By Senator Flores

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to ad valorem taxation; amending s. 192.0105, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; creating s. 193.1148, F.S.; requiring a property appraiser to notify the Department of Revenue if the recertified just value of an assessment roll is less than the initial just value of an assessment roll by a specified amount; requiring the department, if such excess occurs for a specified period, to review and make certain written findings regarding certain processes used by the property appraiser and value adjustment board; requiring the property appraiser and value adjustment board to cooperate with the department during its conduct of a review; amending s. 193.122, F.S.; establishing deadlines for value adjustment boards to hear petitions and issue the second tax roll certification; providing applicability; amending s. 194.011, F.S.; specifying procedures for filing petitions to the value adjustment board; amending s. 194.014, F.S.; revising the entities authorized to determine under certain circumstances that a petitioner owes ad valorem taxes or is owed a refund of overpaid taxes; revising the rate at which interest accrues on unpaid and overpaid ad valorem taxes; defining the term "bank prime loan rate"; amending s. 194.015, F.S.; authorizing the school board and county commission to audit certain expenses of the value adjustment board; amending s.

194.032, F.S.; requiring a property appraiser to

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notify a petitioner when a property record card is available online; authorizing a property appraiser to reschedule a hearing relating to an assessment; requiring a petitioner or a property appraiser to show good cause to reschedule such hearing; defining the term "good cause"; requiring the clerk to provide notice to a petitioner of a rescheduled hearing within a certain time; amending s. 194.034, F.S.; revising the entities that may represent a taxpayer before the value adjustment board; amending s. 1011.62, F.S.; revising the time period for requirements and calculations applicable to the levy and adjustment of the Prior Period Funding Adjustment Millage before and after certification of the district's final taxable value; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 192.0105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

192.0105 Taxpayer rights.—There is created a Florida
Taxpayer's Bill of Rights for property taxes and assessments to
guarantee that the rights, privacy, and property of the
taxpayers of this state are adequately safeguarded and protected
during tax levy, assessment, collection, and enforcement
processes administered under the revenue laws of this state. The
Taxpayer's Bill of Rights compiles, in one document, brief but
comprehensive statements that summarize the rights and
obligations of the property appraisers, tax collectors, clerks

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of the court, local governing boards, the Department of Revenue, and taxpayers. Additional rights afforded to payors of taxes and assessments imposed under the revenue laws of this state are provided in s. 213.015. The rights afforded taxpayers to assure that their privacy and property are safeguarded and protected during tax levy, assessment, and collection are available only insofar as they are implemented in other parts of the Florida Statutes or rules of the Department of Revenue. The rights so guaranteed to state taxpayers in the Florida Statutes and the departmental rules include:

- (2) THE RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS.-
- (f) The right, in value adjustment board proceedings, to have all evidence presented and considered at a public hearing at the scheduled time, to be represented by a person specified in s. 194.034(1)(a) an attorney or agent, to have witnesses sworn and cross-examined, and to examine property appraisers or evaluators employed by the board who present testimony (see ss. 194.034(1)(a) and (c) and (4), and 194.035(2)).

Section 2. Section 193.1148, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

193.1148 Initial just value of the assessment roll.-

(1) Within 10 days after the recertification of the assessment roll by the property appraiser under s. 193.122(3), the property appraiser shall provide written notification to the department if the recertified just value of the assessment roll is less than the initial just value submitted to the department pursuant to s. 193.1142 by more than 2 percent. If the 2 percent threshold is exceeded for 3 consecutive years, the department shall:

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(a) Review the process used by the property appraiser in deriving the initial just values of the assessment rolls, and make written findings regarding whether the property appraiser complied with s. 193.011 and professionally accepted appraisal practices; and

- (b) Review the process used by the value adjustment board in changing and determining the final tax roll for the 3-year period specified in the notification or period specified in the request, and make written findings regarding whether the value adjustment board complied with chapter 194 and accepted standards in determining property values.
- (2) The property appraiser and value adjustment board shall cooperate with the department during its conduct of a review and make all matters and records bearing on the review available to the department upon request.
- Section 3. Effective July 1, 2017, subsection (3) 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.—
- (3) When the tax rolls have been extended pursuant to s. 197.323, the second certification of the value adjustment board shall reflect all changes made by the board together with any adjustments or changes made by the property appraiser. The value adjustment board must hear all petitions and issue its second certification by June 1 following the year in which the taxes were assessed. If the number of petitions filed increases by more than 10 percent over the prior year, the June 1 deadline is extended to December 1. Upon the value adjustment board's second such certification, the property appraiser shall recertify the

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tax rolls with all changes to the $\underline{\text{tax}}$ collector and shall provide public notice of the date and fact of recertification pursuant to subsection (2).

Section 4. The amendment to section 193.122, Florida

Statutes, made by this act first applies to the 2017 tax roll.

Section 5. 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 must be signed by the taxpayer or accompanied by the taxpayer's written authorization for representation by a person specified in s. 194.034(1)(a). A written authorization is valid for 1 tax year, and a new written authorization by the taxpayer is required for each subsequent tax year. A petition must also shall describe the property by parcel number and shall be filed as follows:
- (a) The clerk of the value adjustment board and the property appraiser shall have available and shall distribute forms prescribed by the Department of Revenue on which the petition shall be made. Such petition shall be sworn to by the petitioner.
- (b) The completed petition shall be filed with the clerk of the value adjustment board of the county, who shall acknowledge receipt thereof and promptly furnish a copy thereof to the property appraiser.

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(c) The petition shall state the approximate time anticipated by the taxpayer to present and argue his or her petition before the board.

- (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, s. 196.173, or s. 196.193 or notice by the tax collector under s. 197.2425.
- (e) A condominium association, cooperative association, or any homeowners' association as defined in s. 723.075, with approval of its board of administration or directors, may file with the value adjustment board a single joint petition on behalf of any association members who own parcels of property which the property appraiser determines are substantially similar with respect to location, proximity to amenities, number of rooms, living area, and condition. The condominium association, cooperative association, or homeowners' association as defined in s. 723.075 shall provide the unit owners with notice of its intent to petition the value adjustment board and shall provide at least 20 days for a unit owner to elect, in writing, that his or her unit not be included in the petition.
 - (f) An owner of contiguous, undeveloped parcels may file

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with the value adjustment board a single joint petition if the property appraiser determines such parcels are substantially similar in nature.

- (g) An owner of multiple tangible personal property accounts may file with the value adjustment board a single joint petition if the property appraiser determines that the tangible personal property accounts are substantially similar in nature.
- (h) The individual, agent, or legal entity that signs the petition becomes an agent of the taxpayer for the purpose of serving process to obtain personal jurisdiction over the taxpayer for the entire value adjustment board proceedings, including any appeals of a board decision by the property appraiser pursuant to s. 194.036.

Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 194.014, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.014 Partial payment of ad valorem taxes; proceedings before value adjustment board.—

determines that the petitioner owes ad valorem taxes in excess of the amount paid, the unpaid amount accrues interest at <u>an</u> annual percentage rate equal to the bank prime loan rate on July 1, or the first business day thereafter if July 1 is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, of the tax the rate of 12 percent per year, beginning on from the date the taxes became delinquent pursuant to s. 197.333 until the unpaid amount is paid. If the value adjustment board or the property appraiser determines that a refund is due, the overpaid amount accrues interest at <u>an</u> annual percentage rate equal to the bank prime loan rate on July 1, or the first business day thereafter if July 1 is a Saturday,

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Sunday, or legal holiday, of the tax the rate of 12 percent per year, beginning on from the date the taxes became delinquent pursuant to s. 197.333 until a refund is paid. Interest on overpayments shall be funded proportionately by each taxing authority in the county. Interest does not accrue on amounts paid in excess of 100 percent of the current taxes due as provided on the tax notice issued pursuant to s. 197.322. As used in this subsection, the term "bank prime loan rate" means the average predominant prime rate quoted by commercial banks to large businesses as published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Section 7. Section 194.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.015 Value adjustment board.—There is hereby created A value adjustment board is created for each county, which shall consist of two members of the governing body of the county as elected from the membership of the board of the said governing body, one of whom shall be elected chairperson, and one member of the school board as elected from the membership of the school board, and two citizen members, one of whom shall be appointed by the governing body of the county and must own homestead property within the county and one of whom must be appointed by the school board and must own a business occupying commercial space located within the school district. A citizen member may not be a member or an employee of any taxing authority, and may not be a person who represents property owners in any administrative or judicial review of property taxes. The members of the board may be temporarily replaced by other members of the respective boards on appointment by their respective

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chairpersons. Any three members shall constitute a quorum of the board, except that each quorum must include at least one member of said governing board, at least one member of the school board, and at least one citizen member and no meeting of the board shall take place unless a quorum is present. Members of the board may receive such per diem compensation as is allowed by law for state employees if both bodies elect to allow such compensation. The clerk of the governing body of the county shall be the clerk of the value adjustment board. The board shall appoint private counsel who has practiced law for over 5 years and who shall receive such compensation as may be established by the board. The private counsel may not represent the property appraiser, the tax collector, any taxing authority, or any property owner in any administrative or judicial review of property taxes. A No meeting of the board may not shall take place unless counsel to the board is present. Two-fifths of the expenses of the board shall be borne by the district school board and three-fifths by the district county commission. The school board and the county commission may audit the expenses related to the value adjustment board process.

Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 194.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.032 Hearing purposes; timetable.-

(2) (a) 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 at least 25 calendar days before the day of the scheduled appearance. The notice must indicate whether the petition has

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been scheduled to be heard at a particular time or during a block of time. If the petition has been scheduled to be heard within a block of time, the beginning and ending of that block of time must be indicated on the notice; however, as provided in paragraph (b), a petitioner may not be required to wait for more than a reasonable time, not to exceed 2 hours, after the beginning of the block of time. If the petitioner checked the appropriate box on the petition form to request a copy of the property record card containing relevant information used in computing the current assessment, the property appraiser must provide the copy to the petitioner upon receipt of the petition from the clerk regardless of whether the petitioner initiates evidence exchange, unless the property record card is available online from the property appraiser, in which case the property appraiser must notify the petitioner that the property record card is available online. Upon receipt of the notice, The petitioner or the property appraiser may reschedule the hearing a single time for good cause by submitting to the clerk a written request to reschedule, at least 5 calendar days before the day of the originally scheduled hearing. As used in this paragraph, the term "good cause" means circumstances beyond the control of the person seeking to reschedule the hearing which reasonably prevent him or her from having adequate representation at the hearing. If the hearing is rescheduled by the petitioner, the clerk shall notify the petitioner of the rescheduled date and time for his or her appearance at least 15 calendar days before the date of the rescheduled appearance. Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section

194.034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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194.034 Hearing procedures; rules.-

(1)(a) Petitioners before the board may be represented by a corporate representative of the taxpayer, an attorney who is a member of The Florida Bar, a real estate appraiser or a real estate broker licensed under chapter 475, or a certified public accountant licensed under chapter 473, retained by the taxpayer, or an individual with power of attorney to act on behalf of the taxpayer who receives no compensation, agent and such person may present testimony and other evidence. The property appraiser or his or her authorized representatives may be represented by an attorney in defending the property appraiser's assessment or opposing an exemption and may present testimony and other evidence. The property appraiser, each petitioner, and all witnesses shall be required, upon the request of either party, to testify under oath as administered by the chairperson of the board. Hearings shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by rules of the department, which rules shall include the right of cross-examination of any witness.

Section 10. Paragraph (e) of subsection (4) of section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1011.62 Funds for operation of schools.—If the annual allocation from the Florida Education Finance Program to each district for operation of schools is not determined in the annual appropriations act or the substantive bill implementing the annual appropriations act, it shall be determined as follows:

(4) COMPUTATION OF DISTRICT REQUIRED LOCAL EFFORT.—The Legislature shall prescribe the aggregate required local effort for all school districts collectively as an item in the General

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Appropriations Act for each fiscal year. The amount that each district shall provide annually toward the cost of the Florida Education Finance Program for kindergarten through grade 12 programs shall be calculated as follows:

- (e) Prior period funding adjustment millage.-
- 1. There shall be An additional millage to be known as the Prior Period Funding Adjustment Millage shall be levied by a school district if the prior period unrealized required local effort funds are greater than zero. The Commissioner of Education shall calculate the amount of the prior period unrealized required local effort funds as specified in subparagraph 2. and the millage required to generate that amount as specified in this subparagraph. The Prior Period Funding Adjustment Millage shall be the quotient of the prior period unrealized required local effort funds divided by the current year taxable value certified to the Commissioner of Education pursuant to sub-subparagraph (a) 1.a. This levy shall be in addition to the required local effort millage certified pursuant to this subsection. Such millage shall not affect the calculation of the current year's required local effort, and the funds generated by such levy shall not be included in the district's Florida Education Finance Program allocation for that fiscal year. For purposes of the millage to be included on the Notice of Proposed Taxes, the Commissioner of Education shall adjust the required local effort millage computed pursuant to paragraph (a) as adjusted by paragraph (b) for the current year for any district that levies a Prior Period Funding Adjustment Millage to include all Prior Period Funding Adjustment Millage. For the purpose of this paragraph, there shall be a Prior Period

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Funding Adjustment Millage <u>shall be</u> levied for each year certified by the Department of Revenue pursuant to subsubparagraph (a) 2.a. since the previous year certification and for which the calculation in sub-subparagraph 2.b. is greater than zero.

- 2.a. As used in this subparagraph, the term:
- (I) "Prior year" means a year certified under subsubparagraph (a) 2.a.
 - (II) "Preliminary taxable value" means:
- (A) If the prior year is the 2009-2010 fiscal year or later, the taxable value certified to the Commissioner of Education pursuant to sub-subparagraph (a)1.a.
- (B) If the prior year is the 2008-2009 fiscal year or earlier, the taxable value certified pursuant to the final calculation as specified in former paragraph (b) as that paragraph existed in the prior year.
- (III) "Final taxable value" means the district's taxable value as certified by the property appraiser pursuant to s. 193.122(2) or (3), if applicable. This is the certification that reflects all final administrative actions of the value adjustment board.
- b. For purposes of this subsection and with respect to each year certified pursuant to sub-subparagraph (a)2.a., if the district's prior year preliminary taxable value is greater than the district's prior year final taxable value, the prior period unrealized required local effort funds are the difference between the district's prior year preliminary taxable value and the district's prior year final taxable value, multiplied by the prior year district required local effort millage. If the

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district's prior year preliminary taxable value is less than the district's prior year final taxable value, the prior period unrealized required local effort funds are zero.

c. For the $2016-2017 \frac{2015-2016}{2015}$ fiscal year only, if a district's prior period unrealized required local effort funds and prior period district required local effort millage cannot be determined because such district's final taxable value has not yet been certified pursuant to s. 193.122(2) or (3), for the 2016 2015 tax levy, the Prior Period Funding Adjustment Millage for such fiscal year shall be levied, if not previously levied, in 2016 2015 in an amount equal to 75 percent of such district's most recent unrealized required local effort for which a Prior Period Funding Adjustment Millage was determined as provided in this section. Upon certification of the final taxable value for the 2012, 2013, or 2014 and 2015 tax rolls in accordance with s. 193.122(2) or (3), the Prior Period Funding Adjustment Millage levied in 2015 and 2016 and 2017 shall be adjusted to include any shortfall or surplus in the prior period unrealized required local effort funds that would have been levied in 2014 or 2015 or 2016, had the district's final taxable value been certified pursuant to s. 193.122(2) or (3) for the $\frac{2014 \text{ or}}{2015}$ or 2016tax levy. If this adjustment is made for a surplus, the reduction in prior period millage may not exceed the prior period funding adjustment millage calculated pursuant to subparagraph 1. and sub-subparagraphs a. and b. and any additional reduction shall be carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year.

Section 11. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2016.