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## FOR CONSIDERATION By the Committee on Budget

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Department of Revenue; amending s. 192.091, F.S.; removing the department's authority to approve the budget of the county property appraiser; conforming provisions; amending s. 195.002, F.S.; prohibiting the department from supervising or having a role in any aspect of property tax administration not specifically required by law; repealing s. 195.087, F.S., relating to the requirement that property appraisers and tax collectors submit budgets to the department; amending s. 195.096, F.S.; extending from once every 2 years to once every 3 years the requirement that the department conduct an in-depth review of the assessment roll of each county; providing for a study of certain classifications constituting 5 percent or more of the total assessed value of real property on the previous assessment roll; replacing assessed value with just value of all real property that the department may combine for purposes of assessment ration studies; amending s. 197.122, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; removing a provision requiring certain corrections to the tax rolls for prior years; amending s. 197.182, F.S.; removing the department's authority relating to refunds; requiring the county tax collector to approve refunds in certain circumstances; providing for direct payment of refunds by the county tax collector; deleting a provision that requires the tax collector to forward a claim for

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refund to the department in specified circumstances; requiring the tax collector, instead of the department, to approve or deny all refunds within a specified period after a claim for refund; requiring the tax collector to deny refunds in specified circumstances; requiring the tax collector to make refunds without the approval of taxing authorities; amending ss. 197.2301, 197.323, and 197.4325, F.S.; conforming provisions; removing a requirement that the department provide certain approvals; amending s. 197.443, F.S.; removing the department's authority to review erroneous tax certificates; amending s. 213.69, F.S.; exempting the department from paying charges imposed by the clerks of the court for recording tax liens; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 192.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

192.091 Commissions of property appraisers and tax collectors.—

(1) (a) The budget of the property appraiser's office, as approved by the Department of Revenue, shall be the basis upon which the several tax authorities of each county, except municipalities and the district school board, shall be billed by the property appraiser for services rendered. Each such taxing authority shall be billed an amount that bears the same proportion to the total amount of the budget as its share of ad

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valorem taxes bore to the total levied for the preceding year. All municipal and school district taxes shall be considered as taxes levied by the county for purposes of this computation.

(b) Payments shall be made quarterly by each such taxing authority. The property appraiser shall notify the various taxing authorities of his or her estimated budget requirements and billings thereon at the same time as his or her budget request is submitted to the Department of Revenue pursuant to s. 195.087 and at the time the property appraiser receives final approval of the budget by the department.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 195.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

195.002 Supervision by Department of Revenue.-

supervision of the assessment and valuation of property so that all property will be placed on the tax rolls and shall be valued according to its just valuation, as required by the constitution. It shall also have supervision over tax collection and all other aspects of the administration of such taxes. The supervision of the department shall consist primarily of aiding and assisting county officers in the assessing and collection functions, with particular emphasis on the more technical aspects. The department may not supervise or have a role in any aspect of property tax administration not specifically required by law, including, but not limited to, property appraiser or tax collector budgets, refunds, and tax certificates. In this regard, The department shall conduct schools to upgrade assessment skills of both state and local assessment personnel.

Section 3. Section 195.087, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

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Section 4. Subsection (2) and paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 195.096, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

195.096 Review of assessment rolls.—

- frequently than once every 3 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) if the classification constitutes 5 percent or more of the total assessed value of real property in a county on the previous assessment roll. 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.
- (a) The department shall, at least 30 days <u>before</u> prior to the beginning of an in-depth review in any county, notify the property appraiser in the county of the pending review. At the request of the property appraiser, the department shall consult with the property appraiser regarding the classifications and strata to be studied, in order that the review will be useful to the property appraiser in evaluating his or her procedures.
- (b) Every property appraiser whose upcoming roll is subject to an in-depth review shall, if requested by the department on or before January 1, deliver upon completion of the assessment roll a list of the parcel numbers of all parcels that did not appear on the assessment roll of the previous year, indicating the parcel number of the parent parcel from which each new parcel was created or "cut out."
  - (c) In conducting assessment ratio studies, the department

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shall must use all practicable steps, including stratified statistical and analytical reviews and sale-qualification studies, to maximize the representativeness or statistical reliability of samples of properties in tests of each classification, stratum, or roll made the subject of a ratio study published by it. The department shall document and retain records of the measures of representativeness of the properties studied in compliance with this section. Such documentation must include a record of findings used as the basis for the approval or disapproval of the tax roll in each county pursuant to s. 193.1142. In addition, to the greatest extent practicable, the department shall study assessment roll strata by subclassifications such as value groups and market areas for each classification or stratum to be studied, to maximize the representativeness of ratio study samples. For purposes of this section, the department shall rely primarily on an assessmentto-sales-ratio study in conducting assessment ratio studies in those classifications of property specified in subsection (3) for which there are adequate market sales. The department shall compute the median and the value-weighted mean for each classification or subclassification studied and for the roll as a whole.

- (d) In the conduct of these reviews, the department shall adhere to all standards to which the property appraisers are required to adhere.
- (e) The department and each property appraiser shall cooperate in the conduct of these reviews, and each shall make available to the other all matters and records bearing on the preparation and computation of the reviews. The property

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appraisers shall provide any and all data requested by the department in the conduct of the studies, including electronic data processing tapes. Any and all data and samples developed or obtained by the department in the conduct of the studies shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) until a presentation of the findings of the study is made to the property appraiser. After the presentation of the findings, the department shall provide any and all data requested by a property appraiser developed or obtained in the conduct of the studies, including tapes. Direct reimbursable costs of providing the data shall be borne by the party who requested it. Copies of existing data or records, whether maintained or required pursuant to law or rule, or data or records otherwise maintained, shall be submitted within 30 days from the date requested, in the case of written or printed information, and within 14 days from the date requested, in the case of computerized information.

(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 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 level of confidence, and related statistical and analytical details to the Senate and the House of Representatives committees with oversight responsibilities for taxation, and the appropriate property appraiser. Upon

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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.

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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 just 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.

Section 5. 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

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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, 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 6. Section 197.182, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 197.182 <u>Refunds</u> <del>Department of Revenue to pass upon and order refunds.</del>
- (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.

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4. When a payment has been made in error by a taxpayer to the tax collector, if, within 24 months 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 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. 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, 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

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the tax collector because of an error in the tax notice sent to the taxpayer, refund must be made directly by the tax collector shall refund the amount paid in error and does not require approval from the department. At the request of the taxpayer, the amount paid in error may be applied 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 of January 1 of the tax year for which the taxes were paid.
- (d) Upon receipt of the department's written denial of the refund, the tax collector shall issue the denial in writing to the taxpayer.
- <u>(d) (e)</u> 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  $or_{\tau}$  property appraiser, or department states good cause for remitting the refund after that date. The times stated in this paragraph and paragraphs <u>(e)-(h)</u> (f) through (j) are directory and may be extended by a maximum of an additional 60 days if good cause is stated.
- (e) (f) If the taxpayer contacts the property appraiser first, the property appraiser shall refer the taxpayer to the tax collector.
- <u>(f)(g)</u> 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

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320 application to the property appraiser.

(g) (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 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.
- (h)(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 if the tax collector does not receive the correction within 30 days after a claim for refund, the tax collector shall deny the refund. The tax collector shall make these refunds from undistributed funds without the approval of the various taxing authorities.
- $\underline{\text{(i)}}$  Subject to and after meeting the requirements of s. 194.171 and this section, an action to contest a denial of

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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.

- $\underline{(j)}$  (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 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 <del>ordered by the department</del> pursuant to

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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 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.

Section 7. Paragraph (b) of 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:
- (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.

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Section 8. Subsection (1) of 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 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 197.4325, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.4325 Procedure when checks received for payment of taxes or tax certificates are dishonored.—

(2) (a) When a check received by the tax collector for the purchase of a tax certificate is dishonored and the certificate has not been delivered to the bidder, the tax collector shall retain the deposit and resell the tax certificate. If the certificate has been delivered to the bidder, the tax collector shall notify the department, and, upon approval by the department, the certificate shall be canceled and resold.

Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 197.443, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.443 Cancellation of void tax certificates; correction

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436 of tax certificates; procedure.-

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- (1) When a tax certificate on lands has been sold for unpaid taxes and:
- (a) The tax certificate evidencing the sale is void because the taxes on the lands have been paid;
- (b) The lands were not subject to taxation at the time of the assessment on which they were sold;
- (c) The description of the property in the tax certificate is void or has been corrected;
- (d) An error of commission or omission has occurred which invalidates the sale;
- (e) The circuit court has voided the tax certificate by a suit to cancel the tax certificate by the holder;
  - (f) The tax certificate is void for any other reason; or
- (g) An error has occurred for which the tax certificate may be corrected,

the tax collector shall <u>enter</u> <u>forward a certificate of such</u>

<u>error to the department and enter upon the list of certificates</u>

<u>sold for taxes</u> a memorandum of such error <u>on the list of</u>

certificate. The department, upon receipt of such certificate,

certificates sold for taxes and shall cancel or correct the

if satisfied of the correctness of the certificate of error or upon receipt of a court order, shall notify the tax collector,

459 upon receipt of a court order, shall notify the tax collect
460 who shall cancel or correct the certificate.

Section 11. Section 213.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 213.69 Authority to issue warrants.-
- (1) Upon a final determination of unpaid taxes, interest,

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or penalties due under the revenue laws of this state, the department may issue warrants for those taxes listed in s. 213.05 or placed under the control of the department by law. Such warrants may direct:

- (a) (1) The sheriff of any county within the state to levy upon and sell the goods of such person which are found within the sheriff's jurisdiction for the payment of the amount of the delinquency, plus the penalties, interest, and cost of executing the warrant and conducting the sale, and to return the warrant and the money collected to the department. However, any surplus resulting from the sale after the costs, penalties, and delinquent taxes have been accounted for must be returned to the person in default; or
- (b) (2) A deputy, agent, or employee of the department or of the Department of Law Enforcement, after receiving written designation by the executive director, to execute that warrant in the same manner as a sheriff.
- (2) The Department of Revenue is not required to pay any charge imposed by s. 28.24 in connection with recording any warrant, lien, or notice of lien issued by the department pertaining to any tax enumerated in s. 72.011, s. 213.05, or chapter 443, or any modification, amendment, satisfaction, or cancelation thereof.

Section 12. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.