${\bf By}$ the Committee on Finance and Tax; and Senators Atwater, Storms, Deutch, Haridopolos and Geller

593-2488-07

1	Senate Joint Resolution
2	A joint resolution proposing amendments to
3	Sections 3, 4, and 6 of Article VII and the
4	creation of a new section in Article XII of the
5	State Constitution, to authorize an exemption
6	from ad valorem taxation for tangible personal
7	property, to authorize portability of the
8	limitation in the difference between the just
9	value and the assessed value for homestead
10	property, to create an additional homestead
11	exemption for first-time homestead property
12	owners, and to provide an effective date if
13	such amendments are adopted.
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15	Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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17	That the following amendments to Sections 3, 4, and 6
18	of Article VII and the creation of a new section in Article
19	XII of the State Constitution are agreed to and shall be
20	submitted to the electors of this state for approval or
21	rejection at the next general election or at an earlier
22	special election specifically authorized by law for that
23	purpose:
24	ARTICLE VII
25	FINANCE AND TAXATION
26	SECTION 3. Taxes; exemptions
27	(a) All property owned by a municipality and used
28	exclusively by it for municipal or public purposes shall be
29	exempt from taxation. A municipality, owning property outside
30	the municipality, may be required by general law to make
31	payment to the taxing unit in which the property is located.

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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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.
- (c) 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 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

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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, up to twenty-five thousand dollars of assessed value on each tangible personal property tax return may 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.

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- (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.

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- (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) When a person sells or transfers his or her homestead property within this state or ceases to maintain his or her permanent residence on that property and within two years establishes another property as his or her new homestead, the newly established homestead property shall be initially assessed at less than just value, as provided by general law. The difference between the new homestead property's just value and its assessed value in the first year the homestead is established may not exceed the lesser of five hundred thousand dollars or the difference between the previous homestead's just value and its assessed value in the year it was sold or transferred or ceased to be its owner's permanent residence. In addition, to be assessed as provided in this paragraph, the assessed value of the new homestead must equal or exceed the assessed value of the previous homestead. The assessed value of the homestead shall increase by 10 percent each year until it equals the just value of the homestead in the first year it was established, adjusted each year following establishment of the homestead as provided in

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paragraph (1) of this subsection. Thereafter, the assessed value of the homestead shall not be adjusted except as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

- (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.

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 owner, or another legally or naturally dependent upon the owner, shall be exempt from taxation thereon, except

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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 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.

(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) As provided by general law, each person who is entitled to a homestead exemption as provided in this section and who has never previously owned homestead property in this state or elsewhere is entitled to an additional homestead exemption if the difference between the just value of that homestead and its assessed value as provided under subsection (c) of section 4 is less than twenty-five thousand dollars.

The additional homestead exemption shall equal twenty-five thousand dollars less the difference between the just value of

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that homestead and its assessed value as provided under subsection (c) of section 4.

(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.

 $\underline{(d)}$ (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

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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 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 2 service-connected disability and such evidence that reasonably 3 identifies the disability as combat related, and a copy of the 4 5 veteran's honorable discharge. If the property appraiser 6 denies the request for a discount, the appraiser must notify 7 the applicant in writing of the reasons for the denial, and 8 the veteran may reapply. The Legislature may, by general law, 9 waive the annual application requirement in subsequent years. This subsection shall take effect December 7, 2006, is 10 self-executing, and does not require implementing legislation. 11 12 ARTICLE XII 13 SCHEDULE Tangible personal property tax exemption, limitations 14 on homestead property assessments, and additional homestead 15 exemption. -- The amendments to Sections 3, 4, and 6 of Article 16 17 VII, providing an exemption from ad valorem taxation for 18 tangible personal property, authorizing portability of the limitations on the assessment of homestead property, and 19 providing an additional homestead exemption for first-time 2.0 21 homestead property owners, shall take effect January 1, 2009. 22 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the following statement be 23 placed on the ballot: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 2.4 ARTICLE VII, SECTIONS 3, 4, AND 6 2.5 26 ARTICLE XII 27 TAX EXEMPTION FOR TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY; 2.8 LIMITATIONS ON HOMESTEAD PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS; AND ADDITIONAL 29 HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION. -- Proposing amendments to the State Constitution to authorize, by general law, an exemption from 30

1	tangible personal property tax return and to schedule the
2	amendment to take effect January 1, 2009; to authorize the
3	assessment of new homestead property at less than just value
4	if the new homestead is established within 2 years after the
5	prior homestead is given up, to provide that the difference
6	between the new property's just value and its assessed value
7	in the first year may not exceed the lesser of \$500,000 or the
8	difference between the previous homestead's just value and its
9	assessed value in the year of sale, to provide that the
10	assessed value of the new homestead must equal or exceed the
11	assessed value of the previous homestead, to provide for a
12	10-percent annual increase in the assessment for a limited
13	period, and to schedule the amendment to take effect January
14	1, 2009; and to create an additional homestead exemption for
15	first-time homestead property owners which, if the difference
16	between the just value of the homestead property and its
17	assessed value is less than \$25,000, equals \$25,000 less the
18	difference between the homestead's just value and its assessed
19	value, and to schedule the amendment to take effect January 1,
20	2009.
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22	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN
23	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR <u>SB 3034</u>
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25	This committee substitute clarifies that if this amendment is
26	adopted the portability provision applies to a situation where a property owner transfers his or her homestead exemption
27	without selling any property.
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