A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to the assessment of residential real 3 property; creating s. 193.624, F.S.; providing 4 definitions; prohibiting adding the value of certain 5 improvements to the assessed value of certain real 6 property; providing a limitation on the assessed value of 7 certain real property; providing application; providing 8 procedural requirements and limitations; requiring a 9 nonrefundable filing fee; amending ss. 193.155 and 10 193.1554, F.S.; specifying additional exceptions to 11 assessments of homestead and nonhomestead property at just value; amending s. 196.012, F.S.; deleting a definition; 12 conforming a cross-reference; amending ss. 196.121 and 13 14 196.1995, F.S.; conforming cross-references; repealing s. 15 196.175, F.S., relating to the renewable energy source 16 property tax exemption; providing for application; providing an effective date. 17 18 19 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 20 Section 1. Section 193.624, Florida Statutes, is created 21 to read: 22 193.624 Assessment of residential property.-23 For the purposes of this section: 24 "Changes or improvements made for the purpose of (a) 25 improving a property's resistance to wind damage" means:

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1. Improving the strength of the roof-deck attachment;

2. Creating a secondary water barrier to prevent water

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intrusion;

29	3. Installing wind-resistant shingles;
30	4. Installing gable-end bracing;
31	5. Reinforcing roof-to-wall connections;
32	6. Installing storm shutters; or
33	7. Installing opening protections.
34	(b) "Renewable energy source device" means any of the
35	following equipment that collects, transmits, stores, or uses
36	solar energy, wind energy, or energy derived from geothermal
37	<pre>deposits:</pre>
38	1. Solar energy collectors, photovoltaic modules, and
39	<u>inverters.</u>
40	2. Storage tanks and other storage systems, excluding
41	swimming pools used as storage tanks.
42	3. Rockbeds.
43	4. Thermostats and other control devices.
44	5. Heat exchange devices.
45	6. Pumps and fans.
46	7. Roof ponds.
47	8. Freestanding thermal containers.
48	9. Pipes, ducts, refrigerant handling systems, and other
49	equipment used to interconnect such systems; however, such
50	equipment does not include conventional backup systems of any
51	type.
52	10. Windmills and wind turbines.
53	11. Wind-driven generators.
54	12. Power conditioning and storage devices that use wind
55	energy to generate electricity or mechanical forms of energy.

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13. Pipes and other equipment used to transmit hot

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geothermal water to a dwelling or structure from a geothermal
deposit.

- (2) In determining the assessed value of real property used for residential purposes, the just value of changes or improvements made for the purpose of improving a property's resistance to wind damage and the just value of renewable energy source devices shall not be added to the assessed value as limited by s. 193.155 or s. 193.1554.
- residential purposes shall not exceed the total just value of the property minus the combined just values of changes or improvements made for the purpose of improving a property's resistance to wind damage and renewable energy source devices.
- (4) This section applies to new and existing construction used for residential purposes.
- (5) A parcel of residential property may not be assessed pursuant to this section unless an application is filed on or before March 1 of the first year the property owner claims the assessment reduction for renewable energy source devices or changes or improvements made for the purpose of improving the property's resistance to wind damage. The property appraiser may require the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative to furnish the property appraiser such information as may reasonably be required to establish the just value of the renewable energy source devices or changes or improvements made for the purpose of improving the property's resistance to wind damage. Failure to make timely application by March 1 shall constitute a waiver of the property owner to have his or her assessment calculated

under this section. However, an applicant who fails to file an application by March 1 may file a late application and may file, pursuant to s. 194.011(3), a petition with the value adjustment board requesting assessment under this section. The petition must be filed on or before the 25th day after the mailing of the notice by the property appraiser as provided in s. 194.011(1).

Notwithstanding s. 194.013, the applicant must pay a nonrefundable fee of \$15 upon filing the petition. Upon reviewing the petition, if the property is qualified to be assessed under this section and the property owner demonstrates particular extenuating circumstances judged by the property appraiser or the value adjustment board to warrant granting assessment under this section, the property appraiser shall calculate the assessment in accordance with this section.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) 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 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.

(4)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) and s. 193.624, changes, additions, or improvements to homestead property shall be assessed at just value as of the first January 1 after the changes, additions, or improvements are substantially completed.

Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 193.1554, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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113 193.1554 Assessment of nonhomestead residential property. 114 (6)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) and s. 193.624, changes, additions, or improvements to nonhomestead residential 115 116 property shall be assessed at just value as of the first January 117 1 after the changes, additions, or improvements are substantially completed. 118 119 Section 4. Subsections (14) through (20) of section 196.012, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 120 121 196.012 Definitions.—For the purpose of this chapter, the following terms are defined as follows, except where the context 122 clearly indicates otherwise: 123 124 (14) "Renewable energy source device" or "device" means 125 any of the following equipment which, when installed in 126 connection with a dwelling unit or other structure, collects, 127 transmits, stores, or uses solar energy, wind energy, or energy 128 derived from geothermal deposits: 129 (a) Solar energy collectors. 130 (b) Storage tanks and other storage systems, excluding 131 swimming pools used as storage tanks. 132 (c) Rockbeds. 133 (d) Thermostats and other control devices. 134 (e) Heat exchange devices. 135 (f) Pumps and fans. 136 (q) Roof ponds. 137 (h) Freestanding thermal containers. 138 (i) Pipes, ducts, refrigerant handling systems, and other 139 equipment used to interconnect such systems; however, 140 conventional backup systems of any type are not included in this

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definition.

- (i) Windmills.
- (k) Wind-driven generators.
- (1) Power conditioning and storage devices that use wind energy to generate electricity or mechanical forms of energy.
- (m) Pipes and other equipment used to transmit hot geothermal water to a dwelling or structure from a geothermal deposit.
 - $(14) \frac{(15)}{(15)}$ "New business" means:
- (a)1. A business establishing 10 or more jobs to employ 10 or more full-time employees in this state, which manufactures, processes, compounds, fabricates, or produces for sale items of tangible personal property at a fixed location and which comprises an industrial or manufacturing plant;
- 2. A business establishing 25 or more jobs to employ 25 or more full-time employees in this state, the sales factor of which, as defined by s. 220.15(5), for the facility with respect to which it requests an economic development ad valorem tax exemption is less than 0.50 for each year the exemption is claimed; or
- 3. An office space in this state owned and used by a corporation newly domiciled in this state; provided such office space houses 50 or more full-time employees of such corporation; provided that such business or office first begins operation on a site clearly separate from any other commercial or industrial operation owned by the same business.
- (b) Any business located in an enterprise zone or brownfield area that first begins operation on a site clearly

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separate from any other commercial or industrial operation owned by the same business.

- (c) A business that is situated on property annexed into a municipality and that, at the time of the annexation, is receiving an economic development ad valorem tax exemption from the county under s. 196.1995.
 - (15) (16) "Expansion of an existing business" means:
- (a)1. A business establishing 10 or more jobs to employ 10 or more full-time employees in this state, which manufactures, processes, compounds, fabricates, or produces for sale items of tangible personal property at a fixed location and which comprises an industrial or manufacturing plant; or
- 2. A business establishing 25 or more jobs to employ 25 or more full-time employees in this state, the sales factor of which, as defined by s. 220.15(5), for the facility with respect to which it requests an economic development ad valorem tax exemption is less than 0.50 for each year the exemption is claimed; provided that such business increases operations on a site colocated with a commercial or industrial operation owned by the same business, resulting in a net increase in employment of not less than 10 percent or an increase in productive output of not less than 10 percent.
- (b) Any business located in an enterprise zone or brownfield area that increases operations on a site colocated with a commercial or industrial operation owned by the same business.
- $\underline{(16)}$ "Permanent resident" means a person who has established a permanent residence as defined in subsection (17)

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(18).

(17) (18) "Permanent residence" means that place where a person has his or her true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment to which, whenever absent, he or she has the intention of returning. A person may have only one permanent residence at a time; and, once a permanent residence is established in a foreign state or country, it is presumed to continue until the person shows that a change has occurred.

- (18) (19) "Enterprise zone" means an area designated as an enterprise zone pursuant to s. 290.0065. This subsection expires on the date specified in s. 290.016 for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.
- (19)(20) "Ex-servicemember" means any person who has served as a member of the United States Armed Forces on active duty or state active duty, a member of the Florida National Guard, or a member of the United States Reserve Forces.
- Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 196.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 196.121 Homestead exemptions; forms.—
- (2) The forms shall require the taxpayer to furnish certain information to the property appraiser for the purpose of determining that the taxpayer is a permanent resident as defined in s. $196.012\underline{(16)}\underline{(17)}$. Such information may include, but need not be limited to, the factors enumerated in s. 196.015.
- Section 6. Subsection (6), paragraph (d) of subsection (8), paragraph (d) of subsection (9), and paragraph (d) of subsection (10) of section 196.1995, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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196.1995 Economic development ad valorem tax exemption.-

- (6) With respect to a new business as defined by s. 196.012(14)(15)(c), the municipality annexing the property on which the business is situated may grant an economic development ad valorem tax exemption under this section to that business for a period that will expire upon the expiration of the exemption granted by the county. If the county renews the exemption under subsection (7), the municipality may also extend its exemption. A municipal economic development ad valorem tax exemption granted under this subsection may not extend beyond the duration of the county exemption.
- (8) Any person, firm, or corporation which desires an economic development ad valorem tax exemption shall, in the year the exemption is desired to take effect, file a written application on a form prescribed by the department with the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality, or both. The application shall request the adoption of an ordinance granting the applicant an exemption pursuant to this section and shall include the following information:
- (d) Proof, to the satisfaction of the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality, that the applicant is a new business or an expansion of an existing business, as defined in s. $196.012\frac{(15)}{(15)}$ or (16); and
- (9) Before it takes action on the application, the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality shall deliver a copy of the application to the property appraiser of the county. After careful consideration,

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the property appraiser shall report the following information to the board of county commissioners or the governing authority of the municipality:

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- (d) A determination as to whether the property for which an exemption is requested is to be incorporated into a new business or the expansion of an existing business, as defined in s. 196.012(15) or (16), or into neither, which determination the property appraiser shall also affix to the face of the application. Upon the request of the property appraiser, the department shall provide to him or her such information as it may have available to assist in making such determination.
- (10) An ordinance granting an exemption under this section shall be adopted in the same manner as any other ordinance of the county or municipality and shall include the following:
- (d) A finding that the business named in the ordinance meets the requirements of s. 196.012(14)(15) or (15)(16).
 - Section 7. <u>Section 196.175, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>
- Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011, and applies to assessments beginning January 1, 2012.

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