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 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{FOR CONSIDERATION By} & \textbf{the Committee on Budget Subcommittee on Finance and Tax} \\ \end{tabular}$

593-01749A-11 20117070

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the administration of property tax; amending s. 192.001, F.S.; clarifying definitions governing the administration of property tax; repealing s. 192.117, F.S., relating to the Property Tax Administration Task Force; amending s. 193.114, F.S.; revising provisions requiring that certain information be included on the real property assessment roll following a transfer of ownership; defining the term "ownership transfer date"; amending s. 193.122, F.S.; revising provisions requiring that a property appraiser file an appeal of a decision by the value adjustment board within a specified period; amending s. 193.155, F.S.; clarifying provisions allowing a taxpayer to file an application for homestead assessment in the year following eligibility; amending ss. 193.1554 and 193.1555, F.S.; specifying that property is assessed at just value as of January 1 of the year that the property becomes eligible for assessment rather than the year in which the property is placed on the tax roll; providing for the assessment of a parcel that is created by combining or dividing a parcel that is eligible for assessment as nonhomestead residential property or nonresidential real property; amending ss. 193.501, 193.503, and 193.505, F.S.; deleting provisions requiring that the tax collector report deferred tax liability to the Department of Revenue; amending s. 194.011, F.S.; clarifying provisions requiring that an

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593-01749A-11 20117070

objection to an assessment be filed within a specified period; amending s. 194.032, F.S.; providing for a petitioner's hearing before the value adjustment board to be rescheduled under certain circumstances; requiring that all parties to a petition be notified of certain communications; authorizing legal counsel for the value adjustment board to take certain actions independently of the board; providing for removal of a special magistrate under certain circumstances; amending s. 194.034, F.S.; deleting a requirement that the Department of Revenue be notified of decisions by the value adjustment board or special magistrate; requiring that the clerk provide certain information to the department upon request; amending s. 194.035, F.S.; deleting requirements that the department establish the range of payments for special magistrates and that reimbursements to counties be prorated under certain circumstances; amending s. 194.037, F.S.; revising requirements for the information that is provided by the clerk in a newspaper of general circulation regarding the tax impact of petitions before the value adjustment board; amending s. 194.171, F.S.; clarifying provisions limiting the period within which a taxpayer may contest a tax assessment; amending s. 195.096, F.S.; revising requirements for the Department of Revenue to provide certain information concerning its review of assessment rolls to the Legislature and county commissions; providing for such information to be

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593-01749A-11 20117070

provided upon request; repealing s. 195.0985, F.S., relating to a requirement that the department publish annual ratio studies; amending s. 195.099, F.S.; allowing the department discretion in reviewing assessments of certain businesses; amending s. 196.031, F.S.; revising the order in which certain exemptions are applied with respect to homestead property; amending s. 196.081, F.S.; authorizing an applicant for an exemption for a disabled veteran or for a surviving spouse to apply for the exemption before receiving certain documentation from the Federal Government; amending s. 196.082, F.S.; authorizing an applicant for a discount available to disabled veterans to apply for the discount before receiving certain documentation from the Federal Government; amending s. 196.091, F.S.; authorizing an applicant applying for an exemption for disabled veterans confined to a wheelchair to apply for the exemption before receiving certain documentation from the Federal Government; amending s. 196.101, F.S.; authorizing an applicant applying for an exemption for totally and permanently disabled persons to apply for the exemption before receiving certain documentation from the Federal Government; amending s. 196.121, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Revenue to provide certain forms electronically; amending s. 196.202, F.S.; authorizing an applicant applying for an exemption for widows, widowers, blind persons, or persons who are totally and permanently disabled to

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593-01749A-11 20117070

apply for the exemption before receiving certain documentation from the Federal Government; amending s. 196.24, F.S.; authorizing an applicant applying for an exemption for disabled ex-servicemembers or a surviving spouse to apply for the exemption before receiving certain documentation from the Federal Government; amending ss. 197.122 and 197.182, F.S.; providing for the tax collector rather than the Department of Revenue to approve and make refunds of overpayments of taxes; requiring that the refunds be made from undistributed funds without approval of the taxing authorities; requiring written notice if the tax collector denies a refund; requiring that the tax collector approve or deny a refund within a specified period; requiring the tax collector to certify the pro rata shares of a refund to certain taxing authorities; requiring that the department conduct random audits of the refund process; requiring reimbursement for the costs of providing data necessary for the audits; requiring that the department publish the results of the random audits; amending s. 197.2301, F.S., relating to the payment of tax refunds; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending ss. 197.253, 197.3041, and 197.3073, F.S., relating to certain tax deferrals; conforming cross-references; amending s. 197.323, F.S., relating to refund of tax overpayments; conforming provisions; amending s. 200.065, F.S., relating to the method of fixing millage; clarifying provisions requiring publication

of notice; conforming cross-references; amending ss.

218.12 and 218.125, F.S.; providing for certain

undistributed moneys to revert to the fund from which

the appropriation was made if a fiscally constrained

county fails to apply for its distribution; providing

effective dates.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsections (2) and (18) of section 192.001, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

192.001 Definitions.—All definitions set out in chapters 1 and 200 that are applicable to this chapter are included herein. In addition, the following definitions shall apply in the imposition of ad valorem taxes:

- (2) "Assessed value of property" means an annual determination of the just or fair market value of an item or property, or the value of the homestead property as limited pursuant to s. 4(d), Art. VII of the State Constitution, or, if a property is assessed solely on the basis of character or use or at a specified percentage of its value, pursuant to s. 4(a) or 4(c), Art. VII of the State Constitution, its classified use value or fractional value.
- (18) "Complete submission of the rolls" includes, but is not necessarily limited to, accurate tabular summaries of valuations as prescribed by department rule; a computer tape copy of the real property assessment roll including for each parcel total value of improvements, land value, the two most recently recorded selling prices and other transfer data

593-01749A-11 20117070

required by s. 193.114, the value of any improvement made to the parcel in the 12 months preceding the valuation date, the type and amount of any exemption granted, and such other information as may be required by department rule; an accurate tabular summary by property class of any adjustments made to recorded selling prices or fair market value in arriving at assessed value, as prescribed by department rule; a computer tape copy of the tangible personal property assessment roll, including for each entry a unique account number and such other information as may be required by department rule; and an accurate tabular summary of per-acre land valuations used for each class of agricultural property in preparing the assessment roll, as prescribed by department rule.

Section 2. <u>Section 192.117</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, <u>is repealed</u>. Section 3. Paragraphs (n) and (p) of subsection (2) of section 193.114, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

193.114 Preparation of assessment rolls.-

- (2) The real property assessment roll shall include:
- the previous year, the sale price, ownership transfer sale date, and official record book and page number or clerk instrument number for each deed or other instrument transferring ownership of real property and recorded or otherwise discovered during the period beginning 1 year before the assessment date and up to the date the assessment roll is submitted to the department., and The basis for qualification or disqualification as an armslength transaction of each transfer or sale shall be included on the assessment roll. Sale data must be current on all tax rolls submitted to the department, and Sale qualification decisions

593-01749A-11 20117070__

for transfers must be recorded on the <u>assessment</u> tax roll within 3 months after the <u>sale</u> date that the deed or other transfer instrument is recorded or otherwise discovered. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "ownership transfer date" means the date on which the deed or other transfer instrument is signed and notarized or otherwise executed.

(p) The name and address of the owner or fiduciary responsible for the payment of taxes on the property and an indicator of fiduciary capacity, as appropriate.

Section 4. Effective July 1, 2011, and applicable to assessments beginning with the 2011 tax year, subsection (4) of section 193.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.122 Certificates of value adjustment board and property appraiser; extensions on the assessment rolls.—

(4) An appeal of a value adjustment board decision pursuant to s. 194.036(1)(a) or (b) by the property appraiser shall be filed prior to extension of the tax roll under subsection (2) or, if the roll was extended pursuant to s. 197.323, within 30 days after the date that the decision is rendered under s. 194.171(2) of recertification under subsection (3). The roll may be certified by the property appraiser prior to an appeal being filed pursuant to s. 194.036(1)(c), but such appeal shall be filed within 20 days after receipt of the decision of the department relative to further judicial proceedings.

Section 5. Effective July 1, 2011, paragraph (j) of subsection (8) of section 193.155, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.155 Homestead assessments.—Homestead property shall be assessed at just value as of January 1, 1994. Property receiving

593-01749A-11 20117070__

the homestead exemption after January 1, 1994, shall be assessed at just value as of January 1 of the year in which the property receives the exemption unless the provisions of subsection (8) apply.

- (8) Property assessed under this section shall be assessed at less than just value when the person who establishes a new homestead has received a homestead exemption as of January 1 of either of the 2 immediately preceding years. A person who establishes a new homestead as of January 1, 2008, is entitled to have the new homestead assessed at less than just value only if that person received a homestead exemption on January 1, 2007, and only if this subsection applies retroactive to January 1, 2008. For purposes of this subsection, a husband and wife who owned and both permanently resided on a previous homestead shall each be considered to have received the homestead exemption even though only the husband or the wife applied for the homestead exemption on the previous homestead. The assessed value of the newly established homestead shall be determined as provided in this subsection.
- (j) Any person who is qualified to have his or her property assessed under this subsection and who fails to timely file an application for <u>such assessment</u> his or her new homestead in the first year following eligibility may file in a subsequent year. The assessment reduction, calculated as if the application for assessment under this subsection had been timely filed, shall be applied to assessed value in the year <u>such assessment</u> the transfer is first approved, and refunds of tax may not be made for previous years.
 - Section 6. Subsections (2), (3), and (7) of section

593-01749A-11 20117070

233 193.1554, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

193.1554 Assessment of nonhomestead residential property.-

- (2) For all levies other than school district levies, nonhomestead residential property shall be assessed at just value as of January 1, 2008. Property that becomes eligible for assessment pursuant to this section placed on the tax roll after January 1, 2008, shall be assessed at just value as of January 1 of the year in which the property becomes eligible is placed on the tax roll.
- (3) Beginning in 2009, or the year following the year the property becomes eligible for assessment pursuant to this section is placed on the tax roll, whichever is later, the property shall be reassessed annually on January 1. Any change resulting from such reassessment may not exceed 10 percent of the assessed value of the property for the prior year.
- (7) Any increase in the value of property assessed under this section which is attributable to combining or dividing parcels shall be assessed at just value, and the just value shall be apportioned among the parcels created. A parcel that is created by combining or dividing a parcel that is eligible for assessment pursuant to this section retains such eligibility and shall be assessed as provided in this subsection. A parcel that is combined or divided after January 1 and that is included as a combined or divided parcel on the tax notice shall not be considered to be a combined or divided parcel for purposes of this section until the January 1 that it is first assessed as a combined or divided parcel.

Section 7. Subsections (2), (3), and (7) of section 193.1555, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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593-01749A-11 20117070

193.1555 Assessment of certain residential and nonresidential real property.—

- (2) For all levies other than school district levies, nonresidential real property shall be assessed at just value as of January 1, 2008. Property that becomes eligible for assessment pursuant to this section placed on the tax roll after January 1, 2008, shall be assessed at just value as of January 1 of the year in which the property becomes eligible for assessment pursuant to this section is placed on the tax roll.
- (3) Beginning in 2009, or the year following the year the property becomes eligible for assessment pursuant to this section is placed on the tax roll, whichever is later, the property shall be reassessed annually on January 1. Any change resulting from such reassessment may not exceed 10 percent of the assessed value of the property for the prior year.
- (7) Any increase in the value of property assessed under this section which is attributable to combining or dividing parcels shall be assessed at just value, and the just value shall be apportioned among the parcels created. A parcel that is created by combining or dividing a parcel that is eligible for assessment pursuant to this section retains such eligibility and shall be assessed as provided in this subsection. A parcel that is combined or divided after January 1 and that is included as a combined or divided parcel on the tax notice shall not be considered to be a combined or divided parcel for purposes of this section until the January 1 that it is first assessed as a combined or divided parcel.

Section 8. Subsection (7) of section 193.501, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

593-01749A-11 20117070 291 193.501 Assessment of lands subject to a conservation 292 easement, environmentally endangered lands, or lands used for 293 outdoor recreational or park purposes when land development 294 rights have been conveyed or conservation restrictions have been 295 covenanted.-296 (7) (a) The property appraiser shall report to the 297 department showing the just value and the classified use value 298 of property that is subject to a conservation easement under s. 299 704.06, property assessed as environmentally endangered land 300 pursuant to this section, and property assessed as outdoor 301 recreational or park land. 302 (b) The tax collector shall annually report to the 303 department the amount of deferred tax liability collected pursuant to this section. 304 305 Section 9. Paragraph (d) of subsection (9) of section 306 193.503, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 307 193.503 Classification and assessment of historic property 308 used for commercial or certain nonprofit purposes .-(9) 309 310 (d) The tax collector shall annually report to the 311 department the amount of deferred tax liability collected 312 pursuant to this section. 313 Section 10. Paragraph (c) of subsection (9) of section 193.505, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 314 315 193.505 Assessment of historically significant property 316 when development rights have been conveyed or historic 317 preservation restrictions have been covenanted.-318 (9)

(c) The tax collector shall annually report to the

593-01749A-11 20117070

department the amount of deferred tax liability collected pursuant to this section.

Section 11. Effective July 1, 2011, and applying to assessments beginning with the 2011 tax year, paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 194.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 194.011 Assessment notice; objections to assessments.-
- (3) A petition to the value adjustment board must be in substantially the form prescribed by the department.

 Notwithstanding s. 195.022, a county officer may not refuse to accept a form provided by the department for this purpose if the taxpayer chooses to use it. A petition to the value adjustment board shall describe the property by parcel number and shall be filed as follows:
- (d) The petition may be filed, as to valuation issues, at any time during the taxable year on or before the 25th day following the mailing of notice by the property appraiser as provided in subsection (1). With respect to an issue involving the denial of an exemption, an agricultural or high-water recharge classification application, an application for classification as historic property used for commercial or certain nonprofit purposes, or a deferral, the petition must be filed at any time during the taxable year on or before the 30th day following the mailing of the notice by the property appraiser under s. 193.461, s. 193.503, s. 193.625, or s. 196.193 or notice by the tax collector under s. 197.253, s. 197.3041, or s. 197.3073.

Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 194.032, Florida

Statutes, is amended, and subsection (4) is added to that

593-01749A-11 20117070__

349 section, to read:

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194.032 Hearing purposes; timetable.

(2) The clerk of the governing body of the county shall prepare a schedule of appearances before the board based on petitions timely filed with him or her. The clerk shall notify each petitioner of the scheduled time of his or her appearance no less than 25 calendar days prior to the day of such scheduled appearance. Upon receipt of this notification, the petitioner shall have the right to reschedule the hearing a single time by submitting to the clerk of the governing body of the county a written request to reschedule, no less than 5 calendar days before the day of the originally scheduled hearing. A copy of the property record card containing relevant information used in computing the taxpayer's current assessment shall be included with such notice, if said card was requested by the taxpayer. Such request shall be made by checking an appropriate box on the petition form. No petitioner shall be required to wait for more than a reasonable time 4 hours from the scheduled time; and, if his or her petition is not heard as scheduled in that time, the petitioner may, at his or her option, report to the chairperson of the meeting that he or she intends to leave; and, if he or she is not heard immediately, the petitioner's administrative remedies will be deemed to be exhausted, and he or she may be rescheduled for good cause seek further relief as he or she deems appropriate. Failure on three occasions with respect to any single tax year to convene at the scheduled time of meetings of the board shall constitute grounds for removal from office by the Governor for neglect of duties.

(4)(a) If, before a final decision, any communication is

593-01749A-11 20117070

magistrate, a copy of the communication shall promptly be furnished to all parties, the board clerk, and legal counsel for the board. Such communication may not be furnished to the board or special magistrate unless a copy is immediately furnished to all parties. However, a party may waive notification under this paragraph.

- (b) Legal counsel for the board may engage in fact finding, hold hearings, or, on his or her own motion, find acts that did not meet the requirements of law.
- (c) Legal counsel for the board may, independently of the board, require a special magistrate to implement requirements of law or further advise the board to take any appropriate action.
- (d) Based on a determination or investigative finding by the board or its legal counsel, a special magistrate is subject to be removed from serving further in an official capacity if the special magistrate is found to have failed to follow the requirements of state law.

Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 194.034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.034 Hearing procedures; rules.—

(2) In each case, except when a complaint is withdrawn by the petitioner or is acknowledged as correct by the property appraiser, the value adjustment board shall render a written decision. All such decisions shall be issued within 20 calendar days after of the last day the board is in session under s. 194.032. The decision of the board shall contain findings of fact and conclusions of law and shall include reasons for upholding or overturning the determination of the property

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593-01749A-11 20117070__

appraiser. When a special magistrate has been appointed, the recommendations of the special magistrate shall be considered by the board. The clerk, upon issuance of the decisions, shall, on a form provided by the Department of Revenue, notify by first-class mail each taxpayer and, the property appraiser, and the department of the decision of the board. If requested by the Department of Revenue, the clerk shall provide these notices or relevant statistics in the manner and form requested by the department.

Section 14. Effective July 1, 2011, and applying to assessments beginning with the 2011 tax year, subsection (1) of section 194.035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.035 Special magistrates; property evaluators.-

(1) In counties having a population of more than 75,000, the board shall appoint special magistrates for the purpose of taking testimony and making recommendations to the board, which recommendations the board may act upon without further hearing. These special magistrates may not be elected or appointed officials or employees of the county but shall be selected from a list of those qualified individuals who are willing to serve as special magistrates. Employees and elected or appointed officials of a taxing jurisdiction or of the state may not serve as special magistrates. The clerk of the board shall annually notify such individuals or their professional associations to make known to them that opportunities to serve as special magistrates exist. The Department of Revenue shall provide a list of qualified special magistrates to any county having $\frac{1}{2}$ a population of 75,000 or fewer less. Subject to appropriation, the department shall reimburse counties having with a population

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593-01749A-11 20117070

of 75,000 or fewer less for payments made to special magistrates appointed for the purpose of taking testimony and making recommendations to the value adjustment board pursuant to this section. The department shall establish a reasonable range for payments per case to special magistrates based on such payments in other counties. Requests for reimbursement of payments outside this range shall be justified by the county. If the total of all requests for reimbursement in any year exceeds the amount available pursuant to this section, payments to all counties shall be prorated accordingly. If a county having a population of fewer less than 75,000 does not appoint a special magistrate to hear each petition, the person or persons designated to hear petitions before the value adjustment board or the attorney appointed to advise the value adjustment board shall attend the training provided pursuant to subsection (3), regardless of whether the person would otherwise be required to attend, but shall not be required to pay the tuition fee specified in subsection (3). A special magistrate appointed to hear issues of exemptions, deferrals, and classifications shall be a member of The Florida Bar with no less than 5 years' experience in the area of ad valorem taxation. A special magistrate appointed to hear issues regarding the valuation of real estate shall be a state-certified state certified real estate appraiser with not less than 5 years' experience in real property valuation. A special magistrate appointed to hear issues regarding the valuation of tangible personal property shall be a designated member of a nationally recognized appraiser's organization with not less than 5 years' experience in tangible personal property valuation. A special magistrate

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593-01749A-11 20117070

need not be a resident of the county in which he or she serves. A special magistrate may not represent a person before the board in any tax year during which he or she has served that board as a special magistrate. Before appointing a special magistrate, a value adjustment board shall verify the special magistrate's qualifications. The value adjustment board shall ensure that the selection of special magistrates is based solely upon the experience and qualifications of the special magistrate and is not influenced by the property appraiser. The special magistrate shall accurately and completely preserve all testimony and, in making recommendations to the value adjustment board, shall include proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, and reasons for upholding or overturning the determination of the property appraiser. The expense of hearings before magistrates and any compensation of special magistrates shall be borne three-fifths by the board of county commissioners and two-fifths by the school board.

Section 15. Effective July 1, 2011, and applying to assessments beginning with the 2011 tax year, subsection (1) of section 194.037, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.037 Disclosure of tax impact.

(1) After hearing all petitions, complaints, appeals, and disputes, the clerk shall make public notice of the findings and results of the board in at least a quarter-page size advertisement of a standard size or tabloid size newspaper, and the headline shall be in a type no smaller than 18 point. The advertisement shall not be placed in that portion of the newspaper where legal notices and classified advertisements appear. The advertisement shall be published in a newspaper of

593-01749A-11 20117070

general paid circulation in the county. The newspaper selected shall be one of general interest and readership in the community, and not one of limited subject matter, pursuant to chapter 50. The headline shall read: TAX IMPACT OF VALUE ADJUSTMENT BOARD. The public notice shall list the members of the value adjustment board and the taxing authorities to which they are elected. The form shall show, in columnar form, for each of the property classes listed under subsection (2), the following information, with appropriate column totals:

- (a) In the first column, the number of parcels for which the board granted exemptions that had been denied or that had not been acted upon by the property appraiser.
- (b) In the second column, the number of parcels for which petitions were filed concerning a property tax exemption.
- (c) In the third column, the number of parcels for which exemption petitions were filed but were not considered by the board because such petitions were withdrawn or settled prior to the board's consideration.
- (d) (e) In the <u>fourth</u> third column, the number of parcels for which the board considered the petition and reduced the assessment from that made by the property appraiser on the initial assessment roll.
- (d) In the fourth column, the number of parcels for which petitions were filed but not considered by the board because such petitions were withdrawn or settled prior to the board's consideration.
- (e) In the fifth column, the number of parcels for which petitions were filed requesting a change in <u>just or</u> assessed value, including requested changes in assessment classification.

593-01749A-11 20117070__

(f) In the sixth column, the number of parcels for which value petitions were filed but were not considered by the board because such petitions were withdrawn or settled prior to the board's consideration.

- $\underline{\text{(g)}}$ In the <u>seventh</u> <u>sixth</u> column, the net change in <u>county</u> taxable value from the assessor's initial roll which results from board decisions.
- (h) (g) In the eighth seventh column, the net shift in taxes to parcels not granted relief by the board. The shift shall be computed as the amount shown in column 6 multiplied by the applicable millage rates adopted by the taxing authorities in hearings held pursuant to s. 200.065(2)(d) or adopted by vote of the electors pursuant to s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of the State Constitution, but without adjustment as authorized pursuant to s. 200.065(6). If for any taxing authority the hearing has not been completed at the time the notice required herein is prepared, the millage rate used shall be that adopted in the hearing held pursuant to s. 200.065(2)(c).

Section 16. Effective July 1, 2011, and applying to assessments beginning with the 2011 tax year, subsection (2) of section 194.171, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 194.171 Circuit court to have original jurisdiction in tax cases.—
- (2) No action shall be brought to contest a tax assessment after 60 days <u>following from</u> the date the <u>tax notice containing such</u> assessment being contested is <u>mailed pursuant to s. 197.322 certified for collection under s. 193.122(2)</u>, or after 60 days <u>following from</u> the date a decision is rendered concerning such assessment by the value adjustment board if a petition

593-01749A-11 20117070

contesting the assessment had not received final action by the value adjustment board prior to extension of the roll under s. 197.323. For purposes of this subsection, the term "rendered" means a decision issued by the value adjustment board and sent by first-class mail to the petitioner as provided in s. 194.034(2).

Section 17. Effective July 1, 2011, paragraph (f) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 195.096, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

195.096 Review of assessment rolls.-

- (2) The department shall conduct, no less frequently than once every 2 years, an in-depth review of the assessment rolls of each county. The department need not individually study every use-class of property set forth in s. 195.073, but shall at a minimum study the level of assessment in relation to just value of each classification specified in subsection (3). Such in-depth review may include proceedings of the value adjustment board and the audit or review of procedures used by the counties to appraise property.
- (f) Within 120 days following the receipt of a county assessment roll by the executive director of the department pursuant to s. 193.1142(1), or within 10 days after approval of the assessment roll, whichever is later, the department shall complete the review for that county and develop forward its findings, including a statement of the confidence interval for the median and such other measures as may be appropriate for each classification or subclassification studied and for the roll as a whole, employing a 95 percent 95-percent level of confidence, and related statistical and analytical details to

593-01749A-11 20117070

the Senate and the House of Representatives committees with oversight responsibilities for taxation, and the appropriate property appraiser. Upon releasing its findings, the department shall notify the chairperson of the appropriate county commission or the corresponding official under a consolidated charter that the department's findings are available upon request. The department shall, within 90 days after receiving a written request from the chairperson of the appropriate county commission or the corresponding official under a consolidated charter, forward a copy of its findings, including the confidence interval for the median and such other measures of each classification or subclassification studied and for all the roll as a whole, and related statistical and analytical details, to the requesting party.

- (3) (a) Upon completion of review pursuant to paragraph (2) (f), the department shall publish the results of reviews conducted under this section. The results must include all statistical and analytical measures computed under this section for the real property assessment roll as a whole, the personal property assessment roll as a whole, and independently for the following real property classes whenever the classes constituted 5 percent or more of the total assessed value of real property in a county on the previous tax roll:
- 1. Residential property that consists of one primary living unit, including, but not limited to, single-family residences, condominiums, cooperatives, and mobile homes.
- 2. Residential property that consists of two or more primary living units.
 - 3. Agricultural, high-water recharge, historic property

used for commercial or certain nonprofit purposes, and other use-valued property.

- 4. Vacant lots.
- 5. Nonagricultural acreage and other undeveloped parcels.
- 6. Improved commercial and industrial property.
- 7. Taxable institutional or governmental, utility, locally assessed railroad, oil, gas and mineral land, subsurface rights, and other real property.

When one of the above classes constituted less than 5 percent of the total assessed value of all real property in a county on the previous assessment roll, the department may combine it with one or more other classes of real property for purposes of assessment ratio studies or use the weighted average of the other classes for purposes of calculating the level of assessment for all real property in a county. The department shall also publish such results for any subclassifications of the classes or assessment rolls it may have chosen to study.

- (b) When necessary for compliance with s. 1011.62, and for those counties not being studied in the current year, the department shall project value-weighted mean levels of assessment for each county. The department shall make its projection based upon the best information available, utilizing professionally accepted methodology, and shall separately allocate changes in total assessed value to:
 - 1. New construction, additions, and deletions.
 - 2. Changes in the value of the dollar.
- 3. Changes in the market value of property other than those attributable to changes in the value of the dollar.

4. Changes in the level of assessment.

In lieu of the statistical and analytical measures published pursuant to paragraph (2)(f) (a), the department shall publish details concerning the computation of estimated assessment levels and the allocation of changes in assessed value for those counties not subject to an in-depth review.

(c) Upon publication of data and findings as required by this subsection, the department shall notify the committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives having oversight responsibility for taxation and the appropriate property appraiser and county commission chairperson or corresponding official under a consolidated charter. Copies of the data and findings shall be provided upon request.

Section 18. <u>Section 195.0985</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 19. Section 195.099, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

195.099 Periodic review.-

- (1) (a) The department <u>may shall periodically</u> review the assessments of new, rebuilt, and expanded business reported according to s. 193.077(3), to ensure parity of level of assessment with other classifications of property.
- (b) This subsection shall expire on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.
- (2) The department $\underline{\text{may}}$ shall review the assessments of new and expanded businesses granted an exemption pursuant to s. 196.1995 to ensure parity of level of assessment with other

668 classifications of property.

Section 20. Subsection (7) of section 196.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.031 Exemption of homesteads.—

- (7) Unless the homestead property is totally exempt, the exemptions provided in paragraphs (1)(a) and (b) and other homestead exemptions shall be applied as follows:
- (a) The exemption in paragraph (1)(a) shall apply to the first \$25,000 of assessed value;
- (b) The second \$25,000 of assessed value shall be taxable unless other exemptions apply. Other exemptions shall be applied in the following order: the local option low-income senior exemption up to \$50,000, applicable to county levies or municipal levies, as provided in s. 196.075; other exemptions applicable only to homestead property; and exemptions applicable to either homestead or nonhomestead property, as listed in paragraph (d), are applicable in the order listed; and
- (c) The additional homestead exemption in paragraph (1)(b), for levies other than school district levies, shall be applied to the assessed value greater than \$50,000 before any other exemptions are applied to that assessed value.; and
- (d) Other exemptions include and shall be applied in the following order: widows, widowers, blind persons, and disabled persons, as provided in s. 196.202; disabled ex-servicemembers and surviving spouses, as provided in s. 196.24, applicable to all levies; the local option low-income senior exemption up to \$50,000, applicable to county levies or municipal levies, as provided in s. 196.075; and the veterans percentage discount, as provided in s. 196.082.

593-01749A-11 20117070

Section 21. Subsection (5) is added to section 196.081, Florida Statutes, to read:

196.081 Exemption for certain permanently and totally disabled veterans and for surviving spouses of veterans.—

(5) An applicant for the exemption under this section may apply for the exemption before receiving the necessary documentation from the United States Government or United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor. Upon receipt of the documentation, the exemption shall be granted as of the date of the original application and the excess taxes paid shall be refunded.

Section 22. Subsection (6) is added to section 196.082, Florida Statutes, to read:

196.082 Discounts for disabled veterans.

(6) An applicant for the discount under this section may apply for the discount before receiving the necessary documentation from the United States Department of Veterans

Affairs. Upon receipt of the documentation, the discount shall be granted as of the date of the original application and the excess taxes paid shall be refunded.

Section 23. Subsection (4) is added to section 196.091, Florida Statutes, to read:

196.091 Exemption for disabled veterans confined to wheelchairs.—

(4) An applicant for the exemption under this section may apply for the exemption before receiving the necessary documentation from the United States Government or United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor. Upon receipt of the documentation, the exemption shall be granted as of the

593-01749A-11 20117070

date of the original application and the excess taxes paid shall be refunded.

Section 24. Subsection (8) is added to section 196.101, Florida Statutes, to read:

196.101 Exemption for totally and permanently disabled persons.—

(8) An applicant for the exemption under this section may apply for the exemption before receiving the necessary documentation from the United States Department of Veterans

Affairs or its predecessor. Upon receipt of the documentation, the exemption shall be granted as of the date of the original application and the excess taxes paid shall be refunded.

Section 25. Subsection (1) of section 196.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.121 Homestead exemptions; forms.-

(1) The Department of Revenue shall provide, by electronic means or other methods designated by the department, furnish to the property appraiser of each county a sufficient number of printed forms to be filed by taxpayers claiming to be entitled to said exemption and shall prescribe the content of such forms by rule.

Section 26. Section 196.202, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.202 Property of widows, widowers, blind persons, and persons totally and permanently disabled.—

(1) Property to the value of \$500 of every widow, widower, blind person, or totally and permanently disabled person who is a bona fide resident of this state shall be exempt from taxation. As used in this section, the term "totally and

593-01749A-11 20117070

permanently disabled person" means a person who is currently certified by a physician licensed in this state, by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor, or by the Social Security Administration to be totally and permanently disabled.

(2) An applicant for the exemption under this section may apply for the exemption before receiving the necessary documentation from the United States Department of Veterans

Affairs or its predecessor or from the Social Security

Administration. Upon receipt of the documentation, the exemption shall be granted as of the date of the original application and the excess taxes paid shall be refunded.

Section 27. Section 196.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.24 Exemption for disabled ex-servicemember or surviving spouse; evidence of disability.—

(1) Any ex-servicemember, as defined in s. 196.012, who is a bona fide resident of the state, who was discharged under honorable conditions, and who has been disabled to a degree of 10 percent or more while serving during a period of wartime service as defined in s. 1.01(14), or by misfortune, is entitled to the exemption from taxation provided for in s. 3(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution as provided in this section. Property to the value of \$5,000 of such a person is exempt from taxation. The production by him or her of a certificate of disability from the United States Government or the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor before the property appraiser of the county wherein the ex-servicemember's property lies is prima facie evidence of the fact that he or she is

593-01749A-11 20117070

entitled to the exemption. The unremarried surviving spouse of such a disabled ex-servicemember who, on the date of the disabled ex-servicemember's death, had been married to the disabled ex-servicemember for at least 5 years is also entitled to the exemption.

(2) An applicant for the exemption under this section may apply for the exemption before receiving the necessary documentation from the United States Department of Veterans

Affairs or its predecessor. Upon receipt of the documentation, the exemption shall be granted as of the date of the original application and the excess taxes paid shall be refunded.

Section 28. Effective July 1, 2011, paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 197.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 197.122 Lien of taxes; dates; application.-
- (3) A property appraiser may also correct a material mistake of fact relating to an essential condition of the subject property to reduce an assessment if to do so requires only the exercise of judgment as to the effect on assessed or taxable value of that mistake of fact.
- (b) The material mistake of fact may be corrected by the property appraiser, in like manner as provided by law for performing the act in the first place only within 1 year after the approval of the tax roll pursuant to s. 193.1142, and, when so corrected, the act becomes valid ab initio and in no way affects any process by law for the enforcement of the collection of any tax. If such a correction results in a refund of taxes paid on the basis of an erroneous assessment contained on the current year's tax roll for years beginning January 1, 2010

593-01749A-11 20117070

1999, or later, the property appraiser shall, at his or her option, may request that the department pass upon the refund request pursuant to s. 197.182 or may submit the correction and refund order directly to the tax collector for action in accordance with the notice provisions of s. 197.182(2). Corrections to tax rolls for prior years which would result in refunds must be made pursuant to s. 197.182.

Section 29. Effective July 1, 2011, section 197.182, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 197.182 Refunds Department of Revenue to pass upon and order refunds.—
- (1) (a) The tax collector shall approve Except as provided in paragraph (b), the department shall pass upon and order refunds when payment of taxes assessed on the county tax rolls has been made voluntarily or involuntarily under any of the following circumstances:
 - 1. When an overpayment has been made.
 - 2. When a payment has been made when no tax was due.
- 3. When a bona fide controversy exists between the tax collector and the taxpayer as to the liability of the taxpayer for the payment of the tax claimed to be due, the taxpayer pays the amount claimed by the tax collector to be due, and it is finally adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction that the taxpayer was not liable for the payment of the tax or any part thereof.
- 4. When a payment has been made in error by a taxpayer to the tax collector, if, within 24 months <u>after</u> of the date of the erroneous payment and prior to any transfer of the assessed property to a third party for consideration, the party seeking a

593-01749A-11 20117070

refund makes demand for reimbursement of the erroneous payment upon the owner of the property on which the taxes were erroneously paid and reimbursement of the erroneous payment is not received within 45 days after such demand. The demand for reimbursement shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and a copy thereof shall be sent to the tax collector. If the payment was made in error by the taxpayer because of an error in the tax notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be made as provided in subparagraph (b) 2.

- 5. When any payment has been made for tax certificates that are subsequently corrected or are subsequently determined to be void under s. 197.443.
- (b)1. Refunds Those refunds that have been ordered by a court and those refunds that do not result from changes made in the assessed value on a tax roll certified to the tax collector shall be made directly by the tax collector without order from the department and shall be made from undistributed funds without approval of the various taxing authorities. Overpayments in the amount of \$5 or less may be retained by the tax collector unless a written claim for a refund is received from the taxpayer. Overpayments over \$5 resulting from taxpayer error, if determined within the 4-year period of limitation, shall are to be automatically refunded to the taxpayer. Such refunds do not require approval from the department.
- 2. When a payment has been made in error by a taxpayer to the tax collector because of an error in the tax notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be made directly by the tax collector and does not require approval from the department. at the request of the taxpayer, the amount paid in error may be applied

593-01749A-11 20117070

by the tax collector to the taxes for which the taxpayer is actually liable.

- (c) Claims for refunds shall be made in accordance with the rules of the department. No refund shall be granted unless claim is made therefor within 4 years $\underline{\text{after}}$ of January 1 of the tax year for which the taxes were paid.
- (d) If the refund is denied Upon receipt of the department's written denial of the refund, the tax collector shall issue the denial in writing to the taxpayer.
- (e) If funds are available from current receipts and, subject to subsection (3), if a refund is approved, the taxpayer is entitled to receive a refund within 100 days after a claim for refund is made, unless the tax collector $\underline{\text{or}}_{\tau}$ property appraiser, or department states good cause for remitting the refund after that date. The times stated in this paragraph and paragraphs $\underline{\text{(f)}_{-}(i)}$ $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ through $\underline{\text{(j)}}$ are directory and may be extended by a maximum of an additional 60 days if good cause is stated.
- (f) If the taxpayer contacts the property appraiser first, the property appraiser shall refer the taxpayer to the tax collector.
- (g) If a correction to the roll by the property appraiser is required as a condition for the refund, the tax collector shall, within 30 days, advise the property appraiser of the taxpayer's application for a refund and forward the application to the property appraiser.
- (h) The property appraiser has 30 days after receipt of the form from the tax collector to correct the roll if a correction is permissible by law. After the 30 days, the property appraiser

593-01749A-11 20117070

shall immediately advise the tax collector in writing whether or not the roll has been corrected, stating the reasons why the roll was corrected or not corrected.

(i) If the refund is not one that can be directly acted upon by the tax collector, for which an order from the department is required, the tax collector shall forward the claim for refund to the department upon receipt of the correction from the property appraiser or 30 days after the claim for refund, whichever occurs first. This provision does not apply to corrections resulting in refunds of less than \$400, which the tax collector shall make directly, without order from the department, and from undistributed funds, and may make without approval of the various taxing authorities.

(i) (j) The tax collector department shall approve or deny all refunds within 30 days after receiving from the tax collector the claim for refund, unless good cause is stated for delaying the approval or denial beyond that date. If the property appraiser is required to make a correction to the roll as a condition for the refund and the tax collector does not receive the correction within 30 days, the tax collector shall deny the refund. The tax collector shall make these refunds from undistributed funds without approval of the various taxing authorities.

(j) (k) Subject to and after meeting the requirements of s. 194.171 and this section, an action to contest a denial of refund may not be brought later than 60 days after the date the tax collector issues the denial to the taxpayer, which notice must be sent by certified mail, or 4 years after January 1 of the year for which the taxes were paid, whichever is later.

593-01749A-11 20117070

 $\underline{(k)}$ (1) In computing any time period under this section, when the last day of the period is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period \underline{shall} \underline{is} to be extended to the next working day.

- (2) (a) When the department orders a refund, it shall forward a copy of its order to the tax collector approves a refund, he or she shall who shall then determine and certify to the county, the district school board, each municipality, and the governing body of each taxing district, their pro rata shares of such refund, the reason for the refund, and the date the refund was approved by the tax collector ordered by the department.
- (b) The board of county commissioners, the district school board, each municipality, and the governing body of each taxing district shall comply with the order of the department in the following manner:
- 1. Authorize the tax collector to make refund from undistributed funds held for that taxing authority by the tax collector;
- 2. Authorize the tax collector to make refund and forward to the tax collector its pro rata share of the refund from currently budgeted funds, if available; or
- 3. Notify the tax collector that the taxing authority does not have funds currently available and provide in its budget for the ensuing year funds for the payment of the refund.
- (3) A refund approved ordered by the department pursuant to this section shall be made by the tax collector in one aggregate amount composed of all the pro rata shares of the several taxing authorities concerned, except that a partial refund is allowed

593-01749A-11 20117070

when one or more of the taxing authorities concerned do not have funds currently available to pay their pro rata shares of the refund and this would cause an unreasonable delay in the total refund. A statement by the tax collector explaining the refund shall accompany the refund payment. When taxes become delinquent as a result of a refund pursuant to subparagraph (1) (a) 4. or subparagraph (1) (b) 2., the tax collector shall notify the property owner that the taxes have become delinquent and that a tax certificate will be sold if the taxes are not paid within 30 days after the date of delinquency.

- (4) Nothing contained in This section does not shall be construed to authorize any taxing authority to make any tax levy in excess of the maximum authorized by the constitution or the laws of this state.
- (5) The department shall conduct random audits of the refund process. These audits may include a review of the procedures used in the refund process.
- (a) The department shall, at least 30 days before the beginning of a review of the refund process, notify the tax collector and the property appraiser in the county of the pending review.
- (b) The department, tax collector, and property appraiser shall cooperate in the conduct of the review, and each shall make available all records bearing on the refund process. The tax collector and property appraiser shall provide all data requested by the department in the conduct of the review, including electronic records. Direct reimbursable costs of providing the data is the responsibility of the party who requests it.

593-01749A-11 20117070

(c) On completion of a review of the refund process, the department shall forward its findings and related information to the appropriate tax collector or property appraiser. In addition, the department shall publish the results of reviews conducted under this subsection.

Section 30. Effective July 1, 2011, subsection (9) of section 197.2301, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.2301 Payment of taxes prior to certified roll procedure.—

- (9) After the discount has been applied to the estimated taxes paid and it is determined that an underpayment or overpayment has occurred, the following shall apply:
- (a) If the amount of underpayment or overpayment is \$5 or less, then no additional billing or refund is required.
- (b) If the amount of overpayment is more than \$5, the tax collector shall immediately refund to the person who paid the estimated tax the amount of overpayment. Department of Revenue approval shall not be required for the refund of overpayment made pursuant to this subsection.

Section 31. Effective July 1, 2011, and applying to assessments beginning with the 2011 tax year, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 197.253, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.253 Homestead tax deferral; application.-

(2)

(b) Appeals of the decision of the tax collector to the value adjustment board shall be in writing on a form prescribed by the department and furnished by the tax collector. Such appeal shall be filed with the value adjustment board as

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593-01749A-11 20117070

provided in s. 194.011 within 20 days after the applicant's receipt of the notice of disapproval. The value adjustment board shall review the application and the evidence presented to the tax collector upon which the applicant based his or her claim for tax deferral and, at the election of the applicant, shall hear the applicant in person, or by agent on the applicant's behalf, on his or her right to homestead tax deferral. The value adjustment board shall reverse the decision of the tax collector and grant homestead tax deferral to the applicant, if in its judgment the applicant is entitled thereto, or affirm the decision of the tax collector. Such action of the value adjustment board shall be final unless the applicant or tax collector or other lienholder, within 15 days from the date of disapproval of the application by the board, files in the circuit court of the county in which the property is located, a proceeding for a declaratory judgment or other appropriate proceeding.

Section 32. Effective July 1, 2011, and applying to assessments beginning with the 2011 tax year, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 197.3041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.3041 Tax deferral for recreational and commercial working waterfronts; application.—

(2)

(b) An appeal of the decision of the tax collector to the value adjustment board must be in writing on a form prescribed by the department and furnished by the tax collector. The appeal must be filed with the value adjustment board as provided in s.

194.011 within 20 days after the applicant's receipt of the

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593-01749A-11 20117070

notice of disapproval, and the board must approve or disapprove the appeal within 30 days after receipt. The value adjustment board shall review the application and the evidence presented to the tax collector upon which the applicant based his or her claim for tax deferral and, at the election of the applicant, shall hear the applicant in person, or by agent on the applicant's behalf, on his or her right to the tax deferral. The value adjustment board shall reverse the decision of the tax collector and grant a tax deferral to the applicant if, in its judgment, the applicant is entitled to the tax deferral or shall affirm the decision of the tax collector. Action by the value adjustment board is final unless the applicant or tax collector or other lienholder, within 15 days after the date of disapproval of the application by the board, files in the circuit court of the county in which the property is located a de novo proceeding for a declaratory judgment or other appropriate proceeding.

Section 33. Effective July 1, 2011, and applying to assessments beginning with the 2011 tax year, paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 197.3073, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.3073 Deferral application.-

(2) The tax collector shall consider and render his or her findings, determinations, and decision on each annual application for a deferral for affordable rental housing within 45 days after the date the application is filed. The tax collector shall exercise reasonable discretion based upon applicable information available under this section. The determinations and findings of the tax collector are not quasi-

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593-01749A-11 20117070

judicial and are subject exclusively to review by the value adjustment board as provided by this section. A tax collector who finds that a property owner is entitled to the deferral shall approve the application and file the application in the permanent records.

(b) An appeal by the property owner of the decision of the tax collector to deny the deferral must be submitted to the value adjustment board on a form prescribed by the department and furnished by the tax collector. The appeal must be filed with the value adjustment board as provided in s. 194.011 within 20 days after the applicant's receipt of the notice of disapproval, and the board must approve or disapprove the appeal within 30 days after receipt of the appeal. The value adjustment board shall review the application and the evidence presented to the tax collector upon which the property owner based a claim for deferral and, at the election of the property owner, shall hear the property owner in person, or by agent on the property owner's behalf, concerning his or her right to the deferral. The value adjustment board shall reverse the decision of the tax collector and grant a deferral to the property owner if, in its judgment, the property owner is entitled to the deferral or shall affirm the decision of the tax collector. Action by the value adjustment board is final unless the property owner or tax collector or other lienholder, within 15 days after the date of disapproval of the application by the board, files for a de novo proceeding for a declaratory judgment or other appropriate proceeding in the circuit court of the county in which the property is located.

Section 34. Effective July 1, 2011, subsection (1) of

593-01749A-11 20117070

1103 section 197.323, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.323 Extension of roll during adjustment board hearings.—

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 193.122, the board of county commissioners may, upon request by the tax collector and by majority vote, order the roll to be extended prior to completion of value adjustment board hearings, if completion thereof would otherwise be the only cause for a delay in the issuance of tax notices beyond November 1. For any parcel for which tax liability is subsequently altered as a result of board action, the tax collector shall resolve the matter by following the same procedures used for correction of errors. However, approval by the department is not required for refund of overpayment made pursuant to this section.

Section 35. Effective July 1, 2011, paragraph (a) of subsection (5) and paragraph (a) of subsection (10) of section 200.065, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

200.065 Method of fixing millage.-

- (5) Beginning in the 2009-2010 fiscal year and in each year thereafter:
- (a) The maximum millage rate that a county, municipality, special district dependent to a county or municipality, municipal service taxing unit, or independent special district may levy is a rolled-back rate based on the amount of taxes which would have been levied in the prior year if the maximum millage rate had been applied, adjusted for change in per capita Florida personal income, unless a higher rate was is adopted, in which case the maximum is the adopted rate. The maximum millage rate applicable to a county authorized to levy a county public

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593-01749A-11 20117070

1132 hospital surtax under s. 212.055 and which did so in fiscal year 2007 shall exclude the revenues required to be contributed to 1133 1134 the county public general hospital in the current fiscal year 1135 for the purposes of making the maximum millage rate calculation, 1136 but shall be added back to the maximum millage rate allowed 1137 after the roll back has been applied, the total of which shall be considered the maximum millage rate for such a county for 1138 purposes of this subsection. The revenue required to be 1139 1140 contributed to the county public general hospital for the upcoming fiscal year shall be calculated as 11.873 percent times 1141 1142 the millage rate levied for countywide purposes in fiscal year 1143 2007 times 95 percent of the preliminary tax roll for the 1144 upcoming fiscal year. A higher rate may be adopted only under 1145 the following conditions:

- 1. A rate of not more than 110 percent of the rolled-back rate based on the previous year's maximum millage rate, adjusted for change in per capita Florida personal income, may be adopted if approved by a two-thirds vote of the membership of the governing body of the county, municipality, or independent district; or
- 2. A rate in excess of 110 percent may be adopted if approved by a unanimous vote of the membership of the governing body of the county, municipality, or independent district or by a three-fourths vote of the membership of the governing body if the governing body has nine or more members, or if the rate is approved by a referendum.

Any unit of government operating under a home rule charter adopted pursuant to ss. 10, 11, and 24, Art. VIII of the State

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593-01749A-11 20117070

Constitution of 1885, as preserved by s. 6(e), Art. VIII of the State Constitution of 1968, which is granted the authority in the State Constitution to exercise all the powers conferred now or hereafter by general law upon municipalities and which exercises such powers in the unincorporated area shall be recognized as a municipality under this subsection. For a downtown development authority established before the effective date of the 1968 State Constitution which has a millage that must be approved by a municipality, the governing body of that municipality shall be considered the governing body of the downtown development authority for purposes of this subsection.

(10) (a) In addition to the notice required in subsection (3), a district school board shall publish a second notice of intent to levy capital outlay and capital improvement additional taxes under s. 1011.71(2) and (3). Such notice shall specify the projects or number of school buses anticipated to be funded by such capital outlay and capital improvement additional taxes and shall be published in the size, within the time periods, adjacent to, and in substantial conformity with the advertisement required under subsection (3). The projects shall be listed in priority within each category as follows: construction and remodeling; maintenance, renovation, and repair; motor vehicle purchases; new and replacement equipment; payments for educational facilities and sites due under a leasepurchase agreement; payments for renting and leasing educational facilities and sites; payments of loans approved pursuant to ss. 1011.14 and 1011.15; payment of costs of compliance with environmental statutes and regulations; payment of premiums for property and casualty insurance necessary to insure the

educational and ancillary plants of the school district; payment of costs of leasing relocatable educational facilities; and payments to private entities to offset the cost of school buses pursuant to s. 1011.71(2)(i). The additional notice shall be in the following form, except that if the district school board is proposing to levy the same millage under s. 1011.71(2) and (3) which it levied in the prior year, the words "continue to" shall be inserted before the word "impose" in the first sentence, and except that the second sentence of the second paragraph shall be deleted if the district is advertising pursuant to paragraph (3)(e):

1202 NOTICE OF TAX FOR SCHOOL

1203 CAPITAL OUTLAY

The ...(name of school district)... will soon consider a measure to impose a ...(number)... mill property tax for the capital outlay projects listed herein.

This tax is in addition to the school board's proposed tax of ...(number)... mills for operating expenses and is proposed solely at the discretion of the school board. THE PROPOSED COMBINED SCHOOL BOARD TAX INCREASE FOR BOTH OPERATING EXPENSES AND CAPITAL OUTLAY IS SHOWN IN THE ADJACENT NOTICE.

The capital outlay tax will generate approximately \$...(amount)..., to be used for the following projects:

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1216 ...(list of capital outlay projects)...

All concerned citizens are invited to a public hearing to

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593-01749A-11 20117070

1219 be held on ...(date and time)... at ...(meeting place)....

1220 A DECISION on the proposed CAPITAL OUTLAY TAXES will be 1221 made at this hearing.

Section 36. Effective July 1, 2011, subsection (2) of section 218.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

218.12 Appropriations to offset reductions in ad valorem tax revenue in fiscally constrained counties.—

(2) On or before November 15 of each year, beginning in 2008, each fiscally constrained county shall apply to the Department of Revenue to participate in the distribution of the appropriation and provide documentation supporting the county's estimated reduction in ad valorem tax revenue in the form and manner prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The documentation must include an estimate of the reduction in taxable value directly attributable to revisions of Art. VII of the State Constitution for all county taxing jurisdictions within the county and shall be prepared by the property appraiser in each fiscally constrained county. The documentation must also include the county millage rates applicable in all such jurisdictions for both the current year and the prior year; rolled-back rates, determined as provided in s. 200.065(5) 200.065, for each county taxing jurisdiction; and maximum millage rates that could have been levied by majority vote pursuant to s. 200.185. For purposes of this section, each fiscally constrained county's reduction in ad valorem tax revenue shall be calculated as 95 percent of the estimated reduction in taxable value times the lesser of the 2007 applicable millage rate or the applicable millage rate for each county taxing jurisdiction in the current prior year. If any

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593-01749A-11 20117070

fiscally constrained county fails to apply for the distribution,

its share shall revert to the fund from which the appropriation

was made.

Section 37. Effective July 1, 2011, subsection (2) of section 218.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

218.125 Offset for tax loss associated with certain constitutional amendments affecting fiscally constrained counties.— $\,$

(2) On or before November 15 of each year, beginning in 2010, each fiscally constrained county shall apply to the Department of Revenue to participate in the distribution of the appropriation and provide documentation supporting the county's estimated reduction in ad valorem tax revenue in the form and manner prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The documentation must include an estimate of the reduction in taxable value directly attributable to revisions of Art. VII of the State Constitution for all county taxing jurisdictions within the county and shall be prepared by the property appraiser in each fiscally constrained county. The documentation must also include the county millage rates applicable in all such jurisdictions for the current year and the prior year, rolled-back rates determined as provided in s. 200.065 for each county taxing jurisdiction, and maximum millage rates that could have been levied by majority vote pursuant to s. 200.065(5) 200.185. For purposes of this section, each fiscally constrained county's reduction in ad valorem tax revenue shall be calculated as 95 percent of the estimated reduction in taxable value multiplied by the lesser of the 2010 applicable millage rate or the applicable millage rate for each county taxing jurisdiction

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1277	in the current prior year. If any fiscally constrained county
1278	fails to apply for the distribution, its share shall revert to
1279	the fund from which the appropriation was made.
1280	Section 38. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this
1281	act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.