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CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

Representative(s) Seiler offered the following:

Amendment (with ballot statement and title amendments)

Remove line(s) 343-468 and insert:

exempt from ad valorem taxation in any taxing jurisdiction that elects to grant the exemption by majority vote. 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

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intangible personal property and taxes prohibited by this constitution.

- Ad valorem taxes, exclusive of taxes levied for the (b) 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 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 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 049187

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 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

SECTION 27. Elected property appraisers; application.--The requirement in Section 1(d) of Article VIII for a property appraiser to be elected by the electors of the county shall apply in each county, including each charter county, regardless of whether the charter was adopted pursuant to Section 1(g) of Article VIII or pursuant to Section 9, Section 10, Section 11, or Section 24 of Article VIII of the Constitution of 1885, as amended and incorporated by reference in Section 6(e) of Article VIII. Any county that does not have an elected property appraiser on the effective date of the amendment to Section 1 of Article VIII of this constitution shall provide for electing a property appraiser at the next general election as provided by general law.

SECTION 28. Property tax exemptions and ad valorem tax limitations.--The amendments to Sections 3, 4, 6, and 9 of Article VII, providing a \$25,000 exemption from ad valorem 049187

taxation for tangible personal property, providing an additional 126 \$25,000 homestead exemption, authorizing the transfer of the 127 accrued benefit from the limitation on the assessment of 128 homestead property, providing an additional homestead exemption 129 for first-time homestead property owners, providing a complete 130 homestead exemption for low-income seniors in taxing 131 132 jurisdictions electing to provide the exemption by majority 133 vote, providing for

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Remove line(s) 496-520 and insert:

homestead exemption for most homestead owners, 2) exempts certain low-income seniors from ad valorem tax on their homesteads in taxing jurisdictions electing to provide the exemption by majority vote, 3) provides an additional homestead exemption that diminishes over time for first-time Florida homebuyers, and 4) 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 5) affordable housing and 6) on working waterfronts under specific circumstances, 7) provides a \$25,000 exemption for tangible personal property, and 8) limits annual increases in assessments of nonhomestead real property. Further, this revision 9) requires the Legislature to limit the authority of local governments other than school districts to increase property taxes, and 10) requires all county property appraisers to be elected.

In more detail, this revision:

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- 1. Increases the homestead exemption by providing an additional \$25,000 homestead exemption for the portion of the assessed value above \$50,000 up to \$75,000. This exemption does not apply to school taxes.
- 2. Exempts certain low-income seniors from ad valorem tax on their homes in taxing jurisdictions electing to provide the exemption by majority vote. 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.

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

Remove line(s) 14 and 15 and insert:

first-time homestead property owners, to provide a complete homestead exemption for low-income seniors in taxing jurisdictions voting to grant the exemption, to