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CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

Representative(s) Randolph offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove lines 229-484, and insert:

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 of this Article

by a state agency designated by general law. This exemption is

repealed on the effective date of any amendment to Section 4 of

this Article that 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) For all levies other than school district levies, a person who is entitled to a homestead exemption under subsection (a) shall be entitled to an alternative Save Our Homes homestead exemption, which shall apply after the first fifty thousand dollars of just value, equal to forty percent (40%) of the prior year median just value of homesteads in the county in which the homestead is located, for any year in which the tax benefit of such alternative exemption is greater than the tax benefit of the Save Our Homes benefit provided in subsection (c) of Section 4 of this Article.
- (c) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, 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, the exemption shall be increased to a total of the following amounts of assessed value of real estate for each levy other than those of school districts: fifteen thousand dollars with respect to 1980 assessments; twenty thousand dollars with respect to 1981 assessments; twenty-five thousand dollars with respect to assessments for 1982 and each year thereafter. However, such increase 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 subsection shall stand repealed on the effective date of any amendment to section 4 which provides for the assessment of homestead property at a specified percentage of its just value.

(d) (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.

(e) (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 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 406541

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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.

(f) (g) 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 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 406541

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.

(g) Real property owned and used as a homestead by a person who has attained age sixty-five and whose household income, as defined by general law, does not exceed \$23,604 is exempt from ad valorem taxation. The legislature shall provide for an annual adjustment of the income limitation prescribed in this subsection for changes in the cost of living and may provide additional financial eligibility requirements or other eligibility requirements.

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 406541

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 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. 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 406541

county charter or special law approved by vote of the electors of the county, any county officer other than a property appraiser may be chosen in another manner therein specified, or any county office other than the office of property appraiser may be abolished when all the duties of the office prescribed by general law are transferred to another office. 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 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 406541

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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 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

SCHEDULE

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210 SECTION 27. Elected property appraisers; application. -- The requirement in Section 1(d) of Article VIII for a property 211 212 appraiser to be elected by the electors of the county shall apply in each county, including each charter county, regardless 213 214 of whether the charter was adopted pursuant to Section 1(q) of Article VIII or pursuant to Section 9, Section 10, Section 11, 215 216 or Section 24 of Article VIII of the Constitution of 1885, as amended and incorporated by reference in Section 6(e) of Article 217 218 VIII. Any county that does not have an elected property 219 appraiser on the effective date of the amendment to Section 1 of Article VIII of this constitution shall provide for electing a 220 property appraiser at the next general election as provided by 221 222 general law. 223 SECTION 28. Property tax exemptions and ad valorem tax limitations.--The amendments to Sections 3, 4, 6, and 9 of 224 Article VII, providing a \$25,000 exemption from ad valorem 225 226 taxation for tangible personal property, providing an alternative Save Our Homes homestead exemption, authorizing the 227 228 transfer of the accrued benefit from the limitation on the assessment of homestead property, providing an additional 229 230 homestead exemption for first-time homestead property owners, providing a complete homestead exemption for low-income seniors, 231 232 providing for assessing rent-restricted affordable housing and 233 commercial and public-access waterfront property pursuant to 234 general law, limiting annual increases in assessments of nonhomestead real property, and requiring the legislature to 235 limit the authority of counties, municipalities, and special 236 districts to increase ad valorem taxes; the amendment to Section 237

1 of Article VIII, requiring property appraisers to be elected; and the creation of Section 27 of this Article, providing for election of county property appraisers, and this section, if submitted to the electors of this state for approval or rejection at a special election authorized by law to be held on January 29, 2008, shall take effect upon approval by the electors and shall operate retroactively to January 1, 2008, or, if submitted to the electors of this state for approval or rejection at the next general election, shall take effect January 1 of the year following such general election.

Remove line(s) 495-562 and insert:

homestead property, this revision 1) provides an alternative Save Our Homes homestead exemption, 2) exempts certain low-income seniors from ad valorem tax on their homesteads, and 3) provides for the transfer of accumulated Save Our Homes benefits. With respect to non-homestead property, this revision allows the Legislature to limit ad valorem assessments on 4) affordable housing and 5) on working waterfronts under specific circumstances, 6) provides a \$25,000 exemption for tangible personal property, and 7) limits annual increases in assessments of nonhomestead real 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 to be elected.

In more detail, this revision:

- 1. Provides for an alternative Save Our Homes homestead exemption which applies after the first \$50,000 of just value, equal to 40 percent of the prior year median just value of homesteads in the county in which the homestead is located, for any year in which the tax benefit of such alternative exemption is greater than the tax benefit of the Save Our Homes benefit. This exemption does not apply to school taxes.
- 2. Exempts certain low-income seniors from ad valorem tax on their homes. Persons 65 or older whose household income is less than \$23,604, adjusted annually for inflation, will be totally exempt from ad valorem taxes, including school taxes, on their homestead property.
- 3. Provides for the transfer of accumulated Save Our Homes benefits. Homestead property owners will be able to transfer their Save Our Homes benefit to a new homestead within two years of relinquishing their previous homestead exemption; 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 entire 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 taxes.
- 4. Provides for assessing certain rent-restricted affordable housing property as provided by general law. This provision will not apply to school taxes.

- 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 will not apply to school taxes.
- 6. Limits increases in assessments each year for all property other than homestead property to the lower of 3 percent or the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index.
- 7. Authorizes an exemption from ad valorem taxes of \$25,000 of assessed value of tangible personal property. This provision applies to all tax levies.
- 8. Requires the Legislature to limit the authority of counties, municipalities, and special districts to increase ad valorem taxes.
 - 9. Requires each county to have an elected property

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===== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ======

Remove lines 12-14, and insert:

nonhomestead real property, to provide an alternative Save Our Homes homestead exemption, to provide a