Bill No. CS/HJR 7001D

	Amendment No.
	CHAMBER ACTION
	<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
	·
1	Representative(s) Simmons offered the following:
2	
3	Amendment to Amendment (294755) (with ballot statement
4	amendment)
5	Remove line(s) 113-330 and insert:
6	property greater than twenty-five thousand dollars up to one
7	million dollars of just valuation; or
8	b. The accumulated benefit provided under subsection (c)
9	of Section 4 <del>, upon establishment of right thereto in the manner</del>
10	<del>prescribed by law</del> .
11	(2) The real estate may be held by legal or equitable
12	title, by the entireties, jointly, in common, as a condominium,
13	or indirectly by stock ownership or membership representing the
14	owner's or member's proprietary interest in a corporation owning
15	a fee or a leasehold initially in excess of ninety-eight years.
16	The exemption shall not apply with respect to any assessment
·	417689
	10/17/2007 10:00:08 PM

Bill No. CS/HJR 7001D

Amendment No.

17	roll until such roll is first determined to be in compliance
18	with the provisions of Section 4 of this Article by a state
19	agency designated by general law. This exemption is repealed on
20	the effective date of any amendment to Section 4 of this Article
21	that provides for the assessment of homestead property at less
22	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.

30 (c) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, the exemption shall be increased to a total of twenty-31 five thousand dollars of the assessed value of the real estate 32 for each school district levy. By general law and subject to 33 conditions specified therein, the exemption for all other levies 34 may be increased up to an amount not exceeding ten thousand 35 dollars of the assessed value of the real estate if the owner 36 37 has attained age sixty-five or is totally and permanently disabled and if the owner is not entitled to the exemption 38 provided in subsection (d). 39

40 (d) By general law and subject to conditions specified 41 therein, the exemption shall be increased to a total of the 42 following amounts of assessed value of real estate for each levy 43 other than those of school districts: fifteen thousand dollars 44 with respect to 1980 assessments; twenty thousand dollars with 417689 10/17/2007 10:00:08 PM

Page 2 of 10

Bill No. CS/HJR 7001D

Amendment No.

45 respect to 1981 assessments; twenty five thousand dollars with 46 respect to assessments for 1982 and each year thereafter. However, such increase shall not apply with respect to any 47 assessment roll until such roll is first determined to be in 48 49 compliance with the provisions of section 4 by a state agency designated by general law. This subsection shall stand repealed 50 51 on the effective date of any amendment to section 4 which 52 provides for the assessment of homestead property at a specified percentage of its just value. 53

54 <u>(c) (e)</u> By general law and subject to conditions specified 55 therein, the Legislature may provide to renters, who are 56 permanent residents, ad valorem tax relief on all ad valorem tax 57 levies. Such ad valorem tax relief shall be in the form and 58 amount established by general law.

(d) (f) The legislature may, by general law, allow counties 59 or municipalities, for the purpose of their respective tax 60 levies and subject to the provisions of general law, to grant an 61 additional homestead tax exemption not exceeding fifty thousand 62 dollars to any person who has the legal or equitable title to 63 real estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence of the 64 65 owner and who has attained age sixty-five and whose household income, as defined by general law, does not exceed twenty 66 thousand dollars. The general law must allow counties and 67 68 municipalities to grant this additional exemption, within the limits prescribed in this subsection, by ordinance adopted in 69 70 the manner prescribed by general law, and must provide for the periodic adjustment of the income limitation prescribed in this 71 72 subsection for changes in the cost of living. 417689

10/17/2007 10:00:08 PM

Page 3 of 10

Bill No. CS/HJR 7001D

Amendment No.

73 (e) (q) Each veteran who is age 65 or older who is partially or totally permanently disabled shall receive a 74 75 discount from the amount of the ad valorem tax otherwise owed on homestead property the veteran owns and resides in if the 76 77 disability was combat related, the veteran was a resident of 78 this state at the time of entering the military service of the 79 United States, and the veteran was honorably discharged upon 80 separation from military service. The discount shall be in a percentage equal to the percentage of the veteran's permanent, 81 82 service-connected disability as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. To qualify for the discount 83 84 granted by this subsection, an applicant must submit to the county property appraiser, by March 1, proof of residency at the 85 86 time of entering military service, an official letter from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs stating the 87 percentage of the veteran's service-connected disability and 88 such evidence that reasonably identifies the disability as 89 combat related, and a copy of the veteran's honorable discharge. 90 If the property appraiser denies the request for a discount, the 91 appraiser must notify the applicant in writing of the reasons 92 93 for the denial, and the veteran may reapply. The Legislature may, by general law, waive the annual application requirement in 94 subsequent years. This subsection shall take effect December 7, 95 2006, is self-executing, and does not require implementing 96 97 legislation.

98 (f) Real property owned and used as a homestead by a
99 person who has attained age sixty-five and whose household

100 <u>income, as defined by general law, does not exceed \$23,604 is</u> 417689 10/17/2007 10:00:08 PM

Page 4 of 10

Bill No. CS/HJR 7001D

Amendment No.

101	exempt from ad valorem taxation. The legislature shall provide
102	for an annual adjustment of the income limitation prescribed in
103	this subsection for changes in the cost of living and may
104	provide additional financial eligibility requirements or other
105	eligibility requirements.

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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 113 114 payment of bonds and taxes levied for periods not longer than two years when authorized by vote of the electors who are the 115 owners of freeholds therein not wholly exempt from taxation, 116 shall not be levied in excess of the following millages upon the 117 assessed value of real estate and tangible personal property: 118 for all county purposes, ten mills; for all municipal purposes, 119 ten mills; for all school purposes, ten mills; for water 120 121 management purposes for the northwest portion of the state lying west of the line between ranges two and three east, 0.05 mill; 122 for water management purposes for the remaining portions of the 123 state, 1.0 mill; and for all other special districts a millage 124 authorized by law approved by vote of the electors who are 125 126 owners of freeholds therein not wholly exempt from taxation. A county furnishing municipal services may, to the extent 127

417689 10/17/2007 10:00:08 PM

Bill No. CS/HJR 7001D

Amendment No.

authorized by law, levy additional taxes within the limits fixed 128 129 for municipal purposes. (c) By general law, the legislature shall limit the 130 authority of counties, municipalities, and special districts to 131 132 increase ad valorem taxes. ARTICLE VIII 133 134 LOCAL GOVERNMENT 135 SECTION 1. Counties. --POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS. The state shall be divided by 136 (a) 137 law into political subdivisions called counties. Counties may be created, abolished or changed by law, with provision for payment 138 139 or apportionment of the public debt. COUNTY FUNDS. The care, custody and method of 140 (b) 141 disbursing county funds shall be provided by general law. (c) GOVERNMENT. Pursuant to general or special law, a 142 county government may be established by charter which shall be 143 adopted, amended or repealed only upon vote of the electors of 144 the county in a special election called for that purpose. 145 (d) COUNTY OFFICERS. There shall be elected by the 146 electors of each county, for terms of four years, a sheriff, a 147 148 tax collector, a property appraiser, a supervisor of elections, and a clerk of the circuit court; except, when provided by 149 county charter or special law approved by vote of the electors 150 of the county, any county officer other than a property 151 appraiser may be chosen in another manner therein specified, or 152 any county office other than the office of property appraiser 153 may be abolished when all the duties of the office prescribed by 154 155 general law are transferred to another office. When not 417689 10/17/2007 10:00:08 PM

Page 6 of 10

Bill No. CS/HJR 7001D

Amendment No.

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.

160 (e) COMMISSIONERS. Except when otherwise provided by county charter, the governing body of each county shall be a 161 162 board of county commissioners composed of five or seven members serving staggered terms of four years. After each decennial 163 census the board of county commissioners shall divide the county 164 165 into districts of contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable. One commissioner residing in each 166 167 district shall be elected as provided by law.

NON-CHARTER GOVERNMENT. Counties not operating under 168 (f) 169 county charters shall have such power of self-government as is provided by general or special law. The board of county 170 commissioners of a county not operating under a charter may 171 enact, in a manner prescribed by general law, county ordinances 172 not inconsistent with general or special law, but an ordinance 173 in conflict with a municipal ordinance shall not be effective 174 within the municipality to the extent of such conflict. 175

(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

183 ordinances.

417689

10/17/2007 10:00:08 PM

Bill No. CS/HJR 7001D

Amendment No.

203

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(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 countyordinances shall be prosecuted and punished as provided by law.

193 (k) COUNTY SEAT. In every county there shall be a county seat at which shall be located the principal offices and 194 195 permanent records of all county officers. The county seat may not be moved except as provided by general law. Branch offices 196 197 for the conduct of county business may be established elsewhere in the county by resolution of the governing body of the county 198 in the manner prescribed by law. No instrument shall be deemed 199 200 recorded until filed at the county seat, or a branch office designated by the governing body of the county for the recording 201 202 of instruments, according to law.

ARTICLE XII

#### SCHEDULE

SECTION 27. Elected property appraisers; application.--The 205 requirement in Section 1(d) of Article VIII for a property 206 207 appraiser to be elected by the electors of the county shall apply in each county, including each charter county, regardless 208 209 of whether the charter was adopted pursuant to Section 1(q) of Article VIII or pursuant to Section 9, Section 10, Section 11, 210 211 or Section 24 of Article VIII of the Constitution of 1885, as 417689 10/17/2007 10:00:08 PM

Bill No. CS/HJR 7001D

Amendment No.

	Amendment NO.
212	amended and incorporated by reference in Section 6(e) of Article
213	VIII. Any county that does not have an elected property
214	appraiser on the effective date of the amendment to Section 1 of
215	Article VIII of this constitution shall provide for electing a
216	property appraiser at the next general election as provided by
217	general law.
218	SECTION 28. Property tax exemptions and ad valorem tax
219	limitationsThe amendments to Sections 3, 4, 6, and 9 of
220	Article VII, providing a \$25,000 exemption from ad valorem
221	taxation for tangible personal property, providing an additional
222	homestead exemption equal to the greater of twenty-five percent
223	of the homestead's just valuation from \$25,000 up to \$1 million
224	or
225	
226	===== BALLOT STATEMENT AMENDMENT ======
227	
228	Remove line(s) 358-376 and insert:
229	homestead just value from \$25,000 up to \$1 million or the
230	accumulated benefit provided under Save Our Homes, 2) exempts
231	certain low-income seniors from ad valorem tax on their
232	homesteads, and 3) provides for the transfer of accumulated Save
233	Our Homes benefits and authorizes Legislature to increase amount
234	and percentage of accrued benefit. With respect to non-homestead
235	property, this revision allows the Legislature to limit ad
236	valorem assessments on 4) affordable housing and 5) on working
237	waterfronts under specific circumstances, 6) provides a \$25,000
238	exemption for tangible personal property, and 7) limits annual
239	increases in assessments of nonhomestead real property. Further, 417689 10/17/2007 10:00:08 PM

Page 9 of 10

Bill No. CS/HJR 7001D

Amendment No.

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.

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In more detail, this revision:

Provides for an additional homestead exemption equal to
 the greater of 25 percent of the just value of the homestead
 property from \$25,000 up to \$1 million or the accumulated
 benefit

417689 10/17/2007 10:00:08 PM