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A bill to be entitled An act relating to property tax administration; creating s. 192.124, F.S.; requiring that a disclosure concerning ad valorem taxes be made to the purchaser of residential property; amending s. 193.023, F.S.; providing that the property appraiser, or his or her representative, has the right of entry and access for purposes of making assessments; requiring reasonable notification and presentation of credentials; amending s. 193.074, F.S.; providing for the confidentiality of a tax return to be maintained by the value adjustment board; amending s. 194.034, F.S.; requiring notice by the value adjustment board of the final date for filing an action in the circuit court; amending s. 194.192, F.S.; providing for interest payments for overpayments of property taxes; amending s. 195.027, F.S.; providing for the confidentiality of taxpayer records to be maintained by the value adjustment board; amending s. 195.062, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Revenue to amend the manual of instructions for property appraisers; amending s. 195.096, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Revenue to select certain counties for an estimated review of assessment rolls in lieu of an in-depth study; providing that the department's appraiser, or his or her representative, has the right of entry and

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access for purposes of making inspections; requiring reasonable notification and presentation of credentials; amending s. 195.097, F.S.; revising the date for the department to issue certain notices to property appraisers; specifying circumstances under which the department may require that a property appraiser and the appraiser's staff undergo training as a condition of roll approval; amending s. 196.101, F.S.; providing for the confidentiality of a tax return to be maintained by the value adjustment board; amending s. 201.022, F.S.; requiring that documentary stamp tax returns be filed with the county property appraiser; authorizing the department to require additional information; requiring that documentary stamp tax returns be filed through an electronic data interchange; requiring the department to prescribe the method, form, and content of the returns; providing for waiver of the requirement under certain circumstances; amending s. 475.422, F.S.; requiring that a real estate broker or salesperson make a disclosure concerning ad valorem taxes to the purchaser of residential property; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 192.124, Florida Statutes, is Section 1.

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192.124 Disclosure of ad valorem taxes upon sale of residential property.—Upon receiving an offer for the purchase of residential property, the seller must provide a written disclosure to the purchaser which notifies the purchaser that the ad valorem taxes on the property for the tax year subsequent to the purchase may be in excess of the ad valorem taxes assessed at the time of the sale and that ad valorem taxes are required to be assessed at just value on property in the year following a sale if a change in ownership has occurred, as defined by law. At the time of or prior to acceptance of an offer for the purchase of residential property, the purchaser must sign the disclosure.

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 193.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.023 Duties of the property appraiser in making

assessments.--(2) In making his or her assessment of the value of real property, the property appraiser is required to inspect physically the property every 3 years to ensure that the tax roll meets all the requirements of law. However, the property appraiser shall physically inspect any parcel of taxable real property upon the request of the taxpayer or owner. The property appraiser, or his or her authorized representative, shall have the right of entry and access onto the property to make inspections required under this section. The taxpayer is deemed to give implied consent to a view of the full curtilage and of the exterior of any structure. If, upon reasonable notification and presentation of proper credentials, a taxpayer refuses entry or such view during the hours of 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. to perform any duty imposed by law, the property appraiser shall give written notice to the taxpayer that right

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of entry and access onto the property to make inspections is required and that without such access the property appraiser may estimate the assessment from such information as is available. If the taxpayer petitions to challenge such estimate, the taxpayer may not proceed until access is permitted and, following such access, the property appraiser has recalculated the assessment. The property appraiser may serve the notice of inspection by certified mail, restricted delivery, return receipt requested. Alternatively, the property appraiser may serve the notice by any means permitted for service of process in a civil action. For purposes of this section, an authorized employee of the property appraiser may serve the notice and execute an affidavit of service. Service by certified mail is completed when the certified mail is received or refused by the addressee or by an authorized agent as designated by the addressee in writing.

Section 3. Section 193.074, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

193.074 Confidentiality of returns.—All returns of property and returns required by s. 201.022 submitted by the taxpayer pursuant to law shall be deemed to be confidential in the hands of the property appraiser, the clerk of the circuit court, the value adjustment board, the department, the tax collector, the Auditor General, and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, and their employees and persons acting under their supervision and control, except upon court order or order of an administrative body having quasi-judicial powers in ad valorem tax matters, and such returns are exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). If such information is used in a hearing by the value adjustment board or by a taxpayer, its agent, or a

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property appraiser, such information shall be maintained so that all taxpayer identifying information is confidential except upon court order.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 194.034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

194.034 Hearing procedures; rules.--

(2) In each case, except when a complaint is withdrawn by the petitioner or is acknowledged as correct by the property appraiser, the value adjustment board shall render a written decision. All such decisions shall be issued within 20 calendar days of the last day the board is in session under s. 194.032. The decision of the board shall contain findings of fact and conclusions of law, and shall include reasons for upholding or overturning the determination of the property appraiser, and shall state the final date for filing an action in the circuit court under s. 194.171(2). If the property appraiser has not yet made the initial certification of the roll under s. 193.122(2) on the date the board completes all of its hearings and issues its Certificate of Value Adjustment Board for the roll, which certificate indicates that all hearings required by s. 194.032 have been held, the board shall state that the final date for filing an action in the circuit court is 60 days after the date of the initial certification of the roll by the property appraiser under s. 193.122(2). When a special master has been appointed, the recommendations of the special master shall be considered by the board. The clerk, upon issuance of the decisions, shall, on a form provided by the Department of Revenue, notify by first-class mail each taxpayer, the property appraiser, and the department of the decision of the board.

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Section 5. Subsection (3) is added to section 194.192, Florida Statutes, to read:

194.192 Costs; interest on unpaid taxes; penalty.--

(3) If the court finds in an action under s. 194.171 that the amount of tax owed by the taxpayer is less than the amount the taxpayer has paid, it shall enter judgment in favor of the taxpayer for interest on such surplus funds from the date of payment to the date the refund is paid, at the adjusted annual rate established effective January 1, pursuant to s. 213.235(3)(a), except that the annual rate of interest may not be greater than 11 percent per year, from the date the tax was paid through the date of judgment.

Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 195.027, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

195.027 Rules and regulations.--

(3) The rules and regulations shall provide procedures whereby the property appraiser, the Department of Revenue, and the Auditor General shall be able to obtain access, 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 shall 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 shall be provided only to those records which pertain to the property physically located in the taxing county as of January 1 of each year and to the 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 31 subsection shall be deemed to be confidential in the hands of

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the property appraiser, the department, the tax collector, the value adjustment board, and the Auditor General and 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). If such information is used in a hearing by the value adjustment board or by a taxpayer, its agent, or a property appraiser, such information shall be maintained so that all taxpayer identifying information is confidential except upon court order.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 195.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

195.062 Manual of instructions.--

- (1) The department shall prepare and maintain a current manual of instructions for property appraisers and other officials connected with the administration of property taxes. This manual shall contain all:
 - (a) Rules and regulations.
 - (b) Standard measures of value.
- $% \left(c\right) =\left\{ c\right\} =\left\{ c\right\}$ (c) Forms and instructions relating to the use of forms and maps.

23 Consistent with s. 195.032, the star

Consistent with s. 195.032, the standard measures of value shall be adopted in general conformity with the procedures set forth in s. 120.54, but shall not have the force or effect of such rules and shall be used only to assist tax officers in the assessment of property as provided by s. 195.002.

- 29 Guidelines may be updated annually to incorporate new market
- 30 data, which may be in tabular form; technical changes; changes
- 31 indicated by established court decisions; and, where a summary

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of justification is set forth in the notice, other changes that are relevant to appropriate assessment practices or standard measurements of value. Such new data may be incorporated into the guidelines on the approval of the executive director if after notice in substantial conformity with s. 120.54 there is no objection filed with the department within 45 days, and the procedures set forth in s. 120.54 do not apply.

Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 195.096, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

195.096 Review of assessment rolls.--

- (2) The department shall conduct, no less frequently than once every 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). 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. However, the department may select counties that have exceeded standards in recent past studies and may use a projection as provided in paragraph (3)(b) for 1 year to review those counties' assessment rolls, if department resources indicate. These counties may be selected for such audit or review procedures if the level of assessment has been at or over the statewide average and no postaudit notification of defects has been issued for the past three in-depth studies.
- (a) The department shall, at least 30 days prior to the beginning of an in-depth review in any county, notify the 31 property appraiser in the county of the pending review. At the

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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 must use a representative or statistically reliable sample 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 value groups or market areas for each classification, subclassification, or stratum to be studied, to assure the representativeness of ratio study samples. For purposes of this section, the department shall rely primarily on an assessment-to-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

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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 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) The department's appraiser, or his or her authorized representative, shall have the right of entry and access onto the property to make inspections required under this section. The taxpayer is deemed to give implied consent to a view of the full curtilage and of the exterior of any

structure. If, upon reasonable notification and presentation of proper credentials, a taxpayer refuses entry or such view during the hours of 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. to perform any duty imposed by law, the department may in its discretion void the parcel as a sample in its studies, estimate the value using the best information available, or refer the parcel to the property appraiser who shall proceed as provided in this section.

(g)(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 Finance, Taxation, and Claims Committee; the House Finance and Taxation Committee; and the appropriate property appraiser.

Section 9. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 195.097, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

195.097 Postaudit notification of defects; supervision by the department.--

(1)(a) Upon evaluation of any reviews, studies, or findings of the Department of Revenue, the executive director of the department shall issue a notice to any property appraiser who the executive director has determined has one or more classes or other strata of property listed on the assessment rolls in a manner inconsistent with the

requirements of law, or is otherwise not assessing in accordance with law. The executive director shall specify in his or her notice the classes or strata of property that have been improperly assessed on the prior year's roll, the nature of the defect or defects, and the requirements of the department to obtain approval of the current year's assessment roll. Such notice shall be provided to the property appraiser no later than October 30 November 15.

- (b) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, the executive director is not required to notice as a defect a class or stratum of property which, based upon the evaluation of any review, study, or finding of the department, indicates an assessment level of more than 100 percent of just value in any class or stratum of property on the prior year's tax roll.
- (c) The department may, as aid and assistance, include in the notice that counties falling below standards in such studies are subject to audit or review of procedures used by the counties to appraise property.
- 1. Such notice shall require training for the property appraiser and shall include his or her staff when the procedural audit, or the nature of the defects specified, indicates that failure to assess in accordance with law is from disregard of the guidelines or other systemic problem that could be cured by such training.
- 2. Roll approval shall be conditioned on the property appraiser and any staff passing training courses, including those offered by the department on the real property guidelines, with an acceptable score.
- 3. Any additional salary pursuant to chapter 145 shall be forfeited until the property appraiser is in full

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compliance with any such notice requiring the property appraiser and any staff to receive and pass training courses.

(2) Within 15 days after receipt of a notice, but no later than November 15 December 1, the property appraiser shall either notify the executive director in writing of his or her intention to comply or request an immediate conference with the executive director for the purpose of attempting to resolve differences between the property appraiser and the executive director. Such conference shall be held no later than November 30 December 15. At the conclusion of the conference, but no later than December 15 January 1, the executive director shall issue an administrative order, which order shall incorporate the remedial steps, if any, to be taken by the property appraiser to ensure that all property on his or her rolls is assessed at just value. Such remedial steps may include required training for the property appraiser, including his or her staff, and audit or review of procedures used by the appraiser to appraise property. An administrative order shall also be issued in the case of a property appraiser who has stated his or her intention to comply.

Section 10. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 196.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.101 Exemption for totally and permanently disabled persons.--

(4)

The department shall require by rule that the taxpayer annually submit a sworn statement of gross income, pursuant to paragraph (a). The department shall require that the filing of such statement be accompanied by copies of 31 | federal income tax returns for the prior year, wage and

earnings statements (W-2 forms), and other documents it deems 2 necessary, for each member of the household. The taxpayer's 3 statement shall attest to the accuracy of such copies. department shall prescribe and furnish a form to be used for 4 5 this purpose which form shall include spaces for a separate 6 listing of United States Department of Veterans Affairs 7 benefits and social security benefits. All records produced by the taxpayer under this paragraph are confidential in the 8 9 hands of the property appraiser, the value adjustment board, 10 the department, the tax collector, the Auditor General, and 11 the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability and shall not be divulged to any person, firm, 12 13 or corporation except upon court order or order of an administrative body having quasi-judicial powers in ad valorem 14 tax matters, and such records are exempt from the provisions 15 of s. 119.07(1). If divulged upon order of an administrative 16 17 body having quasi-judicial powers in ad valorem tax matters, such records shall be confidential in the hands of such body. 18 19 If such records are offered into evidence to such 20 administrative body having quasi-judicial powers in ad valorem tax matters, such records shall be confidential in the hands 21 of such body. If such information is used in a hearing of the 22 23 value adjustment board by a taxpayer, its agent, or a property 24 appraiser, such information shall be maintained so that all 25 taxpayer identifying information is confidential except upon court order. 26 27 Section 11. Section 201.022, Florida Statutes, is 28 amended to read: 29 201.022 Consideration for realty; filing of return 30 condition precedent to recordation; penalty; compensation of

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30 31 property appraisers clerks; failure to file does not impair
validity.--

(1) As a condition precedent to the recordation of any deed transferring an interest in real property, the grantor or the grantee or agent for grantee shall execute and file a return with the county property appraiser clerk of the circuit court. The return shall state the actual consideration paid for the interest in real property. The return shall state the parcel identification number maintained by the county property appraiser in a manner prescribed by the department. If the parcel is a split or cutout parcel, the return shall state the parent parcel identification number if the parcel identification number has not been assigned. The Department of Revenue may require the return to list additional descriptive characteristics of the property to ensure that all property is assessed at just value. The return shall not be recorded or otherwise become a public record and shall be confidential as provided by s. 193.074, and shall be exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1), except that the Department of Environmental Protection or, through the Department of Environmental Protection, its contract appraiser, shall have access to the return to verify the consideration paid in any transfer of an interest in real property, when such transfer is considered as part of an appraisal for a proposed land acquisition project conducted pursuant to any Department of Environmental Protection land acquisition program. The Department of Environmental Protection or its contract appraiser shall not disclose the contents of the return to any other public or private entity. The original return shall be forwarded to the Department of Revenue, and a copy shall be maintained by forwarded to the property appraiser.

- (2) If the return required by this section is not executed and filed, any person who is required by this section to execute and file a return with the <u>county property</u> appraiser clerk of the circuit court and who fails to do so shall be liable for a penalty of \$25. The penalty imposed by this subsection shall be in addition to any other penalty imposed by the revenue laws of this state. The penalty may be compromised as provided in s. 213.21.
- executed and filed, the <u>county property appraiser</u> clerk of the <u>circuit court</u> is required to execute and file the return with the department. The <u>county property appraiser</u> clerk shall be compensated 1.0 percent of the tax paid on deeds as the cost of processing the return required by this section in the form of a deduction from the amount of the tax due and remitted by the <u>county property appraiser</u> clerk, and the department shall allow the deduction to the <u>county property appraiser</u> clerk paying and remitting the tax in the manner provided by the department. However, no deduction or allowance shall be granted when there is a manifest failure to maintain proper records or make proper reports. The compensation provided herein shall be in addition to that provided in s. 201.11(2).
- (4) Failure of any grantee or the grantee's agent to execute and file with the <u>county property appraiser</u> clerk of the circuit court a return required in subsection (1) does not impair the validity of any deed heretofore or hereafter recorded transferring an interest in real property.
- (5)(a) Effective January 1, 2006, a person who is required to file a return shall initiate that return through an electronic data interchange. The department shall prescribe the acceptable method of transfer; the method, form, and

content of the electronic data interchange, giving due regard to developing uniform standards for formats as adopted by the American National Standards Institute; the circumstances under which an electronic data interchange will substitute for filing another form of return; and the means, if any, by which taxpayers will be provided with acknowledgements.

- (b) The department may waive the requirement to make a return through an electronic data interchange at the request of the county property appraiser if he or she demonstrates that the requirement creates a hardship for the taxpayer or the property appraiser. This hardship may be due to problems with computer capabilities, data system changes, operating procedures, or data interchange systems of the county property appraiser.
- instructions for filing returns through electronic data interchange to ensure a full collection from taxpayers and an accounting for the taxes due. The failure of any taxpayer to use such format does not relieve the taxpayer of the obligation to pay the tax at the time and in the manner required.

Section 12. Present subsection (2) of section 475.422, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (3), and a new subsection (2) is added to that section to read:

475.422 Disclosure.--

(2) Upon receiving an offer for the purchase of residential property, a licensee must provide a written disclosure to the purchaser which notifies the purchaser that the ad valorem taxes on the property for the tax year subsequent to the purchase may be in excess of the ad valorem taxes assessed at the time of the sale and that ad valorem

taxes are required to be assessed at just value on property in the year following a sale if a change in ownership has occurred, as defined by law. At the time of or prior to acceptance of an offer for the purchase of residential property, the licensee shall require the purchaser to sign the disclosure. Section 13. This act shall take effect January 1, 2004. SENATE SUMMARY Requires that the seller and the real estate broker or salesperson make certain written disclosures concerning salesperson make certain written disclosures concerning ad valorem taxes to the purchaser of residential property. Provides that a property appraiser of the county or the department has the right of entry and access for purposes of making assessments and inspections. Requires that the value adjustment board maintain the confidentiality of tax returns. Provides for payment of interest on overpayments of property taxes. Provides for the Department of Revenue to conduct an estimated review of assessment rolls under certain estimated review of assessment rolls under certain circumstances. Requires that documentary stamp tax returns be filed with the county property appraiser rather than with the clerk of the court. Provides for filing returns through an electronic data interchange. (See bill for details.)