner provided by county charter or special law approved by vote of the electors of the county. The requirement that a property appraiser or person responsible for the duties of a property appraiser be elected by the electors of the county applies in each county without exception, including each charter county, regardless of the authority under which the charter was adopted and notwithstanding constitutional grants of authority to charter counties.

Further, this revision:

- a. Repeals obsolete language on the homestead exemption when it was less than \$25,000 and did not apply uniformly to property taxes levied by all local governments.
- b. Moves two current provisions related to the homestead exemption and makes them applicable to the increased homestead exemption.

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

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TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove the entire title and insert:

House Joint Resolution

A joint resolution proposing amendments to Sections 3, 4, 6, and 9 of Article VII and Section 1 of Article VIII and the creation of Sections 27 and 28 of Article XII of the State Constitution, to require an exemption from ad valorem taxation for tangible personal property, to provide for the transfer of the cumulative benefit from the limitation on the assessed value of homestead property, to provide for assessing rent-restricted affordable housing and commercial and public-access waterfront property by general law, to create a limitation on annual assessment increases for specified real property, to create an additional alternative homestead exemption, to provide for an additional alternative homestead exemption for low-income seniors, to require the Legislature to limit county, municipality, and special district authority to increase ad valorem taxes, to require each county to have an elected property appraiser or person responsible for the duties of a property

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HOUSE AMENDMENT

Bill No. CS/SJR 2D

Amendment No.

627	appraiser in certain counties in which the office of
628	property appraiser has been abolished, and to provide an
629	effective date if such amendments are adopted.