Bill No. CS/HJR 7001D

	Amendment No.
	CHAMBER ACTION
	Senate House
-	
1	Representative(s) Simmons offered the following:
2	
3	Amendment (with ballot statement and title amendments)
4	Remove line(s) 140-484 and insert:
5	(8)a. For all levies other than school district levies, a
6	person who establishes a new homestead as of January 1, 2009, or
7	January 1 of any subsequent year and who has received a
8	homestead exemption pursuant to Section 6 of this Article as of
9	January 1 of either of the two years immediately preceding the
10	establishment of the new homestead is entitled to have the new
11	homestead assessed at less than just value. A person who
12	establishes a new homestead as of January 1, 2008, is entitled
13	to have the new homestead assessed at less than just value only
14	if that person received a homestead exemption on January 1,
15	2007. The assessed value of the newly established homestead
16	shall be determined as follows:
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17	1. If the just value of the new homestead is greater than
18	or equal to the just value of the prior homestead of the person
19	establishing the new homestead as of January 1 of the year in
20	which the prior homestead was abandoned, the assessed value of
21	the new homestead shall be the lesser of:
22	(A) The just value of the new homestead minus an amount
23	equal to the difference between the just value and the assessed
24	value of the prior homestead as of January 1 of the year in
25	which the prior homestead was abandoned, not to exceed \$1
26	million; or
27	(B) Sixty percent (60%) of the just value of the new
28	homestead up to \$1 million and one hundred percent (100%) of
29	that portion of just value exceeding \$1 million.
30	
31	Thereafter, the homestead shall be assessed as provided herein.
32	2. If the just value of the new homestead is less than the
33	just value of the prior homestead of the person establishing the
34	new homestead as of January 1 of the year in which the prior
35	homestead was abandoned, the assessed value of the new homestead
36	shall be equal to the lesser of:
37	(A) The just value of the new homestead divided by the
38	just value of the prior homestead and multiplied by the assessed
39	value of the prior homestead; or
40	(B) Sixty percent (60%) of the just value of the new
41	homestead up to \$1 million and one hundred percent (100%) of
42	that portion of the just value exceeding \$1 million.
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44	However, if the difference between the just value of the new
45	homestead and the assessed value of the new homestead calculated
46	pursuant to this sub-subparagraph is greater than \$1 million,
47	the assessed value of the new homestead shall be increased so
48	that the difference between the just value and the assessed
49	value equals \$1 million. Thereafter, the homestead shall be
50	assessed as provided herein.
51	b. By general law and subject to conditions specified
52	therein, the legislature shall provide for application of this
53	paragraph to property owned by more than one person.
54	(9) By general law, the legislature may decrease the
55	percentages specified in sub-sub-subparagraphs (8)a.1.(B) and
56	<u>2.(B).</u>
57	(d) The legislature may, by general law, for assessment
58	purposes and subject to the provisions of this subsection, allow
59	counties and municipalities to authorize by ordinance that
60	historic property may be assessed solely on the basis of
61	character or use. Such character or use assessment shall apply
62	only to the jurisdiction adopting the ordinance. The
63	requirements for eligible properties must be specified by
64	general law.
65	(e) A county may, in the manner prescribed by general law,
66	provide for a reduction in the assessed value of homestead
67	property to the extent of any increase in the assessed value of
68	that property which results from the construction or
69	reconstruction of the property for the purpose of providing
70	living quarters for one or more natural or adoptive grandparents
71	or parents of the owner of the property or of the owner's spouse
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72	if at least one of the grandparents or parents for whom the
73	living quarters are provided is 62 years of age or older. Such a
74	reduction may not exceed the lesser of the following:
75	(1) The increase in assessed value resulting from
76	construction or reconstruction of the property.
77	(2) Twenty percent of the total assessed value of the
78	property as improved.
79	(f) As defined by general law, real property that is used
80	to provide affordable housing and is subject to rent
81	restrictions imposed by a governmental agency may be assessed as
82	provided by general law, subject to conditions or limitations
83	specified therein. This subsection shall apply to all levies
84	other than school district levies.
85	(g) As defined by general law, land that is used
86	exclusively for commercial fishing purposes or that is open to
87	the public and used predominantly for commercial water-dependent
88	activities or for public access to waters that are navigable may
89	be assessed as provided by general law, subject to conditions or
90	limitations specified therein. For purposes of this paragraph,
91	the term "water-dependent activity" means any activity that can
92	be conducted only on, in, over, or adjacent to waters that are
93	navigable and that requires direct access to water and involves
94	the use of water as an integral part of such activity. This
95	subsection shall apply to all levies other than school district
96	levies.
97	(h) Increases in assessments each year for all property
98	other than property entitled to the assessment increase
99	limitations provided in this section shall not exceed the
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100 limitations specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of this
101 section.

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SECTION 6. Homestead exemptions .--

(a) (1) Every person who has the legal or equitable title 103 104 to real estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence of the owner, or another legally or naturally dependent upon the 105 106 owner, shall be exempt from taxation thereon, upon establishment of right thereto in the manner prescribed by law, except 107 assessments for special benefits, up to the assessed valuation 108 109 of twenty-five five thousand dollars, plus an amount equal to the greater of: 110

111 <u>a. Forty percent (40%) of the just valuation of such</u> 112 <u>property greater than twenty-five thousand dollars up to five</u> 113 <u>hundred thousand dollars of just valuation; or</u>

114 <u>b. The accumulated benefit provided under subsection (c)</u> 115 <u>of Section 4</u>, upon establishment of right thereto in the manner 116 prescribed by law.

The real estate may be held by legal or equitable 117 (2) title, by the entireties, jointly, in common, as a condominium, 118 or indirectly by stock ownership or membership representing the 119 120 owner's or member's proprietary interest in a corporation owning a fee or a leasehold initially in excess of ninety-eight years. 121 The exemption shall not apply with respect to any assessment 122 roll until such roll is first determined to be in compliance 123 with the provisions of Section 4 of this Article by a state 124 125 agency designated by general law. This exemption is repealed on the effective date of any amendment to Section 4 of this Article 126

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127 that provides for the assessment of homestead property at less 128 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.

136 (c) By general law and subject to conditions specified therein, the exemption shall be increased to a total of twenty-137 138 five thousand dollars of the assessed value of the real estate for each school district levy. By general law and subject to 139 140 conditions specified therein, the exemption for all other levies may be increased up to an amount not exceeding ten thousand 141 dollars of the assessed value of the real estate if the owner 142 143 has attained age sixty five or is totally and permanently disabled and if the owner is not entitled to the exemption 144 145 provided in subsection (d).

(d) By general law and subject to conditions specified 146 147 therein, the exemption shall be increased to a total of the following amounts of assessed value of real estate for each levy 148 other than those of school districts: fifteen thousand dollars 149 with respect to 1980 assessments; twenty thousand dollars with 150 151 respect to 1981 assessments; twenty five thousand dollars with 152 respect to assessments for 1982 and each year thereafter. However, such increase shall not apply with respect to any 153 154 assessment roll until such roll is first determined to be in 942089 10/17/2007 9:12:13 PM

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155 compliance with the provisions of section 4 by a state agency 156 designated by general law. This subsection shall stand repealed 157 on the effective date of any amendment to section 4 which 158 provides for the assessment of homestead property at a specified 159 percentage of its just value.

160 <u>(c) (e)</u> By general law and subject to conditions specified 161 therein, the Legislature may provide to renters, who are 162 permanent residents, ad valorem tax relief on all ad valorem tax 163 levies. Such ad valorem tax relief shall be in the form and 164 amount established by general law.

(d) (f) The legislature may, by general law, allow counties 165 166 or municipalities, for the purpose of their respective tax levies and subject to the provisions of general law, to grant an 167 168 additional homestead tax exemption not exceeding fifty thousand dollars to any person who has the legal or equitable title to 169 real estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence of the 170 owner and who has attained age sixty-five and whose household 171 income, as defined by general law, does not exceed twenty 172 thousand dollars. The general law must allow counties and 173 municipalities to grant this additional exemption, within the 174 175 limits prescribed in this subsection, by ordinance adopted in the manner prescribed by general law, and must provide for the 176 periodic adjustment of the income limitation prescribed in this 177 subsection for changes in the cost of living. 178

179 <u>(e) (g)</u> Each veteran who is age 65 or older who is 180 partially or totally permanently disabled shall receive a 181 discount from the amount of the ad valorem tax otherwise owed on 182 homestead property the veteran owns and resides in if the 942089 10/17/2007 9:12:13 PM

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183 disability was combat related, the veteran was a resident of this state at the time of entering the military service of the 184 185 United States, and the veteran was honorably discharged upon 186 separation from military service. The discount shall be in a 187 percentage equal to the percentage of the veteran's permanent, service-connected disability as determined by the United States 188 189 Department of Veterans Affairs. To qualify for the discount 190 granted by this subsection, an applicant must submit to the county property appraiser, by March 1, proof of residency at the 191 192 time of entering military service, an official letter from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs stating the 193 194 percentage of the veteran's service-connected disability and 195 such evidence that reasonably identifies the disability as 196 combat related, and a copy of the veteran's honorable discharge. 197 If the property appraiser denies the request for a discount, the appraiser must notify the applicant in writing of the reasons 198 for the denial, and the veteran may reapply. The Legislature 199 may, by general law, waive the annual application requirement in 200 201 subsequent years. This subsection shall take effect December 7, 2006, is self-executing, and does not require implementing 202 203 legislation.

(f) 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

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210 provide additional financial eligibility requirements or other 211 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.

219 (b) Ad valorem taxes, exclusive of taxes levied for the payment of bonds and taxes levied for periods not longer than 220 221 two years when authorized by vote of the electors who are the owners of freeholds therein not wholly exempt from taxation, 222 223 shall not be levied in excess of the following millages upon the assessed value of real estate and tangible personal property: 224 for all county purposes, ten mills; for all municipal purposes, 225 ten mills; for all school purposes, ten mills; for water 226 management purposes for the northwest portion of the state lying 227 228 west of the line between ranges two and three east, 0.05 mill; 229 for water management purposes for the remaining portions of the 230 state, 1.0 mill; and for all other special districts a millage authorized by law approved by vote of the electors who are 231 owners of freeholds therein not wholly exempt from taxation. A 232 county furnishing municipal services may, to the extent 233 authorized by law, levy additional taxes within the limits fixed 234 235 for municipal purposes.

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236	(c) By general law, the legislature shall limit the
237	authority of counties, municipalities, and special districts to
238	increase ad valorem taxes.
239	ARTICLE VIII
240	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
241	SECTION 1. Counties
242	(a) POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS. The state shall be divided by
243	law into political subdivisions called counties. Counties may be
244	created, abolished or changed by law, with provision for payment
245	or apportionment of the public debt.
246	(b) COUNTY FUNDS. The care, custody and method of
247	disbursing county funds shall be provided by general law.
248	(c) GOVERNMENT. Pursuant to general or special law, a
249	county government may be established by charter which shall be
250	adopted, amended or repealed only upon vote of the electors of
251	the county in a special election called for that purpose.
252	(d) COUNTY OFFICERS. There shall be elected by the
253	electors of each county, for terms of four years, a sheriff, a
254	tax collector, a property appraiser, a supervisor of elections,
255	and a clerk of the circuit court; except, when provided by
256	county charter or special law approved by vote of the electors
257	of the county, any county officer other than a property
258	appraiser may be chosen in another manner therein specified, or
259	any county office other than the office of property appraiser
260	may be abolished when all the duties of the office prescribed by
261	general law are transferred to another office. When not
262	otherwise provided by county charter or special law approved by
263	vote of the electors, the clerk of the circuit court shall be ex 942089 10/17/2007 9:12:13 PM

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264 officio clerk of the board of county commissioners, auditor,265 recorder and custodian of all county funds.

266 (e) COMMISSIONERS. Except when otherwise provided by 267 county charter, the governing body of each county shall be a 268 board of county commissioners composed of five or seven members serving staggered terms of four years. After each decennial 269 270 census the board of county commissioners shall divide the county 271 into districts of contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable. One commissioner residing in each 272 273 district shall be elected as provided by law.

NON-CHARTER GOVERNMENT. Counties not operating under 274 (f) 275 county charters shall have such power of self-government as is 276 provided by general or special law. The board of county 277 commissioners of a county not operating under a charter may enact, in a manner prescribed by general law, county ordinances 278 not inconsistent with general or special law, but an ordinance 279 in conflict with a municipal ordinance shall not be effective 280 within the municipality to the extent of such conflict. 281

282 (q) CHARTER GOVERNMENT. Counties operating under county charters shall have all powers of local self-government not 283 284 inconsistent with general law, or with special law approved by vote of the electors. The governing body of a county operating 285 under a charter may enact county ordinances not inconsistent 286 with general law. The charter shall provide which shall prevail 287 288 in the event of conflict between county and municipal 289 ordinances.

(h) TAXES; LIMITATION. Property situate within municipalities shall not be subject to taxation for services 942089 10/17/2007 9:12:13 PM

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292 rendered by the county exclusively for the benefit of the 293 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.

299 (k) COUNTY SEAT. In every county there shall be a county seat at which shall be located the principal offices and 300 301 permanent records of all county officers. The county seat may not be moved except as provided by general law. Branch offices 302 303 for the conduct of county business may be established elsewhere in the county by resolution of the governing body of the county 304 305 in the manner prescribed by law. No instrument shall be deemed 306 recorded until filed at the county seat, or a branch office designated by the governing body of the county for the recording 307 of instruments, according to law. 308

ARTICLE XII

SCHEDULE

SECTION 27. Elected property appraisers; application. -- The 311 requirement in Section 1(d) of Article VIII for a property 312 appraiser to be elected by the electors of the county shall 313 apply in each county, including each charter county, regardless 314 315 of whether the charter was adopted pursuant to Section 1(g) of Article VIII or pursuant to Section 9, Section 10, Section 11, 316 317 or Section 24 of Article VIII of the Constitution of 1885, as amended and incorporated by reference in Section 6(e) of Article 318 319 VIII. Any county that does not have an elected property 942089 10/17/2007 9:12:13 PM

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320	appraiser on the effective date of the amendment to Section 1 of
321	Article VIII of this constitution shall provide for electing a
322	property appraiser at the next general election as provided by
323	general law.
324	SECTION 28. Property tax exemptions and ad valorem tax
325	limitationsThe amendments to Sections 3, 4, 6, and 9 of
326	Article VII, providing a \$25,000 exemption from ad valorem
327	taxation for tangible personal property, providing an additional
328	homestead exemption equal to the greater of forty percent of the
329	homestead's just valuation from \$25,000 up to \$500,000 or the
330	accumulated benefit under Save Our Homes, authorizing the
331	transfer of the accrued benefit from the limitation on the
332	assessment of homestead property, providing a complete homestead
333	exemption for low-income seniors, providing for assessing rent-
334	restricted affordable housing and commercial and public-access
335	waterfront property pursuant to general law, limiting annual
336	increases in assessments of nonhomestead real property, and
337	requiring the legislature to limit the authority of counties,
338	municipalities, and special districts to increase ad valorem
339	taxes; the amendment to Section 1 of Article VIII, requiring
340	property appraisers to be elected; and the creation of Section
341	27 of this Article, providing for election of county property
342	appraisers, and this section, if submitted to the electors of
343	this state for approval or rejection at a special election
344	authorized by law to be held on January 29, 2008, shall take
345	effect upon approval by the electors and shall operate
346	retroactively to January 1, 2008, or, if submitted to the
347	electors of this state for approval or rejection at the next
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348 general election, shall take effect January 1 of the year 349 following such general election.

- 352 ===== BALLOT STATEMENT AMENDMENT ====== 353
 - Remove line(s) 495-562 and insert:

homestead property, this revision 1) provides an additional 355 homestead exemption equal to the greater of 40 percent of 356 357 homestead just value from \$25,000 up to \$500,000 or the accumulated benefit provided under Save Our Homes, 2) exempts 358 359 certain low-income seniors from ad valorem tax on their homesteads, and 3) provides for the transfer of accumulated Save 360 361 Our Homes benefits and authorizes Legislature to increase amount and percentage of accrued benefit. With respect to non-homestead 362 property, this revision allows the Legislature to limit ad 363 364 valorem assessments on 4) affordable housing and 5) on working waterfronts under specific circumstances, 6) provides a \$25,000 365 366 exemption for tangible personal property, and 7) limits annual increases in assessments of nonhomestead real property. Further, 367 368 this revision 8) requires the Legislature to limit the authority of local governments other than school districts to increase 369 property taxes, and 9) requires all county property appraisers 370 to be elected. 371

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In more detail, this revision:

373 1. Provides for an additional homestead exemption equal to374 the greater of 40 percent of the just value of the homestead

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375 property from \$25,000 up to \$500,000 or the accumulated benefit 376 provide under Save Our Homes.

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.

Provides for the transfer of accumulated Save Our Homes 382 3. benefits. Homestead property owners will be able to transfer 383 384 their Save Our Homes benefit to a new homestead within two years of relinquishing their previous homestead exemption; except, if 385 386 the new homestead is established on January 1, 2008, the previous homestead must have been relinquished in 2007. If the 387 388 new homestead has a higher just value than the old one, the benefit transferred shall be the lesser of a) the just value of 389 the new homestead minus an amount equal to the difference 390 between the just value and the assessed value of the prior 391 homestead as of January 1 of the year in which the prior 392 393 homestead was abandoned, not to exceed \$1 million, or b) 60 percent of the just value up to \$1 million in just value, and 394 395 100 percent of that portion of just value over \$1 million, of the new homestead; if the new homestead has a lower just value, 396 the amount of benefit transferred will be equal to the lesser of 397 c) the just value of the new homestead divided by the just value 398 399 of the prior homestead and multiplied by the assessed value of the prior homestead, or d) 60 percent of the just value up to \$1 400 million in just value, and 100 percent of that portion of the 401 just value over \$1 million, of the new homestead. The 402 942089 10/17/2007 9:12:13 PM

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403 transferred benefit may not exceed \$1 million. Authorizes the
404 Legislature to increase the amount and percentage of the accrued
405 benefit. This provision does not apply to school taxes.

406 4. Provides for assessing certain rent-restricted
407 affordable housing property as provided by general law. This
408 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.

413 6. Limits increases in assessments each year for all
414 property other than homestead property to the lower of 3 percent
415 or the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index.

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.

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9. Requires each county to have an elected property