### CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

Representative(s) Harrell offered the following:

# Amendment (with ballot statement and title amendments)

Remove line(s) 375-474 and insert:

(d) A millage rate of not more than 100 percent of the rolled-back rate, as required by general law, based upon the previous year's maximum millage rate and adjusted for the growth in per capita Florida personal income, may be adopted if the rate is approved in a referendum by a vote of the electors.

## 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.

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- (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to general or special law, a county government may be established by charter which shall be adopted, amended or repealed only upon vote of the electors of the county in a special election called for that purpose.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 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 837865

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
taxation for tangible personal property, providing an additional
\$25,000 homestead exemption, authorizing the transfer of the
accrued benefit from the limitation on the assessment of
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homestead property, providing an additional homestead exemption for first-time homestead property owners, providing a complete homestead exemption for low-income seniors, providing for assessing rent-restricted affordable housing and commercial and public-access waterfront property pursuant to general law, limiting annual increases in assessments of nonhomestead real property, requiring the legislature to limit the authority of counties, municipalities, and special districts to increase ad valorem taxes, and authorizing adoption of a millage rate of not more than 100 percent of an adjusted rolled-back rate if approved by the voters in referendum; the amendment to Section 1 of Article VIII,

== B A L L O T S T A T E M E N T A M E N D M E N T ==

Remove line(s) 509-562 and insert:

taxes, 10) authorizes adoption of a rate of not more than 100 percent of an adjusted rolled-back rate if approved by the voters in a referendum, and 11) requires all county property appraisers to be elected.

In more detail, this revision:

- 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. 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.

- 3. Provides an increased exemption for first-time Florida homebuyers beginning in 2008. First-time homebuyers in Florida who qualify for homestead exemption will be eligible for an additional exemption equal to 25 percent of the assessed value of their new home, not to exceed 25 percent of the county median homestead just value for the prior year. The amount of the exemption will decrease each year by the amount of the home's Save Our Homes benefit. When the amount of the home's Save Our Homes benefit meets or exceeds this exemption, the exemption is lost. This exemption also is available to 2007 first-time homebuyers who qualify for homestead exemption January 1, 2008. This exemption does not apply to school taxes.
- 4. Provides for the transfer of accumulated Save Our Homes benefits. Homestead property owners will be able to transfer their Save Our Homes benefit to a new homestead within two years of relinquishing their previous homestead exemption; except, if the new homestead is established on January 1, 2008, the previous homestead must have been relinquished in 2007. If the new homestead has a higher just value than the old one, the entire benefit can be transferred; if the new homestead has a lower just value, the amount of benefit transferred will be reduced in proportion of the just value of the new homestead to the just value of the old homestead. The transferred benefit may not exceed \$1 million. This provision does not apply to school taxes.

- 5. Provides for assessing certain rent-restricted affordable housing property as provided by general law. This provision will not apply to school taxes.
- 6. 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.
- 7. Limits increases in assessments each year for all property other than homestead property to the lower of 3 percent or the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index.
- 8. Authorizes an exemption from ad valorem taxes of \$25,000 of assessed value of tangible personal property. This provision applies to all tax levies.
- 9. Requires the Legislature to limit the authority of counties, municipalities, and special districts to increase ad valorem taxes.
- 10. Authorizes a millage rate of not more than 100 percent of the rolled-back rate, based upon the previous year's maximum millage rate and adjusted for the growth in per capita Florida personal income, to be adopted if approved in a referendum by a vote of the electors.
  - 11. Requires each county to have an elected property

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Between lines 17 and 18, insert:

to authorize increase in adjusted rolled-back rate by
referendum,