

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/CS/HB 595 Property Appraisers
SPONSOR(S): Policy & Budget Council; Government Efficiency & Accountability Council and Nelson
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 1548

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) <u>Committee on State Affairs</u>	<u>9 Y, 0 N</u>	<u>Levin</u>	<u>Williamson</u>
2) <u>Government Efficiency & Accountability Council</u>	<u>13 Y, 0 N, As CS</u>	<u>Levin/Dykes</u>	<u>Cooper</u>
3) <u>Policy & Budget Council</u>	<u>30 Y, 0 N, As CS</u>	<u>Diez-Arguelles</u>	<u>Hansen</u>
4) _____	_____	_____	_____
5) _____	_____	_____	_____

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Section 193.023, F.S., requires the physical inspection of real property every five years for purposes of assessing the value of the property and ensuring that the tax roll meets all applicable requirements of law. The bill allows the property appraiser, at his or her discretion and where geographically suitable, to use image technology in lieu of physical inspection.

Section 196.011, F.S., requires persons with legal title to real or personal property, who are entitled to exemption from taxation, to make application for exemption on or before March 1 of each year. The bill permits applicants who demonstrate extenuating circumstances to the property appraiser within 25 days following the mailing of the assessment to receive an exemption after the March 1 deadline.

The Revenue Estimating Conference has adopted an indeterminate revenue impact on local governments from the provision of this bill.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2008.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Ensure lower taxes – The bill enables applicants for homestead exemption to demonstrate extenuating circumstances to the property appraiser in order to receive an exemption after the deadline for application.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

Article VII, s. 4 of the Florida Constitution, requires a just valuation of all property for ad valorem taxation, with certain exceptions. Florida property appraisers have the statutory responsibility to list and determine the just value of all real property in each county, each year, for purposes of ad valorem taxation.¹

Section 193.023, F.S., requires property appraisers to complete an assessment of the value of all property no later than July 1 of each year, except that the Department of Revenue may, for good cause, extend the time for completion of assessment of all property. It also provides that in assessing the value of real property, the property appraiser must physically inspect each property every five years to ensure that the tax roll meets all the requirements of law. In addition, the property appraiser must physically inspect any parcel of taxable real property upon the request of the taxpayer or owner. In valuing property in accordance with constitutional and statutory requirements, the property appraiser may adjust the assessed value placed on any parcel or group of parcels based on mass data collected, on ratio studies prepared by an agency authorized by law, or pursuant to regulations of the Department of Revenue.

Effect of Bill

Section 193.023, F.S., requires the physical inspection of real property by the property appraiser every five years for purposes of assessing the value of the property and ensuring that the tax roll meets all applicable requirements of law. The bill allows the property appraiser, at his or her discretion and where geographically suitable, to use image technology in lieu of physical inspection to ensure the tax roll meets all requirements of law.

Section 196.011, F.S., requires persons with legal title to real or personal property, who are entitled to exemption from taxation, to make application for exemption on or before March 1 of each year. The bill permits applicants demonstrating extenuating circumstances to the property appraiser within 25 days following the mailing of the assessment to receive an exemption after the March 1 deadline.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 amends s. 193.023, F.S., to revise the authority of the property appraiser to inspect property for assessment purposes.

Section 2 amends s. 196.011, F.S., to revise required time limitations for filing applications for homestead exemptions and to revise procedural requirements for property appraiser approval of such exemptions..

Section 3 provides an effective date of July 1, 2008.

¹ Section 193.085(1), F.S.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.²

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

The Revenue Estimating Conference has adopted an indeterminate revenue impact on local governments from the provision of this bill.

2. Expenditures:

The provisions of the bill allowing property appraisers to use image technology instead of conducting a physical inspection of properties should produce savings for the Property Appraisers' offices.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

The mandates provision is not applicable because the bill does not: require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take an action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities; or reduce the authority that counties and municipalities have to raise revenue in the aggregate.

2. Other:

None

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None

D. STATEMENT OF THE SPONSOR

² Department of Revenue 2008 Bill Analysis, HB 595, February 11, 2008, at 3.

House Bill 595 equips appraisers with the tools they need to crack down on abuse of the Homestead Exemption by out-of-state residents. Additionally, HB 595 clears an unnecessarily difficult hurdle required of those who have filed applications for the Homestead Exemption late and will save appraisers millions of dollars by allowing them to utilize precision imaging technology in lieu of intrusive and time consuming physical inspections.³

IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On March 12, 2008, the Committee on State Affairs adopted two amendments and reported the bill favorable with amendments.

The bill provides additional criteria to be considered in determining permanent resident status pursuant to s. 196.015, F.S. Amendment 1 removes those additional criteria. Amendment 2 permits orphans who are minors to be deemed to be permanent residents until they reach the age of majority, thereby permitting minors to receive the homestead exemption. In the case of these minors, the statutes are also amended to permit the rental of the homestead without loss of the homestead exemption.

On March 19, 2008, the bill and its traveling amendments were reported favorably by the Government Efficiency & Accountability Council as a Council Substitute.

On April 10, 2008, the Policy and Budget Council adopted an amendment that removed the sections of the bill dealing with minors who inherit homestead property.

This analysis reflects the amendments.

³ Email from the office of Rep. Nelson, March 11, 2008.