

**LEGALS**

(Continued from page 9)

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) As provided by general law and subject to conditions, limitations, and reasonable definitions specified therein, land used for conservation purposes shall be classified by general law and assessed solely on the basis of character or use.

(c) 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, or may be classified for tax purposes, or may be exempted from taxation.

(d) 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 in this subsection.

(1) Assessments subject to this subsection 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 in this subsection.

(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 in this subsection.

(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 in this subsection.

(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. A person who establishes a new homestead as of January 1 and who has received a homestead exemption pursuant to Section 6 of this Article as of January 1 of any of the three years immediately preceding the establishment of the new homestead is entitled to have the new homestead assessed at less than just value. 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 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 \$500,000 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 in this subsection.

2. If the just value of the new homestead is less than the just value of the prior 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 \$500,000, the assessed value of the new homestead shall be increased so that the difference between the just value and the assessed value equals \$500,000. Thereafter, the homestead shall be assessed as provided in this subsection.

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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) For all levies other than school district levies, assessments of residential real property, as defined by general law, which contains nine units or fewer and which is not subject to the assessment limitations set forth in subsections (a) through (d) shall change only as provided in this subsection.

(1) Assessments subject to this subsection shall be changed annually on the date of assessment provided by law; but those changes in assessments shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the assessment for the prior year.

(2) No assessment shall exceed just value.

(3) After a change of ownership or control, 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 as of the next assessment date. Thereafter, such property shall be assessed as provided in this subsection.

(4) Changes, additions, reductions, or improvements to such property shall be assessed as provided for by general law; however, after the adjustment for any change, addition, reduction, or improvement, the property shall be assessed as provided in this subsection.

(h) For all levies other than school district levies, assessments of real property that is not subject to the assessment limitations set forth in subsections (a) through (d) and (g) shall change only as provided in this subsection.

(1) Assessments subject to this subsection shall be changed annually on the date of assessment provided by law; but those changes in assessments shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the assessment for the prior year.

(2) No assessment shall exceed just value.

(3) The legislature must provide that such property shall be assessed at just value as of the next assessment date after a qualifying improvement, as defined by general law, is made to such property. Thereafter, such property shall be assessed as provided in this subsection.

(4) The legislature may provide that such property shall be assessed at just value as of the next assessment date after a change of ownership or control, as defined by general law, including any change of ownership of the legal entity that owns the property. Thereafter, such property shall be assessed as provided in this subsection.

(5) Changes, additions, reductions, or improvements to such property shall be assessed as provided for by general law; however, after the adjustment for any change, addition, reduction, or improvement, the property shall be assessed as provided in this subsection.

(i) The legislature, by general law and subject to conditions specified therein, may prohibit the consideration of the following in the determination of the assessed value of real property:

- (1) Any change or improvement to real property used for residential purposes made to improve the property's resistance to wind damage or to flood damage.
  - (2) The installation of a solar or renewable energy source device.
- (j)(1) The assessment of the following working waterfront properties shall be based upon the current use of the property:
- a. Land used predominantly for commercial fishing purposes.
  - b. Land that is accessible to the public and used for vessel launches into waters that are navigable.
  - c. Marinas and drystacks that are open to the public.
  - d. Water-dependent marine manufacturing facilities, commercial fishing facilities, and marine vessel construction and repair facilities and their support activities.

(2) The assessment benefit provided by this subsection is subject to conditions and limitations and reasonable definitions as specified by the legislature by general law.

**ARTICLE XII SCHEDULE**

**SECTION 42. Limitation on the assessment of real property used for residential purposes.—This section and the amendment to Section 4 of Article VII, authorizing the legislature to prohibit an increase in the assessed value of real property used for residential purposes as a result of any change or improvement made to improve the property's resistance to flood damage, shall take effect January 1, 2023.**

**No. 2 Constitutional Amendment,**

Article II, Section 5; Article XI, Section 5; repeal of Section 2 of Article XI

**Ballot Title**

Abolishing the Constitution Revision Commission

**Ballot Summary**

Proposing an amendment to the State Constitution to abolish the Constitution Revision Commission, which meets at 20-year intervals

and is scheduled to next convene in 2037, as a method of submitting proposed amendments or revisions to the State Constitution to electors of the state for approval. This amendment does not affect the ability to revise or amend the State Constitution through citizen initiative, constitutional convention, the Taxation and Budget Reform Commission, or legislative joint resolution.

**Text**

**ARTICLE II**

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**SECTION 5. Public officers.—**

(a) No person holding any office of emolument under any foreign government, or civil office of emolument under the United States or any other state, shall hold any office of honor or of emolument under the government of this state. No person shall hold at the same time more than one office under the government of the state and the counties and municipalities therein, except that a notary public or military officer may hold another office, and any officer may be a member of the ~~a constitution revision commission,~~ taxation and budget reform commission, a constitutional convention, or a statutory body having only advisory powers.

(b) Each state and county officer, before entering upon the duties of the office, shall give bond as required by law, and shall swear or affirm: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the state; and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of... (title of office)... on which I am now about to enter. So help me God," and thereafter shall devote personal attention to the duties of the office, and continue in office until a successor qualifies.

(c) The powers, duties, compensation and method of payment of state and county officers shall be fixed by law.

**ARTICLE XI**

**AMENDMENTS**

**SECTION 5. Amendment or revision election.—**

(a) A proposed amendment to or revision of this constitution, or any part of it, shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election held more than ninety days after the joint resolution or report of a ~~revision commission,~~ constitutional convention or the taxation and budget reform commission proposing it is filed with the custodian of state records, unless, pursuant to law enacted by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the membership of each house of the legislature and limited to a single amendment or revision, it is submitted at an earlier special election held more than ninety days after such filing.

(b) A proposed amendment or revision of this constitution, or any part of it, by initiative shall be submitted to the electors at the general election provided the initiative petition is filed with the custodian of state records no later than February 1 of the year in which the general election is held.

(c) The legislature shall provide by general law, prior to the holding of an election pursuant to this section, for the provision of a statement to the public regarding the probable financial impact of any amendment proposed by initiative pursuant to section 3.

(d) Once in the tenth week, and once in the sixth week immediately preceding the week in which the election is held, the proposed amendment or revision, with notice of the date of election at which it will be submitted to the electors, shall be published in one newspaper of general circulation in each county in which a newspaper is published.

(e) Unless otherwise specifically provided for elsewhere in this constitution, if the proposed amendment or revision is approved by vote of at least sixty percent of the electors voting on the measure, it shall be effective as an amendment to or revision of the constitution of the state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following the election, or on such other date as may be specified in the amendment or revision.

**No. 3 Constitutional Amendment,**

Article VII, Section 6; Article XII

**Ballot Title**

Additional Homestead Property Tax Exemption for Specified Critical Public Services Workforce

**Ballot Summary**

Proposing an amendment to the State Constitution to authorize the Legislature, by general law, to grant an additional homestead tax exemption for nonschool levies of up to \$50,000 of the assessed value of homestead property owned by classroom teachers, law enforcement officers, correctional officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, child welfare services professionals, active duty members of the United States Armed Forces, and Florida National Guard members. This amendment shall take effect January 1, 2023.

**Text**

**ARTICLE VII**

**FINANCE AND TAXATION**

**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 assessments for special benefits, up to the assessed valuation of twenty-five thousand

dollars and, for all levies other than school district levies, on the assessed valuation greater than fifty thousand dollars and up to seventy-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, 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.

(d) 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 either or both of the following additional homestead tax exemptions:

(1) An exemption not exceeding fifty thousand dollars to a person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence of the owner, who has attained age sixty-five, and whose household income, as defined by general law, does not exceed twenty thousand dollars; or

(2) An exemption equal to the assessed value of the property to a person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate with a just value less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as determined in the first tax year that the owner applies and is eligible for the exemption, and who has maintained thereon the permanent residence of the owner for not less than twenty-five years, who has attained age sixty-five, and whose household income does not exceed the income limitation prescribed in paragraph (1).

The general law must allow counties and municipalities to grant these additional exemptions, 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.

(e)(1) 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 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 paragraph, an applicant must submit to the county property appraiser, by March 1, 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 may, by general law, waive the annual application requirement in subsequent years.

(2) If a veteran who receives the discount described in paragraph (1) predeceases his or her spouse, and if, upon the death of the veteran, the surviving spouse holds the legal or beneficial title to the homestead property and permanently resides thereon, the discount carries over to the surviving spouse until he or she remarries or sells or otherwise disposes of the homestead property. If the surviving spouse sells or otherwise disposes of the property, a discount not to exceed the dollar amount granted from the most recent ad valorem tax roll may be transferred to the surviving spouse's new homestead property, if used as his or her permanent residence and he or she has not remarried.

(3) This subsection is self-executing and does not require implementing legislation.

(f) By general law and subject to conditions and limitations specified therein, the Legislature may provide ad valorem tax relief equal to the total amount or a portion of the ad valorem tax otherwise owed on homestead property to:

(1) The surviving spouse of a veteran who died from service-connected causes while on active duty as a member of the United States Armed Forces.

(2) The surviving spouse of a first responder who died in the line of duty.

(3) A first responder who is totally and permanently disabled as a result of an injury or injuries sustained in the line of duty. Causal connection between a disability and service in the line of duty shall not be presumed but must be determined as provided by general law. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "disability" does not include a chronic condition or chronic disease, unless the injury sustained in the line of duty was the sole cause of the chronic condition or chronic disease.

As used in this subsection and as further defined by general law, the term "first responder" means a law enforcement officer, a correctional officer, a firefighter, an emergency medical technician, or a paramedic, and the term "in the line of duty" means arising out of and in the actual performance of duty required by employment as a first responder.

~~(g) By general law and subject to conditions and limitations specified therein, for all levies other than school district levies, the legislature may provide an additional homestead exemption on the assessed valuation of greater than one hundred thousand dollars and up to one hundred fifty thousand dollars to a classroom teacher, a law enforcement officer, a correctional officer, a firefighter, an emergency medical technician, a paramedic, a child welfare services professional, an active duty member of the United States Armed Forces, or a member of the Florida National Guard 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.~~

**ARTICLE XII SCHEDULE**

~~Additional homestead property tax exemption for specified critical public services workforce.—This section and the amendment to Section 6 of Article VII, authorizing the legislature, for all levies other than school district levies, to grant an additional homestead property tax exemption on \$50,000 of the assessed value of homestead property owned by classroom teachers, law enforcement officers, correctional officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, child welfare services professionals, active duty members of the United States Armed Forces, and members of the Florida National Guard, shall take effect January 1, 2023.~~

**PROPUESTAS DE ENMIENDAS Y REVISIONES CONSTITUCIONALES PARA LA ELECCION GENERAL DEL 2022**

Yo, CORD BYRD EE, Secretario de Estado de la Florida, por el presente notifico que el título del boleta, el resumen del boleta, y el texto de las siguientes enmiendas constitucionales propuestas y revisiones estarán en el boleta de las elecciones generales del 2022 en el día 8 de noviembre, 2022, en cada condado. El texto completo de estas enmiendas como se presenten aquí también se puede encontrar en DOS. Elections.MyFlorida.com/initiatives, en FloridaPublicNotices.com, y en el sitio web de este periódico.

**N.º 1 Enmienda Constitucional**

Capítulo VII, Artículo 4; Capítulo XII, Artículo 42

**Título de la boleta**

Límites Sobre la Tasción Raíces Utilizados Con Fines Residenciales

**Resumen de la boleta**

Proponer una enmienda a la Constitución Estatal, con entrada en vigor el 1.º de enero de 2023, que autorice a Legislatura, de acuerdo con la ley general, a prohibir la consideración de cualquier cambio o mejora a los bienes raíces utilizados con fines residenciales que aumente la resistencia del bien frente a daños por inundaciones a la hora de determinar el valor de dicho bien con el fin de calcular el impuesto *ad valorem*.

**Texto**

**CAPÍTULO VII**

**FINANZAS Y TRIBUTACIÓN**

**ARTÍCULO 4. Impuesto; tasaciones.** — Se establecerán disposiciones de acuerdo con la ley general para asegurar una tasación justa de todos los bienes alcanzados por el impuesto *ad valorem*, con las condiciones que se enumeran a continuación:

(a) Los terrenos destinados a la explotación agrícola, los terrenos que generan gran recarga de agua para los acuíferos de Florida o los terrenos utilizados en forma exclusiva para fines recreativos no comerciales pueden clasificarse según la ley general y tasarse únicamente en razón de su naturaleza o su uso.

(b) Según lo dispuesto por la ley general y sujeto a las condiciones, limitaciones y definiciones razonables especificadas en la misma, el terreno utilizado para fines de conservación se clasificará por ley general y se tasarán únicamente en función de su carácter o uso.

(c) De acuerdo con la ley general, los bienes personales tangibles conservados para la venta en unidades de intercambio comercial o en cabezas de ganado podrán evaluarse para la determinación de impuestos a un porcentaje específico de su valor, podrán clasificarse con fines impositivos o podrán estar exentos del pago de impuesto.

(d) Se realizará una tasación del bien de familia al justo valor vigente al 1.º de enero del año posterior a

la fecha en que esta enmienda entre en vigencia a aquellas personas con derecho a la exención del pago de impuestos a los bienes de familia conforme al Artículo 6 de este Capítulo. La tasación solo cambiará según lo dispuesto en este inciso.

(1) Las tasaciones sujetas a este inciso se modificarán el 1.º de enero de cada año; dichos cambios no pueden exceder al monto menor de los ítems enumerados a continuación:

a. Tres por ciento (3%) de la tasación del año anterior.

b. El cambio porcentual en el Índice de Precios al Consumidor en las ciudades, el Costo Promedio Urbano de EE. UU., todos los ítems 1967=100 o informes subsiguientes para el año calendario anterior según lo informado inicialmente por el Ministerio de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos (United States Department of Labor) y el organismo de Estadísticas Laborales (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

(2) Ninguna tasación podrá exceder el justo valor.

(3) Con posterioridad a cualquier cambio de titularidad, de acuerdo con lo establecido por la ley general, se realizará la tasación del bien de familia al justo valor vigente al 1.º de enero del año posterior,

a menos que apliquen las disposiciones del párrafo (8). A partir de entonces, se realizará la tasación del bien de familia de acuerdo con las disposiciones establecidas en este inciso.

(4) Se realizará la tasación del nuevo bien de familia según el justo valor al 1.º de enero del año posterior a la constitución de dicho bien, salvo que apliquen las disposiciones del párrafo (8). La tasación solo podrá modificarse según lo dispuesto en este inciso.

(5) Se realizará una tasación de las reformas, agregados, reducciones o mejoras a los bienes de familia de acuerdo con la ley general con la condición de que, con posterioridad a la revisión por cualquier reforma, agregado, reducción o mejora, se realice la tasación de los bienes de acuerdo con lo establecido en este inciso.

(6) En caso de que caduque la condición de bien de familia, el bien se evaluará de acuerdo con lo dispuesto por la ley general.

(7) Las disposiciones de esta enmienda podrán considerarse en forma separada. En caso de que cualquiera de las disposiciones de esta enmienda sea declarada inconstitucional por un tribunal competente, la decisión de tal tribunal no afectará ni limitará las disposiciones restantes de esta enmienda.

(8)a. La persona que constituya un nuevo bien de familia al 1.º de enero de 2009 y que haya recibido una exención al pago de impuestos sobre el bien de familia conforme el Artículo 6 de este Capítulo al 1.º de enero de cualquiera de los tres años inmediatos anteriores a la constitución del nuevo bien de familia tendrá derecho a una tasación del nuevo bien de familia a un valor menor al justo valor. El valor de los bienes recientemente constituidos como bien de familia se determinará de la siguiente manera:

1. Si el justo valor del nuevo bien de familia es mayor o igual al justo valor del anterior bien de familia al 1.º de enero del año en que el bien anterior fuera destituido, el valor del nuevo bien de familia será igual al justo valor del nuevo bien de familia menos un monto equivalente al menor monto entre USD 500,000 y la diferencia entre el justo valor y el valor determinado del bien de familia anterior al 1.º de enero del año en que el bien de familia anterior fuera destituido. A partir de entonces, se realizará la tasación de los bienes de familia de acuerdo con las disposiciones establecidas en este inciso.

2. En caso de que el justo valor del nuevo bien de familia sea inferior al justo valor del bien de familia anterior vigente al 1.º de enero del año en que el bien de familia anterior fuera destituido, el valor determinado del nuevo bien de familia será igual al justo valor del nuevo bien de familia dividido por el justo valor del bien de familia anterior y multiplicado por el valor determinado del bien de familia anterior. Sin embargo, en caso de que la diferencia entre el justo valor del nuevo bien de familia y el valor determinado del nuevo bien de familia calculado conforme este párrafo sea mayor a USD 500,000, se aumentará el valor determinado del nuevo bien de familia de manera tal que la diferencia entre el justo valor y el valor determinado sea igual a USD 500,000. A partir de entonces, se realizará la tasación del bien de familia de acuerdo con las disposiciones establecidas en este inciso.

b. Por aplicación de la ley general y conforme los principios allí establecidos, la legislatura preverá la aplicación de este párrafo a los bienes que tengan más de un propietario.

(e) La legislatura podrá, según la ley general, a los fines de la tasación y de acuerdo con las disposiciones de este inciso, facultar a los condados y municipalidades a