A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act providing equity in taxation; providing 3 for partial-year assessments of real property 4 for purposes of ad valorem taxation; providing 5 legislative intent; amending s. 192.001, F.S.; 6 providing definitions; creating s. 192.039, 7 F.S.; providing for partial-year real property 8 assessments; providing formulas for calculating 9 ad valorem taxes to be levied on real property that is assessed for a partial year; requiring 10 11 such properties and the tax thereupon to be 12 included in computing rolled-back millage under 13 s. 200.065, F.S.; amending s. 192.042, F.S.; 14 amending the standards for calculating just 15 value to conform to the provisions for partial-year assessment of real property; 16 providing for sharing the costs of implementing 17 partial-year assessments; creating s. 193.078, 18 F.S.; providing for notice of substantially 19 20 destroyed property; amending s. 193.114, F.S.; amending provisions relating to the preparation 21 of assessment rolls, to conform to this act; 22 amending s. 195.027, F.S.; providing for the 23 24 Department of Revenue to adopt rules concerning 25 returns for property that is subject to 26 partial-year assessment; amending s. 196.011, 27 F.S.; amending provisions relating to the 28 annual application for the homestead tax exemption, to conform; amending s. 197.3635, 29 F.S.; amending provisions relating to 30 31 requirements for a combined notice of ad

valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments, 1 2 to conform; creating s. 197.3645, F.S.; 3 providing criteria that must be met before a separate notice may be mailed for partial-year 4 5 ad valorem taxes; amending s. 200.065, F.S., relating to computing the "rolled-back rate," 6 7 to conform; creating s. 200.0701, F.S.; 8 providing for notice of partial-year assessment 9 to be delivered to taxpayers; allowing the notice, at the discretion of the property 10 11 appraiser, to be separate or combined with the 12 notice required in s. 200.069, F.S.; providing 13 for the date of initial application of this act; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; conforming a 14 crossreference; amending ss. 163.387, 197.102, 15 16 197.122, F.S.; amending provisions relating to redevelopment trust funds, definitions used in 17 ch. 197, F.S., and provisions relating to tax 18 liens, to provide for the date on which a tax 19 20 lien attaches if the lien relates to property 21 on which partial-year assessment is imposed; 22 providing a contingent effective date.

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

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Section 1. The Legislature determines that this act fulfills an important state interest by establishing greater tax equity among property owners. The act modifies the ad valorem assessment process to ensure that all real-property owners pay ad valorem taxes on property that is or can be used for the purpose for which it was constructed or acquired.

 Section 2. Subsections (20) and (21) are added to section 192.001, Florida Statutes, to read:

192.001 Definitions.--All definitions set out in chapters 1 and 200 that are applicable to this part are included herein. In addition, the following definitions shall apply in the imposition of ad valorem taxes:

- property, means that an improvement to the real property or a self-sufficient unit within the real property can be used for the purpose for which it was constructed. As used in this subsection, the term "improvement to real property" includes both new construction and additions.
- can every means that the real property cannot be used for the purpose for which it was constructed, due to the occurrence of a natural disaster or catastrophic event, including, but not limited to, a fire, flood, severe windstorm, or riotous act.

Section 3. Section 192.039, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

192.039 Partial-year real property assessments.--

(1) A substantially complete improvement to or a substantial destruction of real property which did not occur before January 1 of the preceding year but which did occur before January 1 of the current year must be assessed and listed on the partial-year real property assessment roll in addition to being assessed and listed on the current real property assessment roll. An improvement to residential real property must be placed on the partial-year assessment roll when the improvement or a self-sufficient unit within it is occupied or otherwise used for the purpose for which it was

constructed or 60 days after the improvement is substantially completed, whichever occurs first.

- (2)(a) A substantially complete improvement to real property which improvement is assessed under subsection (1) must be assessed as if the improvement had been substantially completed on January 1 of the preceding year.
- (b) Substantially destroyed real property must be assessed as if it had been substantially destroyed on January 1 of the preceding year.
- (3) When preparing the partial-year real property assessment roll, the property appraiser must use the millage applicable in the preceding year and must apply it based on the jurisdictional boundaries of the various taxing authorities on January 1 of the preceding year.
- (4)(a) After applying all applicable exemptions, the tax levied on an improvement to real property assessed under subsection (1) must be computed by:
- 1. Multiplying the taxable value of the improvements to the property by the applicable millage rate; and
- 2. Multiplying the product computed under subparagraph

 1. by a fraction the numerator of which is the number of

 months, including any portion of a month as a month, remaining

 in the calendar year in which the improvement was

 substantially completed and the denominator of which is 12.
- (b) After applying all applicable exemptions, the total tax to be levied for the year in which property is substantially destroyed is the sum of:
- 1. The product of the taxable value of the property
 during the period of time that it was substantially destroyed
 multiplied by the applicable millage rate multiplied by a
 fraction the numerator of which is the number of months in the

calendar year during which months the property could not be used for its constructed purpose and the denominator of which is 12; and

2. The product of the taxable value of the property during the period of time that it was not substantially destroyed, including the time after it was rebuilt or replaced, if applicable, multiplied by the applicable millage rate multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the number of months in the calendar year during which months the property was not substantially destroyed and the denominator of which is 12.

If the sum of subparagraphs 1. and 2. is less than the taxes paid for the year in which the property was substantially destroyed, the amount of the tax reduction must be applied as a credit on the taxes due for that property for the year following the year in which the property was substantially destroyed.

(5) All exemptions that are authorized under chapter 196 and are based on the ownership and use of property apply to property listed on the partial-year real property assessment roll. If an applicant who seeks an exemption for property on the partial-year real property assessment roll has previously applied for and received an exemption for other property that no longer qualifies for an exemption based on the applicant's ownership or use, the amount of the exemption used to determine the taxable value on the property must be reduced by the amount of the exemption granted on the property no longer in use. For purposes of preparing the partial-year real property assessment and applying the exemptions, it is the responsibility of the property owner to apply for all

applicable ad valorem tax exemptions by March 1 of the year after substantial completion.

(6) The real property assessed and the tax determined under this section must be included in the computation of the rolled-back millage under s. 200.065.

Section 4. Section 192.042, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

192.042 Date of assessment.--All property $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be assessed according to its just value as follows:

- (1) Real property, on January 1 of each year. <u>Value must not be placed on improvements or portions that are not substantially completed before on January 1 shall have no value placed thereon. "Substantially completed" shall mean that the improvement or some self-sufficient unit within it can be used for the purpose for which it was constructed.</u>
- substantially completed before January 1 of the preceding year but which was substantially completed before January 1 of the current year, on January 1 of the calendar year following the year in which the improvement is substantially completed. The improvement must be assessed as if it had been substantially completed on January 1 of the year of substantial completion.
- $\underline{(3)(2)}$ Tangible personal property, on January 1, except that value must not be placed on construction work in progress shall have no value placed thereon until \underline{it} is substantially completed as defined in s. 192.001(11)(d).
- $\underline{(4)}$ (3) Intangible personal property, according to the rules laid down in chapter 199.
- Section 5. The direct administrative costs that are incurred by a property appraiser and tax collector during the first year in which partial-year assessments are implemented

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are to be shared by all ad valorem taxing authorities in a county in amounts proportionate to the amount of ad valorem tax revenue received by each authority.

Section 6. Section 193.078, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

193.078 Notice of substantially destroyed real property.--

- (1) For purposes of listing on the partial-year assessment roll real property that is substantially destroyed, the property appraiser shall accept notices on or before April 1 of the year following the year in which the real property is substantially destroyed. The notice must be filed on a form prescribed by the department by any taxpayer seeking to receive a reduction in taxes under s. 192.039.
- (2) Upon determining that the real property described in the notice is in fact substantially destroyed and verifying the date of destruction, the property appraiser shall so state on the notice and shall provide a copy to the taxpayer.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 193.114, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsections (5) and (6) of that section are redesignated as subsections (6) and (7), respectively, and a new subsection (5) is added to that section to read:

193.114 Preparation of assessment rolls.--

- (1) Each property appraiser shall prepare the following assessment rolls:
 - (a) Real property assessment roll.
- (b) Tangible-personal-property Tangible personal property assessment roll. This roll must shall include taxable household goods and all other taxable tangible 31 personal property.

1	(c) Partial-year real property assessment roll.
2	(5) The department shall adopt rules and prescribe
3	forms for the preparation of the partial-year real property
4	assessment roll to show:
5	(a) A brief description of the property for purposes
6	of location.
7	(b) An indication of whether the property is improved
8	or destroyed.
9	(c) The just value, determined by using the factors
10	set forth in s. 193.011, of all property.
11	(d) The exemption categories that are applied to the
12	property.
13	(e) The taxable value as determined under s. 192.039.
14	(f) For property that is classified so that it is
15	assessed other than under s. 193.011, its value according to
16	its classified use and its value as it would be if assessed
17	under s. 193.011.
18	(g) The name and address of the owner or fiduciary
19	responsible for the payment of taxes on the property and an
20	indication of that person's fiduciary capacity.
21	(h) The millage levied on the property.
22	(i) The month in which the property was substantially
23	completed.
24	(j) The tax determined in accordance with s.
25	192.039(4).
26	Section 8. Section 195.027, Florida Statutes, is
27	amended to read:
28	195.027 Rules and regulations
29	(1) The Department of Revenue shall prescribe
30	reasonable rules and regulations for the assessing and
31	collecting of taxes, and <u>these</u> such rules <u>must</u> and regulations

shall be followed by the property appraisers, tax collectors, clerks of the circuit court, and value adjustment boards. It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that The department shall formulate these such rules so as to ensure and regulations that property will be assessed, taxes will be collected, and the administration conducted in a manner that is will be uniform, just, and otherwise in compliance with the requirements of the general law and the constitution.

- operate on computer programs that are substantially similar and produce data that which are directly comparable. The rules must and regulations shall prescribe uniform standards and procedures for computer programs and operations for all programs installed in any property appraiser's office. It is the legislative intent that the department shall require a high degree of uniformity so that data will be comparable among counties and so that a single audit procedure will be practical for all property appraisers' offices.
- procedures whereby the property appraiser, the Department of Revenue, and the Auditor General <u>are shall be</u> able to obtain access, <u>if</u> where necessary, to financial records relating to nonhomestead property which records are required to make a determination of the proper assessment as to the particular property in question. Access to a taxpayer's records <u>is to shall</u> be provided only in those instances in which it is determined that such records are necessary to determine either the classification or the value of the taxable nonhomestead property. Access <u>is to shall</u> be provided only to those records <u>that which</u> pertain to the property physically located in the taxing county as of January 1 of each year and to the

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income from such property generated in the taxing county for the year in which a proper assessment is made. All records produced by the taxpayer under this subsection are shall be deemed to be confidential in the hands of the property appraiser, the department, the tax collector, and the Auditor General and must shall not be divulged to any person, firm, or corporation, except upon court order or order of an administrative body having quasi-judicial powers in ad valorem tax matters, and such records are exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and from s. 24(a) of Art. I of the State Constitution.

- (4)(a) The rules and regulations prescribed by the department must shall require a return of tangible personal property which includes shall include:
- 1. A general identification and description of the property or, when more than one item constitutes a class of similar items, a description of the class.
 - 2. The location of the such property.
- The original cost of the such property and, in the case of a class of similar items, the average cost.
- The age of the such property and, in the case of a class of similar items, the average age.
- The condition, including functional and economic 5. depreciation or obsolescence.
 - The taxpayer's estimate of fair market value.
- (b) For purposes of this subsection, a class of property includes shall include only those items that which are substantially similar in function and use. Nothing in This chapter does not shall authorize the department to prescribe a return requiring information other than that contained in this 31 subsection; nor may shall the department issue or adopt

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promulgate any rule that directs or regulation directing the assessment of property by the consideration of factors other than those enumerated in s. 193.011.

- (5) The rules must and regulations shall require that the property appraiser deliver copies of all pleadings in court proceedings in which his or her office is involved to the Department of Revenue.
- (6) The fees and costs of the sale or purchase and terms of financing are shall be presumed to be usual unless the buyer or seller or agent thereof files a form that which discloses the unusual fees, costs, and terms of financing. Such a form must shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court at the time of recording. The rules must and regulations shall prescribe an information form to be used for this purpose. Either the buyer or the seller or the agent of either shall complete the information form and certify that the form is accurate to the best of his or her knowledge and belief. The information form is to shall be confidential in the hands of all persons after delivery to the clerk, except that the Department of Revenue and the Auditor General shall have access to it in the execution of their official duties, and such a form is exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and of s. 24(a) of Art. I of the State Constitution. The information form may be used in any judicial proceeding, upon a motion to produce duly made by any party to such proceedings. Failure of the clerk to obtain an information form with the recording does shall not impair the validity of the recording or the conveyance. The form must shall provide for a notation by the clerk indicating the book and page number of the conveyance in the official record books of the 31 county. The clerk shall promptly deliver all information

1 forms received to the property appraiser for his or her 2 custody and use. 3 Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 4 196.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 5 196.011 Annual application required for exemption. --6 (1)(a) Every person or organization who, on January 1, 7 has the legal title to real or personal property, except 8 inventory, which is entitled by law to exemption from taxation as a result of its ownership and use shall, on or before March 1 of each year, file an application for exemption with the 10 county property appraiser, listing and describing the property 11 12 for which exemption is claimed and certifying its ownership 13 and use. If an application for exemption is made for property 14 listed on a partial-year real property assessment roll, the 15 date on which the property became entitled by law to the 16 exemption must be stated. The Department of Revenue shall prescribe the forms upon which the application is made. 17 Failure to make application, when required, on or before March 18 19 1 of any year constitutes shall constitute a waiver of the 20 exemption privilege for that year, except as provided in subsection (7) or subsection (8). 21 Section 10. Section 197.3635, Florida Statutes, is 22 23 amended to read: 197.3635 Combined notice of ad valorem taxes and 24 25 non-ad valorem assessments; requirements.--A form for the 26 combined notice of ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem 27 assessments must shall be produced and paid for by the tax 28 collector. The form must shall meet the requirements of this

section and department rules and is shall be subject to

approval by the department. By rule, the department shall

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provide a format for the form of the such combined notice. The form must shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) It $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall contain the title "Notice of Ad Valorem Taxes and Non-ad Valorem Assessments." It $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall also contain a receipt part that can be returned along with the payment to the tax collector.
- (2) It <u>must</u> shall provide a clear partition between ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments. <u>The</u> Such partition <u>must</u> shall be a bold horizontal line approximately 1/8 inch thick.
- (3) Within the ad valorem part, it $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall contain the heading "Ad Valorem Taxes." Within the non-ad valorem assessment part, it $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall contain the heading "Non-ad Valorem Assessments."
- (4) It <u>must</u> shall contain the county name, the assessment year, the mailing address of the tax collector, the mailing address of one property owner, the legal description of the property to at least 25 characters, and the unique parcel or tax identification number of the property.
- (5) It <u>must</u> shall provide for the labeled disclosure of the total amount of combined levies and the total discounted amount due each month when paid in advance.
- (6) It $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall provide a field or portion on the front of the notice for official use for data to reflect codes useful to the tax collector.
- (7) The combined notice $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall be set in type $\underline{\text{that}}$ which is 8 points or larger.
- (8) The ad valorem part $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ contain the following:
- (a) A schedule of the assessed value, exempted value,and taxable value of the property.

- (b) Subheadings for columns listing taxing authorities, corresponding millage rates expressed in dollars and cents per \$1,000 of taxable value, and the associated tax.
- (c) Taxing authorities listed in the same sequence and manner as listed on the notice required by s. 200.069(4)(a), with the exception that independent special districts, municipal service taxing districts, and voted debt service millages for each taxing authority <u>must shall</u> be listed separately. If a county has too many municipal service taxing units to list separately, it <u>must shall</u> combine them to disclose the total number of such units and the amount of taxes levied.
- (d) For any partial-year taxes, the notice must include:
- 1. A schedule for the partial-year assessed value, exempt value, taxable value, and the date on which the property was acquired, substantially completed, or substantially destroyed.
- 2. Subheadings for columns listing the taxing authorities, corresponding millage rates for the preceding year expressed in dollars and cents per \$1,000 of taxable value, the fraction as designated in s. 192.039(4), and the associated tax.
- 3. Taxing authorities listed in the same sequence and manner as listed on the notice required by s. 200.069(4)(a), with the exception that independent special districts, municipal service taxing districts, and voted debt-service millage for each taxing authority must be listed separately. If a county has too many municipal service taxing units to list them separately, it must combine them to disclose the total number of such units and the amount of taxes levied.

- (9) Within the non-ad valorem assessment part, it $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall contain the following:
- (a) Subheadings for columns listing the levying authorities, corresponding assessment rates expressed in dollars and cents per unit of assessment, and the associated assessment amount.
- (b) The purpose of the assessment, if the purpose is not clearly indicated by the name of the levying authority.
- (c) A listing of the levying authorities in the same order as in the ad valorem part to the extent practicable. If a county has too many municipal service benefit units to list separately, it must shall combine them by function.
- (10) It <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> provide instructions and useful information to the taxpayer. <u>The</u> <u>Such</u> information and instructions <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be nontechnical to minimize confusion. The information and instructions required by this section <u>must</u> <u>shall</u> be provided by department rule and must <u>shall</u> include:
- (a) Procedures to be followed when the property has been sold or conveyed.
- (b) Instruction as to mailing the remittance and receipt along with a brief disclosure of the availability of discounts.
- (c) Notification about delinquency and interest for delinquent payment.
- (d) Notification that failure to pay the amounts due will result in a tax certificate being issued against the property.
- (e) A brief statement outlining the responsibility of the tax collector, the property appraiser, and the taxing authorities. This statement $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall be accompanied by

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directions as to which office to contact for particular questions or problems.

Section 11. Section 197.3645, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

197.3645 Separate partial-year ad valorem tax notice.--Partial-year ad valorem tax assessments that are listed on the partial-year assessment roll prepared by the property appraiser must be included in the combined notice for ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem taxes which is provided for in s. 197.3635. A separate mailing is authorized only as a solution to the most exigent factual circumstances. However, if a tax collector cannot merge a partial-year assessment roll to produce such a notice, the tax collector must mail a separate notice of partial-year ad valorem assessments. In deciding whether a separate mailing is necessary, the tax collector shall consider all costs to taxpayers of such a separate mailing and the adverse effects to taxpayers of delayed and multiple notices.

Section 12. Subsection (1) of section 200.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

200.065 Method of fixing millage.--

(1) Upon completion of the assessment of all property pursuant to s. 193.023, the property appraiser shall certify to each taxing authority the taxable value, including both regular and partial-year assessment rolls, within the jurisdiction of the taxing authority. This certification must shall include a copy of the statement required to be submitted under s. 195.073(3), as applicable to that taxing authority. The form on which the certification is made must shall include instructions to each taxing authority describing the proper 31 | method of computing a millage rate which, exclusive of new

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construction, additions to structures, deletions, increases in the value of improvements that have undergone a substantial rehabilitation that which increased the assessed value of such improvements by at least 100 percent, and property added due to geographic boundary changes, will provide the same ad valorem tax revenue for each taxing authority as was levied during the prior year. That millage rate shall be known as the "rolled-back rate." The information provided pursuant to this subsection must shall also be sent to the tax collector by the property appraiser at the time it is sent to each taxing authority.

Section 13. Section 200.0701, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

200.0701 Notice of partial-year assessment.--The property appraiser, in the name of the taxing authorities within the property appraiser's jurisdiction and at the expense of the taxing authorities, shall prepare and deliver by first-class mail to each taxpayer to be listed on the partial-year real property assessment roll a notice of partial-year assessment. At the discretion of the property appraiser, the notice of partial-year assessment may be separate from or part of the notice of proposed taxes required in s. 200.069. The notice of partial-year assessment must include the legal description of the property, the date on which the property was either acquired or substantially completed, the property's assessed value, the applicable millage, and the taxes to be levied. If separate from s. 200.069, the notice must be mailed at the same time as the notice required under s. 200.069.

Section 14. This act applies beginning with property

that is substantially completed after January 1, 1999.

Section 15. Paragraph (g) of subsection (5) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

- (5) EXEMPTIONS; ACCOUNT OF USE. --
- (g) Building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone.--
- Beginning July 1, 1995, building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone are shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter upon an affirmative showing to the satisfaction of the department that the items have been used for the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., this exemption inures to the owner, lessee, or lessor of the rehabilitated real property located in an enterprise zone only through a refund of previously paid taxes. To receive a refund under pursuant to this paragraph, the owner, lessee, or lessor of the rehabilitated real property located in an enterprise zone must file an application under oath with the governing body or enterprise zone development agency having jurisdiction over the enterprise zone where the business is located, as applicable, which includes:
- a. The name and address of the person claiming the refund.

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- An address and assessment roll parcel number of the rehabilitated real property in an enterprise zone for which a refund of previously paid taxes is being sought.
- c. A description of the improvements made to accomplish the rehabilitation of the real property.
- d. A copy of the building permit issued for the rehabilitation of the real property.
- A sworn statement, under the penalty of perjury, from the general contractor licensed in this state with whom the applicant contracted to make the improvements necessary to accomplish the rehabilitation of the real property, which statement lists the building materials used in the rehabilitation of the real property, the actual cost of the building materials, and the amount of sales tax paid in this state on the building materials. If In the event that a general contractor has not been used, the applicant shall provide this information in a sworn statement, under the penalty of perjury. Copies of the invoices that which evidence the purchase of the building materials used in such rehabilitation and the payment of sales tax on the building materials must shall be attached to the sworn statement provided by the general contractor or by the applicant. Unless the actual cost of building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property and the payment of sales taxes due thereon is documented by a general contractor or by the applicant in this manner, the cost of the such building materials must shall be an amount equal to 40 percent of the increase in assessed value for ad valorem tax purposes.
- The identifying number assigned under pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the rehabilitated 31 real property is located.

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- A certification by the local building inspector g. that the improvements necessary to accomplish the rehabilitation of the real property are substantially completed.
- h. Whether the business is a small business as defined by s. 288.703(1).
- If applicable, the name and address of each permanent employee of the business, including, for each employee who is a resident of an enterprise zone, the identifying number assigned under pursuant to s. 290.0065 to the enterprise zone in which the employee resides.
- This exemption inures to a city, county, or other governmental agency through a refund of previously paid taxes if the building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property located in an enterprise zone are paid for from the funds of a community development block grant or similar grant or loan program. To receive a refund under pursuant to this paragraph, a municipality city, county, or other governmental agency must file an application that which includes the same information required to be provided in subparagraph 1. by an owner, lessee, or lessor of rehabilitated real property. In addition, the application must include a sworn statement signed by the chief executive officer of the municipality city, county, or other governmental agency seeking a refund which states that the building materials for which a refund is sought were paid for from the funds of a community development block grant or similar grant or loan program.
- 3. Within 10 working days after receipt of an application, the governing body or enterprise zone development agency shall review the application to determine if it 31 contains all the information required under pursuant to

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subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. and meets the criteria set out in this paragraph. The governing body or agency shall certify all applications that contain the information required pursuant to subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2. and meet the criteria set out in this paragraph as eligible to receive a refund. If applicable, the governing body or agency shall also certify if 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees. The certification must shall be in writing, and a copy of the certification must shall be transmitted to the executive director of the Department of Revenue. The applicant is shall be responsible for forwarding a certified application to the department within the time specified in subparagraph 4.

- An application for a refund under pursuant to this paragraph must be submitted to the department within 6 months after the rehabilitation of the property is deemed by the local building inspector to be substantially completed by the local building inspector.
- Section The provisions of s.212.095 does do not apply to any refund application made under pursuant to this paragraph. No more than one exemption through a refund of previously paid taxes for the rehabilitation of real property is shall be permitted for any one parcel of real property. A No refund must not shall be granted under pursuant to this paragraph unless the amount to be refunded exceeds \$500. A $\frac{80}{100}$ refund granted under pursuant to this paragraph must not shall exceed the lesser of 97 percent of the Florida sales or use tax paid on the cost of the building materials used in the rehabilitation of the real property as determined under 31 pursuant to sub-subparagraph 1.e. or \$5,000, or, if no less

than 20 percent of the employees of the business are residents of an enterprise zone, excluding temporary and part-time employees, the amount of <u>a</u> refund granted <u>under pursuant to</u> this paragraph <u>must shall</u> not exceed the lesser of 97 percent of the sales tax paid on the cost of such building materials or \$10,000. A refund approved <u>under pursuant to</u> this paragraph <u>must shall</u> be made within 30 days <u>after of formal approval by the department of the application for the refund.</u>

- 6. The department shall adopt rules governing the manner and form of refund applications and may establish guidelines as to the requisites for an affirmative showing of qualification for exemption under this paragraph.
- 7. The department shall deduct an amount equal to 10 percent of each refund granted under the provisions of this paragraph from the amount transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund under pursuant to s. 212.20 for the county area in which the rehabilitated real property is located and shall transfer that amount to the General Revenue Fund.
- 8. For the purposes of the exemption provided in this paragraph:
- a. "Building materials" means tangible personal property that which becomes a component part of improvements to real property.
- b. "Real property" has the same meaning as provided in s. $192.001 \frac{192.001(12)}{12}$.
- c. "Rehabilitation of real property" means the reconstruction, renovation, restoration, rehabilitation, construction, or expansion of improvements to real property.
- d. "Substantially completed" has the same meaning as provided in s. 192.001 s. 192.042(1).

9. The provisions of This paragraph expires shall expire and be void on December 31, 2005.

Section 16. Subsection (1) of section 163.387, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.387 Redevelopment trust fund.--

- (1) There shall be established for each community redevelopment agency created under s. 163.356 a redevelopment trust fund. Funds allocated to and deposited into this fund must shall be used by the agency to finance or refinance any community redevelopment it undertakes pursuant to the approved community redevelopment plan. A No community redevelopment agency may not receive or spend any increment revenues under pursuant to this section unless and until the governing body has, by ordinance, provided for the funding of the redevelopment trust fund for the duration of a community redevelopment plan. Such an ordinance may be adopted only after the governing body has approved a community redevelopment plan. The annual funding of the redevelopment trust fund must shall be in an amount not less than that increment in the income, proceeds, revenues, and funds of each taxing authority derived from or held in connection with the undertaking and carrying out of community redevelopment under this part. The amount of the Such increment must shall be determined annually and must shall be that amount equal to 95 percent of the difference between:
- (a) The amount of ad valorem taxes levied each year by each taxing authority, exclusive of partial-year taxes and of any amount from any debt service millage, on taxable real property contained within the geographic boundaries of a community redevelopment area; and

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(b) The amount of ad valorem taxes which would have been produced by the rate upon which the tax is levied each year by or for each taxing authority, exclusive of partial-year taxes and of any debt service millage, upon the total of the assessed value of the taxable real property in the community redevelopment area as shown upon the most recent assessment roll used in connection with the taxation of such property by each taxing authority before prior to the effective date of the ordinance providing for the funding of the trust fund.

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However, the governing body of any county as defined in s. 125.011(1) may, in the ordinance providing for the funding of a trust fund established with respect to any community redevelopment area created on or after July 1, 1994, determine that the amount to be funded by each taxing authority annually must shall be less than 95 percent of the difference between paragraphs (a) and (b), but the in no event shall such amount must not be less than 50 percent of the such difference.

Section 17. Subsection (4) of section 197.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.102 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(4) "Tax notice" means the tax bill sent to taxpayers for payment of any taxes or special assessments collected pursuant to this chapter, or the bill sent to taxpayers for payment of the total of ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments collected under pursuant to s. 197.3632, or the bill sent to taxpayers for payment of taxes on partial-year assessment rolls under s. 197.3645.

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Section 18. Subsection (1) of section 197.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.122 Lien of taxes; dates; application.--

(1) All taxes imposed under pursuant to the State Constitution and laws of this state constitute shall be a first lien, superior to all other liens, on any property against which the taxes have been assessed and shall continue in full force from January 1 of the year the taxes were levied until discharged by payment or until barred under chapter 95. For property listed on partial-year assessment rolls, the year the tax was levied is considered to be the year the property was substantially completed, and the lien date is January 1 of that year. All personal property tax liens, to the extent that the property to which the lien applies cannot be located in the county or to the extent that the sale of the property is insufficient to pay all delinquent taxes, interest, fees, and costs due, constitute shall be liens against all other personal property of the taxpayer in the county. However, such liens against other personal property do shall not apply against such property that which has been sold, and such liens against other personal property are shall be subordinate to any valid prior or subsequent liens against such other property. An No act of omission or commission on the part of any property appraiser, tax collector, board of county commissioners, clerk of the circuit court, or county comptroller, or their deputies or assistants, or newspaper in which any advertisement of sale may be published does not shall operate to defeat the payment of taxes; but any acts of omission or commission may be corrected at any time by the officer or party responsible for them in like manner as 31 provided by law for performing acts in the first place, and,

when so corrected, they <u>are to shall</u> be construed as valid ab initio, and they do not shall in no way affect any process by law for the enforcement of the collection of any tax. All owners of property <u>are shall be</u> held to know that taxes are due and payable annually and are charged with the duty of ascertaining the amount of current and delinquent taxes and paying them before April 1 of the year following the year in which taxes are assessed. A No sale or conveyance of real or personal property for nonpayment of taxes <u>may not shall</u> be held invalid except upon proof that:

- (a) The property was not subject to taxation;
- (b) The taxes had been paid before the sale of personal property; or
- (c) The real property had been redeemed before the execution and delivery of a deed based upon a certificate issued for nonpayment of taxes.

Section 19. This act shall take effect January 1, 1999, if SJR , amending the State Constitution to allow for partial-year assessments, has been passed and adopted and has taken effect by that date.

SENATE SUMMARY

Provides for partial-year assessments of real property for purposes of ad valorem taxation. Provides legislative intent. Defines the terms "substantially completed" and "substantially destroyed." Provides for partial-year real property assessments. Provides formulas for calculating ad valorem taxes to be levied on real property that is assessed for partial year. Requires such properties and the tax thereupon to be included in computing rolled-back millage. Amends the standards for calculating just value to conform to the provisions for partial-year assessment. Provides for sharing the costs of implementing partial-year assessments.

Amends provisions relating to the preparation of assessment rolls, to conform to this act. Provides for notice of substantially destroyed property. Provides for the Department of Revenue to adopt rules concerning returns for property that is subject to partial-year assessment. Amends provisions relating to the annual application for the homestead tax exemption, to conform to this act. Amends provisions relating to requirements for a combined notice of ad valorem taxes and non-ad valorem assessments, to conform. Provides criteria that must be met before a separate notice may be mailed for partial-year ad valorem taxes. Amends provisions relating to computing the rolled-back rate, to conform. Provides for notice of partial-year assessment to be delivered to taxpayers. Allows the notice, at the discretion of the property appraiser, to be separate or combined with notice under s. 200.069, F.S. Provides that this act initially applies to property that is substantially completed after January 1, 1999. Amends provisions relating to redevelopment trust funds; definitions used in ch. 197, F.S.; and provisions relating to tax liens, to provide for the date on which a tax lien attaches if the lien relates to property on which partial-year assessment is imposed.