Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1360

Amendment No. ____ Barcode 640590

CHAMBER ACTION

	CHAMBER ACTION Senate House
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11	Senator Pruitt moved the following amendment:
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13	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
14	On page 2, line 27, through
15	page 7, line 16, delete those lines
16	
17	and insert:
18	Section 1. Section 192.0105, Florida Statutes, is
19	amended to read:
20	192.0105 Taxpayer rightsThere is created a Florida
21	Taxpayer's Bill of Rights for property taxes and assessments
22	to guarantee that the rights, privacy, and property of the
23	taxpayers of this state are adequately safeguarded and
24	protected during tax levy, assessment, collection, and
25	enforcement processes administered under the revenue laws of
26	this state. The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights compiles, in one
27	document, brief but comprehensive statements that summarize
28	the rights and obligations of the property appraisers, tax
29	collectors, clerks of the court, local governing boards, the
30	Department of Revenue, and taxpayers. Additional rights
31	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:

- (1) THE RIGHT TO KNOW. --
- (a) The right to be mailed notice of proposed property taxes and proposed or adopted non-ad valorem assessments (see ss. 194.011(1), 200.065(2)(b) and (d) and (13)(a), and 200.069). The notice must also inform the taxpayer that the final tax bill may contain additional non-ad valorem assessments (see s. 200.069(11)).
- (b) The right to notification of a public hearing on each taxing authority's tentative budget and proposed millage rate and advertisement of a public hearing to finalize the budget and adopt a millage rate (see s. 200.065(2)(c) and (d)).
- (c) The right to advertised notice of the amount by which the tentatively adopted millage rate results in taxes that exceed the previous year's taxes (see s. 200.065(2)(d) and (3)). The right to notification by first-class mail of a comparison of the amount of the taxes to be levied from the proposed millage rate under the tentative budget change, compared to the previous year's taxes, and also compared to the taxes that would be levied if no budget change is made (see ss. 200.065(2)(b) and 200.069(2), (3), (4), and (9)).
- 30 (d) The right that the adopted millage rate will not exceed the tentatively adopted millage rate. If the tentative

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29 30 rate exceeds the proposed rate, each taxpayer shall be mailed notice comparing his or her taxes under the tentatively adopted millage rate to the taxes under the previously proposed rate, before a hearing to finalize the budget and adopt millage (see s. 200.065(2)(d)).

- (e) The right to be sent notice by first-class mail of a non-ad valorem assessment hearing at least 20 days before the hearing with pertinent information, including the total amount to be levied against each parcel. All affected property owners have the right to appear at the hearing and to file written objections with the local governing board (see s. 197.3632(4)(b) and (c) and (10)(b)2.b.).
- (f) The right of an exemption recipient to be sent a renewal application for that exemption, the right to a receipt for homestead exemption claim when filed, and the right to notice of denial of the exemption (see ss. 196.011(6), 196.131(1), 196.151, and 196.193(1)(c) and (5)).
- The right, on property determined not to have been entitled to homestead exemption in a prior year, to notice of intent from the property appraiser to record notice of tax lien and the right to pay tax, penalty, and interest before a tax lien is recorded for any prior year (see s. 196.161(1)(b)).
- (h) The right to be informed during the tax collection process, including: notice of tax due; notice of back taxes; notice of late taxes and assessments and consequences of nonpayment; opportunity to pay estimated taxes and non-ad valorem assessments when the tax roll will not be certified in time; notice when interest begins to accrue on delinquent provisional taxes; notice of the right to prepay estimated 31 | taxes by installment; a statement of the taxpayer's estimated

tax liability for use in making installment payments; and notice of right to defer taxes and non-ad valorem assessments on homestead property (see ss. 197.322(3), 197.3635, 197.343, 197.363(2)(c), 197.222(3) and (5), 197.2301(3), 197.3632(8)(a), 193.1145(10)(a), and 197.254(1)).

- (i) The right to an advertisement in a newspaper listing names of taxpayers who are delinquent in paying tangible personal property taxes, with amounts due, and giving notice that interest is accruing at 18 percent and that, unless taxes are paid, warrants will be issued, prior to petition made with the circuit court for an order to seize and sell property (see s. 197.402(2)).
- (j) The right to be mailed notice when a petition has been filed with the court for an order to seize and sell property and the right to be mailed notice, and to be served notice by the sheriff, before the date of sale, that application for tax deed has been made and property will be sold unless back taxes are paid (see ss. 197.413(5), 197.502(4)(a), and 197.522(1)(a) and (2)).
- (k) The right to have certain taxes and special assessments levied by special districts individually stated on the "Notice of Proposed Property Taxes and Proposed or Adopted Non-Ad Valorem Assessments" (see s. 200.069).
 - (2) THE RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS.--
- (a) The right to an informal conference with the property appraiser to present facts the taxpayer considers to support changing the assessment and to have the property appraiser present facts supportive of the assessment upon proper request of any taxpayer who objects to the assessment placed on his or her property (see s. 194.011(2)).
 - (b) The right to petition the value adjustment board

over objections to assessments, denial of exemption, denial of agricultural classification, denial of historic 3 classification, denial of high-water recharge classification, disapproval of tax deferral, and any penalties on deferred 5 taxes imposed for incorrect information willfully filed. Payment of estimated taxes does not preclude the right of the 6 7 taxpayer to challenge his or her assessment (see ss. 194.011(3), 196.011(6) and (9)(a), 196.151, 196.193(1)(c) and 8 (5), 193.461(2), 193.503(7), 193.625(2), 197.253(2), 9 10 197.301(2), and 197.2301(11)).

- (c) The right to file a petition for exemption or agricultural classification with the value adjustment board when an application deadline is missed, upon demonstration of particular extenuating circumstances for filing late (see ss. 193.461(3)(a) and 196.011(1), (7), (8), and (9)(c)).
- (d) The right to prior notice of the value adjustment board's hearing date and the right to the hearing within 4 hours of scheduled time (see s. 194.032(2)).
- (e) The right to notice of date of certification of tax rolls and receipt of property record card if requested (see ss. 193.122(2) and (3) and 194.032(2)).
- (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 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)).
- (g) The right to be mailed a timely written decision by the value adjustment board containing findings of fact and 31 conclusions of law and reasons for upholding or overturning

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the determination of the property appraiser, and the right to advertised notice of all board actions, including appropriate narrative and column descriptions, in brief and nontechnical language (see ss. 194.034(2) and 194.037(3)).

- (h) The right at a public hearing on non-ad valorem assessments or municipal special assessments to provide written objections and to provide testimony to the local governing board (see ss. 197.3632(4)(c) and 170.08).
- (i) The right to bring action in circuit court to contest a tax assessment or appeal value adjustment board decisions to disapprove exemption or deny tax deferral (see ss. 194.036(1)(c) and (2), 194.171, 196.151, and 197.253(2)).
 - (3) THE RIGHT TO REDRESS.--
- (a) The right to discounts for early payment on all taxes and non-ad valorem assessments collected by the tax collector, the right to pay installment payments with discounts, and the right to pay delinquent personal property taxes under an installment payment program when implemented by the county tax collector (see ss. 197.162, 197.3632(8) and (10)(b)3., 197.222(1), and 197.4155).
- (b) The right, upon filing a challenge in circuit court and paying taxes admitted in good faith to be owing, to be issued a receipt and have suspended all procedures for the collection of taxes until the final disposition of the action (see s. 194.171(3)).
- (c) The right to have penalties reduced or waived upon a showing of good cause when a return is not intentionally filed late, and the right to pay interest at a reduced rate if the court finds that the amount of tax owed by the taxpayer is greater than the amount the taxpayer has in good faith 31 admitted and paid (see ss. 193.072(4) and 194.192(2)).

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- The right to a refund when overpayment of taxes has been made under specified circumstances (see ss. 193.1145(8)(e) and 197.182(1).
- (e) The right to an extension to file a tangible personal property tax return upon making proper and timely request (see s. 193.063).
- (f) The right to redeem real property and redeem tax certificates at any time before a tax deed is issued, and the right to have tax certificates canceled if sold where taxes had been paid or if other error makes it void or correctable. Property owners have the right to be free from contact by a certificateholder for 2 years (see ss. 197.432(14) and (15), 197.442(1), 197.443, and 197.472(1) and (7)).
- (g) The right of the taxpayer, property appraiser, tax collector, or the department, as the prevailing party in a judicial or administrative action brought or maintained without the support of justiciable issues of fact or law, to recover all costs of the administrative or judicial action, including reasonable attorney's fees, and of the department and the taxpayer to settle such claims through negotiations (see ss. 57.105 and 57.111).
 - (4) THE RIGHT TO CONFIDENTIALITY. --
- (a) The right to have information kept confidential, including federal tax information, ad valorem tax returns, social security numbers, all financial records produced by the taxpayer, Form DR-219 returns for documentary stamp tax information, and sworn statements of gross income, copies of federal income tax returns for the prior year, wage and earnings statements (W-2 forms), and other documents (see ss. 192.105, 193.074, 193.114(6), 195.027(3) and (6), and 31 196.101(4)(c)).

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The right to limiting access to a taxpayer's records by a property appraiser, the Department of Revenue, and the Auditor General only to those instances in which it is determined that such records are necessary to determine either the classification or the value of taxable nonhomestead property (see s. 195.027(3)).

Section 2. Subsection (3) of section 194.011, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (4) and (5) are added to said section, 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:
- (a) 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.
- (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, 31 | at any time during the taxable year on or before the 25th day

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29 30 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.

- (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 with the value adjustment board a single joint petition if the property appraiser determines such parcels are substantially similar in nature.
- (g) The individual, agent, or legal entity that signs the petition becomes an agent of the taxpayer for the purpose 31 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.

- (4)(a) At least 10 days before the hearing, the petitioner shall provide to the property appraiser a list of evidence to be presented at the hearing, together with copies of all documentation to be considered by the value adjustment board and a summary of evidence to be presented by witnesses, and shall mail a copy of same to the value adjustment board.
- (b) No later than 5 days after the petitioner provides the information required under paragraph (a), the property appraiser shall provide to the petitioner a list of evidence to be presented at the hearing, together with copies of all documentation to be considered by the value adjustment board and a summary of evidence to be presented by witnesses, and shall mail a copy of same to the value adjustment board. The evidence list must contain the property record card if provided by the clerk.
- (5) The department shall by rule prescribe uniform procedures for hearings before the value adjustment board which include requiring:
- (a) That if the petition is not fully complete, the property appraiser shall notify the petitioner of the deficiency and specify what information will be required for the property appraiser to consider the petition complete;
- (b) Procedures for the exchange of information and evidence by the property appraiser and the petitioner consistent with s. 194.032; and
- (c) That the value adjustment board hold an organizational meeting for the purpose of making these procedures available to petitioners.

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Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 194.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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 20 15 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 4 hours from the scheduled time; and, if his or her petition is not heard 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 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.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 194.035, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read: 2 194.035 Special masters; property evaluators.--(1) <u>In counties having</u> a population of more than 3 4 75,000, the board shall is authorized to appoint special masters for the purpose of taking testimony and making 5 6 recommendations to the board, which recommendations the board 7 may act upon without further hearing. Such special masters may not be elected or appointed officials or employees of the 8 9 county but shall be selected from a list of those qualified 10 individuals who are willing to serve as special masters. Employees and elected or appointed officials of a taxing 11 12 jurisdiction or of the state may not serve as special masters. 13 The clerk of the board shall annually notify such individuals or their professional associations to make known to them that 14 15 opportunities to serve as special masters exist. The 16 Department of Revenue shall provide a list of qualified 17 special masters to any county with a population of 75,000 or 18 less. Subject to appropriation, the department shall 19 reimburse counties with a population of 75,000 or less for 20 payments made to special masters appointed for the purpose of 21 taking testimony and making recommendations to the value adjustment board pursuant to s. 194.035. The department shall 22 23 establish a reasonable range for payments per case to special 24 masters based on such payments in other counties. Requests for reimbursement of payments outside this range shall be 25 26 justified by the county. If the total of all requests for 27 reimbursement in any year exceeds the amount available 28 pursuant to this section, payments to all counties shall be 29 prorated accordingly. A special master appointed to hear 30 issues of exemptions and classifications shall be a member of

The Florida Bar with no less than 5 years' experience in the

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area of ad valorem taxation. A special master appointed to
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    hear issues regarding the valuation of real estate shall be a
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    state certified real estate appraiser with not less than 5
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   years' experience in real property valuation. A special
    master appointed to hear issues regarding the valuation of
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    tangible personal property shall be a designated member of a
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    nationally recognized appraiser's organization with not less
    than 5 years' experience in tangible personal property
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   valuation. A special master shall be either a member of The
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   Florida Bar and knowledgeable in the area of ad valorem
    taxation or a designated member of a professionally recognized
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   real estate appraisers' organization and have not less than 5
   years' experience in property valuation. A special master
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   need not be a resident of the county in which he or she
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   serves. No special master shall be permitted to represent a
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   person before the board in any tax year during which he or she
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   has served that board as a special master. The board shall
   appoint such masters from the list so compiled prior to
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    convening of the board. The expense of hearings before
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    special masters and any compensation of special masters shall
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   be borne three-fifths by the board of county commissioners and
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    two-fifths by the school board.
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    (Redesignate subsequent sections.)
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    ======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========
    And the title is amended as follows:
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           On page 1, lines 3-13, delete those lines
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31 and insert:
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amending s. 192.0105, F.S.; providing an 1 2 additional right to know the amount of special 3 district taxes; amending s. 194.011, F.S.; 4 authorizing the Department of Revenue to 5 prescribe the form of a petition to the value adjustment board; providing a timeline for the 6 7 exchange of information and uniform procedures for value adjustment board hearings; amending 8 s. 194.032, F.S.; authorizing a petitioner to 9 reschedule a hearing under certain 10 circumstances; amending s. 194.035, F.S.; 11 12 limiting counties authorized to appoint special 13 masters; prohibiting certain persons from 14 serving as a special master; requiring the 15 Department of Revenue to provide certain 16 counties with lists of qualified special 17 masters; providing for reimbursement of payments to special masters under certain 18 19 circumstances; providing procedures and 20 requirements for reimbursements; specifying 21 qualifications for special masters; amending s. 195.062, F.S.; 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

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