HOUSE AMENDMENT

Bill No. HB 1B

	Amendment No.
	CHAMBER ACTION
	<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
1	Representative(s) Kreegel offered the following:
2	
3	Amendment (with title amendment)
4	Remove line(s) 322-1586 and insert:
5	if approved by referendum; or
6	2. A rate in excess of 110 percent may be adopted if
7	approved by referendum.
8	(b) The millage rate of a county or municipality,
9	municipal service taxing unit of that county, and any special
10	district dependent to that county or municipality may exceed in
11	any year the maximum millage rate calculated pursuant to this
12	subsection if the total county ad valorem taxes levied or total
13	municipal ad valorem taxes levied, as defined in s. 200.001, do
14	not exceed the maximum total county ad valorem taxes levied or
15	maximum total municipal ad valorem taxes levied, as defined in
16	s. 200.001, respectively. Voted millage as defined in this
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17	chapter and taxes levied by a municipality or independent
18	special district that has levied ad valorem taxes for less than
19	5 years are not subject to the limitation on millage rates
20	provided by this subsection. Total taxes levied may exceed the
21	maximum calculated pursuant to subsection (6) as a result of an
22	increase in taxable value above that certified in subsection (1)
23	if such increase is less than the percentage amounts contained
24	in subsection (6); however, if such increase in taxable value
25	exceeds the percentage amounts contained in this subsection,
26	millage rates subject to subsection (6), s. 200.185, or s.
27	200.186 must be reduced so that total taxes levied do not exceed
28	the maximum.

29 <u>(13)(12)(a)</u> Any taxing authority in violation of this 30 section, other than subsection (5), shall be subject to 31 forfeiture of state funds otherwise available to it for the 12 32 months following a determination of noncompliance by the 33 Department of Revenue appropriate state agency.

34 (b) Within 30 days of the deadline for certification of compliance required by s. 200.068, the department shall notify 35 any taxing authority in violation of this section, other than 36 subsection (5), that it is subject to paragraph (c). Except for 37 revenues from voted levies or levies imposed pursuant to s. 38 1011.60(6), the revenues of any taxing authority in violation of 39 this section, other than subsection (5), collected in excess of 40 the rolled-back rate shall be held in escrow until the process 41 required by paragraph (c) is completed and approved by the 42 department. The department shall direct the tax collector to so 43 hold such funds. 44 371939

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45 (c) Any taxing authority so noticed by the department
46 shall repeat the hearing and notice process required by
47 paragraph (2)(d), except that:

48 1. The advertisement shall appear within 15 days of notice49 from the department.

50 2. The advertisement, in addition to meeting the
51 requirements of subsection (3), shall contain the following
52 statement in boldfaced type immediately after the heading:

53 THE PREVIOUS NOTICE PLACED BY THE ... (name of taxing
54 authority)... HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
55 TO BE IN VIOLATION OF THE LAW, NECESSITATING THIS SECOND NOTICE.

56 3. The millage newly adopted at this hearing shall not be 57 forwarded to the tax collector or property appraiser and may not 58 exceed the rate previously adopted.

4. If the newly adopted millage is less than the amount
previously forwarded pursuant to subsection (4), any moneys
collected in excess of the new levy shall be held in reserve
until the subsequent fiscal year and shall then be utilized to
reduce ad valorem taxes otherwise necessary.

(d) If any county or municipality is in violation of 64 subsection (5), s. 200.185, or s. 200.186 because total county 65 or municipal ad valorem taxes exceeded the maximum total county 66 or municipal ad valorem taxes, respectively, that county shall 67 forfeit the distribution of local government half-cent sales tax 68 69 revenues during the 12 months following a determination of 70 noncompliance by the Department of Revenue as described in s. 218.63(3) and this subsection. If the executive director of the 71 Department of Revenue determines that any county or municipality 72 371939

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73	may be in violation of subsection (5), s. 200.185, or s.
74	200.186, the Department of Revenue and the county or
75	municipality shall follow the procedures set forth in paragraph
76	(e). During the pendency of any procedure under paragraph (e) or
77	any administrative or judicial action to challenge any action
78	taken under this subsection, the tax collector shall hold in
79	escrow any revenues collected in excess of the amount allowed by
80	subsection (5), s. 200.185, or s. 200.186, as determined by the
81	executive director. Such revenues shall be held in escrow until
82	the process required by paragraph (e) is completed and approved
83	by the department. The department shall direct the tax collector
84	to so hold such funds. If the county or municipality remedies
85	the noncompliance, any moneys collected in excess of the new
86	levy or in excess of the amount allowed by subsection (5), s.
87	200.185, or s. 200.186 shall be held in reserve until the
88	subsequent fiscal year, and shall then be used to reduce ad
89	valorem taxes otherwise necessary. If the county or municipality
90	does not remedy the noncompliance, the provisions of s. 218.63
91	shall apply.
92	(e) The following procedures shall be followed when the
93	executive director notifies a county or municipality, special
94	district dependent thereto, or municipal service taxing unit of
95	the county that he or she has determined that it may be in
96	violation of subsection (5), s. 200.185, or s. 200.186:
97	1. Within 30 days after the deadline for certification of
98	compliance required by s. 200.068, the executive director shall
99	notify the taxing authority of his or her determination
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100	regarding subsection (5), s. 200.185, or s. 200.186 and that it
101	is subject to subparagraph 2.
102	2. Any taxing authority so noticed by the executive
103	director shall repeat the hearing and notice process required by
104	paragraph (2)(d), except that:
105	a. The advertisement shall appear within 15 days after
106	notice from the executive director.
107	b. The advertisement, in addition to meeting the
108	requirements of subsection (3), must contain the following
109	statement in boldfaced type immediately after the heading:
110	THE PREVIOUS NOTICE PLACED BY THE (name of taxing
111	authority) HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
112	TO BE IN VIOLATION OF THE LAW, NECESSITATING THIS SECOND NOTICE.
113	c. The millage newly adopted at this hearing shall not be
114	forwarded to the tax collector or property appraiser and may not
115	exceed the rate previously adopted or the amount allowed by
116	subsection (5), s. 200.185, or s. 200.186.
117	d. The determination of the executive director is not
118	subject to chapter 120.
119	Section 3. Section 200.068, Florida Statutes, is amended
120	to read:
121	200.068 Certification of compliance with this
122	chapterNot later than 30 days following adoption of an
123	ordinance or resolution establishing a property tax levy, each
124	taxing authority shall certify compliance with the provisions of
125	this chapter to the Department of Revenue. In addition to a
126	statement of compliance, such certification shall include a copy
127	of the ordinance or resolution so adopted; a copy of the 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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certification of value showing rolled-back millage and proposed 128 129 millage rates, as provided to the property appraiser pursuant to s. 200.065(1) and (2)(b); maximum millage rates calculated 130 pursuant to s. 200.065(5), s. 200.185, or s. 200.186, together 131 132 with values and calculations upon which the maximum millage 133 rates are based; and a certified copy of the advertisement, as published pursuant to s. 200.065(3). In certifying compliance, 134 the governing body of the county shall also include a certified 135 136 copy of the notice required under s. 194.037. However, if the value adjustment board completes its hearings after the deadline 137 for certification under this section, the county shall submit 138 such copy to the department not later than 30 days following 139 completion of such hearings. 140 Section 4. Subsection (3) is added to section 218.63, 141 Florida Statutes, to read: 142 143 218.63 Participation requirements.--(3) A county or municipality may not participate in the 144 145 distribution of local government half-cent sales tax revenues during the 12 months following a determination of noncompliance 146 147 by the Department of Revenue as provided in s. 200.065(13)(e). Section 5. Subsection (5) of section 193.1142, Florida 148 Statutes, is amended to read: 149 150 193.1142 Approval of assessment rolls.--Whenever an assessment roll submitted to the 151 (5) 152 department is returned to the property appraiser for additional evaluation, a review notice shall be issued for the express 153 purpose of the adjustment provided in s. 200.065(11) s. 154 155 200.065(10). 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM Page 6 of 46

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156 Section 6. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section157 194.037, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

158

194.037 Disclosure of tax impact.--

After hearing all petitions, complaints, appeals, and 159 (1)disputes, the clerk shall make public notice of the findings and 160 161 results of the board in at least a quarter-page size 162 advertisement of a standard size or tabloid size newspaper, and 163 the headline shall be in a type no smaller than 18 point. The 164 advertisement shall not be placed in that portion of the newspaper where legal notices and classified advertisements 165 appear. The advertisement shall be published in a newspaper of 166 general paid circulation in the county. The newspaper selected 167 shall be one of general interest and readership in the 168 community, and not one of limited subject matter, pursuant to 169 chapter 50. The headline shall read: TAX IMPACT OF VALUE 170 171 ADJUSTMENT BOARD. The public notice shall list the members of the value adjustment board and the taxing authorities to which 172 173 they are elected. The form shall show, in columnar form, for each of the property classes listed under subsection (2), the 174 175 following information, with appropriate column totals:

In the sixth column, the net shift in taxes to parcels 176 (f) not granted relief by the board. The shift shall be computed as 177 178 the amount shown in column 5 multiplied by the applicable 179 millage rates adopted by the taxing authorities in hearings held 180 pursuant to s. 200.065(2)(d) or adopted by vote of the electors pursuant to s. 9(b) or s. 12, Art. VII of the State 181 Constitution, but without adjustment as authorized pursuant to 182 s. 200.065(6) s. 200.065(5). If for any taxing authority the 183 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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184 hearing has not been completed at the time the notice required 185 herein is prepared, the millage rate used shall be that adopted 186 in the hearing held pursuant to s. 200.065(2)(c).

187 Section 7. Paragraph (i) of subsection (2) of section188 1011.71, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

189

1011.71 District school tax.--

(2) In addition to the maximum millage levy as provided in
subsection (1), each school board may levy not more than 2 mills
against the taxable value for school purposes for district
schools, including charter schools at the discretion of the
school board, to fund:

(i) Payment of the cost of school buses when a school
district contracts with a private entity to provide student
transportation services if the district meets the requirements
of this paragraph.

199 1. The district's contract must require that the private 200 entity purchase, lease-purchase, or lease, and operate and 201 maintain, one or more school buses of a specific type and size 202 that meet the requirements of s. 1006.25.

203 2. Each such school bus must be used for the daily
204 transportation of public school students in the manner required
205 by the school district.

3. Annual payment for each such school bus may not exceed10 percent of the purchase price of the state pool bid.

4. The proposed expenditure of the funds for this purpose
must have been included in the district school board's notice of
proposed tax for school capital outlay as provided in s.

211 200.065(10) <del>s. 200.065(9)</del>.

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213	Violations of these expenditure provisions shall result in an
214	equal dollar reduction in the Florida Education Finance Program
215	(FEFP) funds for the violating district in the fiscal year
216	following the audit citation.
217	Section 8. Section 200.185, Florida Statutes, is created
218	to read:
219	200.185 Maximum millage rates for the 2007-2008 and 2008-
220	2009 fiscal years
221	(1) As used in this section, the term:
222	(a) "County of special financial concern" means a county
223	considered fiscally constrained pursuant to s. 218.67 and for
224	which 1 mill will raise less than \$100 per capita.
225	(b) "Municipality of special financial concern" means a
226	municipality within a county of special financial concern or a
227	municipality that has been at any time since 2001 in a state of
228	financial emergency pursuant to s. 218.503.
229	(2)(a) The maximum millage rate that a county, municipal
230	service taxing unit of that county, or a special district
231	dependent to that county may levy by referendum shall be
232	determined as follows:
233	1. For any county of special financial concern for which
234	the compound annual growth rate in total county ad valorem taxes
235	levied, as defined in s. 200.001, per capita from fiscal year
236	2001-2002 to fiscal year 2006-2007 was no more than 5 percent,
237	100 percent of the rolled-back rate, as calculated under s.
238	<u>200.065;</u>

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239	2. For any county not included in subparagraph 1. for
240	which the compound annual growth in total county ad valorem
241	taxes levied, as defined in s. 200.001, per capita from fiscal
242	year 2001-2002 to fiscal year 2006-2007 was no more than 7
243	percent, or, notwithstanding subparagraphs 3., 4., and 5., any
244	county that is a county of special financial concern not
245	included in subparagraph 1., 97 percent of the rolled-back rate,
246	as calculated under s. 200.065;
247	3. For any county for which the compound annual growth in
248	total county ad valorem taxes levied, as defined in s. 200.001,
249	per capita from fiscal year 2001-2002 to fiscal year 2006-2007
250	was greater than 7 percent but no more than 9 percent, 95
251	percent of the rolled-back rate, as calculated under s. 200.065;
252	4. For any county for which the compound annual growth in
253	total county ad valorem taxes levied, as defined in s. 200.001,
254	per capita from fiscal year 2001-2002 to fiscal year 2006-2007
255	was greater than 9 percent but no more than 11 percent, 93
256	percent of the rolled-back rate, as calculated under s. 200.065;
257	5. For any county for which the compound annual growth in
258	total county ad valorem taxes levied, as defined in s. 200.001,
259	per capita from fiscal year 2001-2002 to fiscal year 2006-2007
260	was greater than 11 percent, 91 percent of the rolled-back rate,
261	as calculated under s. 200.065;
262	(b) The maximum millage rate that may be levied under
263	paragraph (a) may be increased to:
264	1. The rolled-back rate, as calculated under s. 200.065,
265	if approved by referendum; or
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Amendment No. 2. The nonvoted millage rate that was levied in the 2006-266 267 2007 fiscal year, if approved by referendum. (c) Upon approval of a maximum rate as provided in 268 paragraph (b), a higher rate may be levied if approved by 269 270 referendum. (3) (a) The maximum millage rate that a municipality or a 271 272 special district dependent to a municipality may levy by referendum shall be determined as follows: 273 274 1. For any municipality for which the compound annual growth in total municipal ad valorem taxes levied, as defined in 275 s. 200.001, per capita from fiscal year 2001-2002 to fiscal year 276 2006-2007 was no more than 6 percent, or, for a municipality 277 278 that first levied ad valorem taxes in the 2002-2003 fiscal year, 100 percent of the rolled-back rate, as calculated under s. 279 280 200.065; 281 2. For any municipality for which the compound annual growth in total municipal ad valorem taxes levied, as defined in 282 283 s. 200.001, per capita from fiscal year 2001-2002 to fiscal year 2006-2007 was greater than 6 percent but no more than 7.5 284 285 percent, or, notwithstanding subparagraphs 3., 4., and 5., any municipality that is a municipality of special financial concern 286 not included in subparagraph 1., 97 percent of the rolled-back 287 288 rate, as calculated under s. 200.065; 289 3. For any municipality for which the compound annual 290 growth in total municipal ad valorem taxes levied, as defined in 291 s. 200.001, per capita from fiscal year 2001-2002 to fiscal year 292 2006-2007 was greater than 7.5 percent but no more than 10.5

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293	percent, 95 percent of the rolled-back rate, as calculated under
294	s. 200.065;
295	4. For any municipality for which the compound annual
296	growth in total municipal ad valorem taxes levied, as defined in
297	s. 200.001, per capita from fiscal year 2001-2002 to fiscal year
298	2006-2007 was greater than 10.5 percent but no more than 12.4
299	percent, 93 percent of the rolled-back rate, as calculated under
300	<u>s. 200.065;</u>
301	5. For any municipality for which the compound annual
302	growth in total municipal ad valorem taxes levied, as defined in
303	s. 200.001, per capita from fiscal year 2001-2002 to fiscal year
304	2006-2007 was greater than 12.4 percent, 91 percent of the
305	rolled-back rate, as calculated under s. 200.065;
306	(b) The maximum millage rate that may be levied under
307	paragraph (a) may be increased to:
308	1. The rolled-back rate, as calculated under s. 200.065,
309	if approved by referendum; or
310	2. The nonvoted millage rate that was levied in the 2006-
311	2007 fiscal year, if approved by referendum.
312	(c) Upon approval of a maximum rate as provided in
313	paragraph (b), a higher rate may be levied if approved by
314	referendum.
315	(4) The maximum millage rate that an independent special
316	district may levy by referendum is 97 percent of the rolled-back
317	rate, as calculated under s. 200.065.
318	(a) The maximum millage rate specified in this subsection
319	may be increased to the rolled-back rate if approved by
320	referendum.
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321	(b) The maximum millage rate specified in this subsection
322	may be increased to the nonvoted millage rate that was levied in
323	the 2006-2007 fiscal year, if approved by referendum.
324	(c) Upon approval of a maximum rate in paragraph (b), a
325	higher rate may be levied if approved by referendum.
326	(5) In the 2008-2009 fiscal year, a county, municipal
327	service taxing units of that county, and special districts
328	dependent to that county; a municipality and special districts
329	dependent to that municipality; and an independent special
330	district may levy a maximum millage determined as follows:
331	(a) The maximum millage rate that may be levied shall be
332	the rolled-back rate calculated pursuant to s. 200.065 and
333	adjusted for growth in per capita Florida personal income,
334	except that ad valorem tax revenue levied in the 2007-2008
335	fiscal year shall be reduced by any tax revenue resulting from a
336	millage rate approved by referendum in excess of the maximum
337	rate that could have been levied by referendum as provided in
338	this section.
339	(b) A rate of not more than 110 percent of the rate in
340	paragraph (a) may be levied if approved by referendum.
341	(c) A rate in excess of the millage rate allowed in
342	paragraph (b) may be levied if approved by referendum.
343	(6) Any county or municipality that is in violation of
344	this section shall forfeit the distribution of the local
345	government half-cent sales tax revenues during the 12 months
346	following a determination of noncompliance by the Department of
347	Revenue, subject to the conditions provided in ss. 200.065 and
348	218.63.
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349	(7) On or before July 13, 2007, the executive director of
350	the Department of Revenue, after consultation with the Revenue
351	Estimating Conference, shall determine and publish on the
352	Department of Revenue's website and in the next available issue
353	of the Florida Administrative Weekly the compound annual growth
354	rate in per capita property tax levies for each county and
355	municipality, exclusive of voted levies, calculated from fiscal
356	year 2001-2002 through fiscal year 2006-2007, based on the April
357	1 official population estimates of 2001 and 2006, respectively,
358	for each jurisdiction pursuant to s. 186.901, exclusive of
359	inmate and patient populations. The determination and
360	publication made pursuant to this subsection is not subject to
361	the provisions of chapter 120.
362	(8) The millage rate of a county or municipality,
363	municipal service taxing unit of that county, and any special
364	district dependent to that county or municipality may exceed in
365	any year the maximum millage rate calculated pursuant to this
366	section if the total county ad valorem taxes levied or total
367	municipal ad valorem taxes levied, as defined in s. 200.001, do
368	not exceed the maximum total county ad valorem taxes levied or
369	maximum total municipal ad valorem taxes levied, as defined in
370	s. 200.001, respectively. Voted millage, as defined in s.
371	200.001, and taxes levied by a municipality or independent
372	special district that has levied ad valorem taxes for less than
373	5 years are not subject to the limitation on millage rates
374	provided by this section. Total taxes levied may exceed the
375	maximum calculated pursuant to this section as a result of an
376	increase in taxable value above that certified in s. 200.065(1)
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377	if such increase is less than the percentage amounts contained
378	in s. 200.065(6); however, if such increase in taxable value
379	exceeds the percentage amounts contained in s. 200.065(6),
380	millage rates subject to this section must be reduced so that
381	total taxes levied do not exceed the maximum.
382	Section 9. The executive director of the Department of
383	Revenue is authorized, and all conditions are deemed met, to
384	adopt emergency rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54(4),
385	Florida Statutes, for the purpose of implementing this act.
386	Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such emergency rules
387	shall remain in effect for 18 months after the date of adoption
388	and may be renewed during the pendency of procedures to adopt
389	rules addressing the subject of the emergency rules.
390	Section 10. To the extent that the deadlines and
391	timeframes in current law are inconsistent with implementing the
392	requirements of this act, the executive director of the
393	Department of Revenue may extend the time periods specified by
394	statute or rule for the local government millage and budget
395	adoption process for the 2007 calendar year. The executive
396	director of the Department of Revenue may grant such extensions
397	at his or her own initiation or at the written request of a
398	local government. Such extensions may not exceed 21 calendar
399	days.
400	Section 11. For state fiscal years 2007-2008 and 2008-
401	2009, the millage rate levied in 2006 may, at the option of a
402	county or municipality, be used for purposes of determining
403	fiscal hardship under s. 218.075, Florida Statutes, and
404	eligibility under s. 339.2816, Florida Statutes.
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405	Section 12. Effective August 1, 2007, section 3 of chapter
406	2006-311, Laws of Florida, is repealed.
407	Section 13. Section 193.155, Florida Statutes, is amended
408	to read:
409	193.155 Homestead assessments
410	(1) Homestead property <del>shall be</del> assessed <u>under the</u>
411	provisions of s. 4(c), Art. VII of the State Constitution,
412	pursuant to s. 27, Art. XII of the State Constitution, at just
413	value as of January 1, 1994. Property receiving the homestead
414	exemption after January 1, 1994, shall be assessed at just value
415	as of January 1 of the year in which the property receives the
416	exemption.
417	(1) Beginning in 1995, or the year following the year the
418	property receives homestead exemption, whichever is later, the
419	<del>property</del> shall be reassessed annually on January 1. Any change
420	resulting from such reassessment shall not exceed the lower of
421	the following:
422	(a) Three percent of the assessed value of the property
423	for the prior year; or
424	(b) The percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for
425	All Urban Consumers, U.S. City Average, all items 1967=100, or
426	successor reports for the preceding calendar year as initially
427	reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of
428	Labor Statistics.
429	(2) Homestead property shall continue to be assessed under
430	the provisions of s. 4(c), Art. VII of the State Constitution,
431	pursuant to s. 27, Art. XII of the State Constitution, so long
432	as, on January 1 of any year, the sum of the exemption that the
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433	property would have been entitled to under s. 6(a) through (d),
434	Art. VII of the State Constitution, as it existed on December
435	31, 2007, and the difference between the homestead's just value
436	and its assessed value determined pursuant to s. 4(c), Art. VII
437	of the State Constitution, as it existed on December 31, 2007,
438	is greater than the exemption provided in s. 6(a), Art. VII of
439	the State Constitution. After the exemption provided in s. 6(a),
440	Art. VII of the State Constitution exceeds the sum referred to
441	above in any year, the homestead may not be assessed under the
442	provisions of s. 4(c), Art. VII of the State Constitution.
443	(2) If the assessed value of the property as calculated
444	under subsection (1) exceeds the just value, the assessed value
445	of the property shall be lowered to the just value of the
446	property.
447	(3) Except as provided in this subsection, Property
448	assessed under this section shall be assessed at just value as
449	of January 1 of the year following a change of ownership and is
	or bandary i or the year fortowing a change or ownership and is
450	not eligible for assessment under this section. Thereafter, the
450 451	
	not eligible for assessment under this section. Thereafter, the
451	not eligible for assessment under this section. Thereafter, the annual changes in the assessed value of the property are subject
451 452	not eligible for assessment under this section. Thereafter, the annual changes in the assessed value of the property are subject to the limitations in subsections (1) and (2). For the purpose
451 452 453	not eligible for assessment under this section. Thereafter, the annual changes in the assessed value of the property are subject to the limitations in subsections (1) and (2). For the purpose of this section, a change in ownership means any sale,
451 452 453 454	not eligible for assessment under this section. Thereafter, the annual changes in the assessed value of the property are subject to the limitations in subsections (1) and (2). For the purpose of this section, a change in ownership means any sale, foreclosure, or transfer of legal title or beneficial title in
451 452 453 454 455	not eligible for assessment under this section. Thereafter, the annual changes in the assessed value of the property are subject to the limitations in subsections (1) and (2). For the purpose of this section, a change in ownership means any sale, foreclosure, or transfer of legal title or beneficial title in equity to any person, except as provided in this subsection.
451 452 453 454 455 456	not eligible for assessment under this section. Thereafter, the annual changes in the assessed value of the property are subject to the limitations in subsections (1) and (2). For the purpose of this section, a change in ownership means any sale, foreclosure, or transfer of legal title or beneficial title in equity to any person, except as provided in this subsection. There is no change of ownership if:
451 452 453 454 455 456 457	<pre>not eligible for assessment under this section. Thereafter, the annual changes in the assessed value of the property are subject to the limitations in subsections (1) and (2). For the purpose of this section, a change in ownership means any sale, foreclosure, or transfer of legal title or beneficial title in equity to any person, except as provided in this subsection. There is no change of ownership if:</pre>

460 1. The transfer of title is to correct an error; 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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461 2. The transfer is between legal and equitable title; or 462 3. The change or transfer is by means of an instrument in which the owner is listed as both grantor and grantee of the 463 real property and one or more other individuals are additionally 464 465 named as grantee. However, if any individual who is additionally 466 named as a grantee applies for a homestead exemption on the 467 property, the application shall be considered a change of 468 ownership;

(b) The transfer is between husband and wife, including a
transfer to a surviving spouse or a transfer due to a
dissolution of marriage;

472 (c) The transfer occurs by operation of law under s.473 732.4015; or

(d) Upon the death of the owner, the transfer is between
the owner and another who is a permanent resident and is legally
or naturally dependent upon the owner.

477 (4) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), changes, 478 additions, or improvements to homestead property shall be assessed at just value as of the first January 1 after the 479 changes, additions, or improvements are substantially completed. 480 If a change, addition, or improvement to homestead property 481 assessed under this section results in failure to meet the 482 483 condition required under subsection (2), the property shall no 484 longer qualify for assessment under this section.

(b) Changes, additions, or improvements that replace all or a portion of homestead property damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity shall not increase the homestead property's assessed value when the square footage of the 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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489 homestead property as changed or improved does not exceed 110 490 percent of the square footage of the homestead property before the damage or destruction. Additionally, the homestead 491 property's assessed value shall not increase if the total square 492 footage of the homestead property as changed or improved does 493 494 not exceed 1,500 square feet. Changes, additions, or improvements that do not cause the total to exceed 110 percent 495 496 of the total square footage of the homestead property before the 497 damage or destruction or that do not cause the total to exceed 498 1,500 total square feet shall be reassessed as provided under 499 subsection (1). The homestead property's assessed value shall be increased by the just value of that portion of the changed or 500 501 improved homestead property which is in excess of 110 percent of the square footage of the homestead property before the damage 502 503 or destruction or of that portion exceeding 1,500 square feet. 504 Homestead property damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity which, after being changed or improved, has a square 505 506 footage of less than 100 percent of the homestead property's total square footage before the damage or destruction shall be 507 assessed pursuant to subsection (5). This paragraph applies to 508 changes, additions, or improvements commenced within 3 years 509 after the January 1 following the damage or destruction of the 510 511 homestead.

(c) Changes, additions, or improvements that replace all or a portion of real property that was damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity shall be assessed upon substantial completion as if such damage or destruction had not occurred and in accordance with paragraph (b) if the owner of such property: 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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517 1. Was permanently residing on such property when the518 damage or destruction occurred;

519 2. Was not entitled to receive homestead exemption on such 520 property as of January 1 of that year; and

3. Applies for and receives homestead exemption on suchproperty the following year.

(d) Changes, additions, or improvements include improvements made to common areas or other improvements made to property other than to the homestead property by the owner or by an owner association, which improvements directly benefit the homestead property. Such changes, additions, or improvements shall be assessed at just value, and the just value shall be apportioned among the parcels benefiting from the improvement.

(5) When property is destroyed or removed and not replaced, the assessed value of the parcel shall be reduced by the assessed value attributable to the destroyed or removed property. If the destruction or removal of homestead property assessed under this section results in failure to meet the condition required under subsection (2), the property shall no longer qualify for assessment under this section.

Only property that receives a homestead exemption is 537 (6) subject to this section. No portion of property that is assessed 538 solely on the basis of character or use pursuant to s. 193.461 539 540 or s. 193.501, or assessed pursuant to s. 193.505, is subject to 541 this section. When property is assessed under s. 193.461, s. 193.501, or s. 193.505 and contains a residence under the same 542 ownership, the portion of the property consisting of the 543 residence and curtilage must be assessed separately, pursuant to 544 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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545 s. 193.011, for the assessment to be subject to the limitation 546 in this section.

547 (7) If a person received a homestead exemption limited to
548 that person's proportionate interest in real property, the
549 provisions of this section apply only to that interest.

(8) Erroneous assessments of homestead property assessedunder this section may be corrected in the following manner:

(a) If errors are made in arriving at any assessment under
this section due to a material mistake of fact concerning an
essential characteristic of the property, the just value and
assessed value must be recalculated for every such year,
including the year in which the mistake occurred.

(b) If changes, additions, or improvements are not assessed at just value as of the first January 1 after they were substantially completed, the property appraiser shall determine the just value for such changes, additions, or improvements for the year they were substantially completed. Assessments for subsequent years shall be corrected, applying this section if applicable.

(c) If back taxes are due pursuant to s. 193.092, the corrections made pursuant to this subsection shall be used to calculate such back taxes.

(9) If the property appraiser determines that for any year or years within the prior 10 years a person who was not entitled to the homestead property assessment limitation granted under this section was granted the homestead property assessment limitation, the property appraiser making such determination shall record in the public records of the county a notice of tax 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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573 lien against any property owned by that person in the county, 574 and such property must be identified in the notice of tax lien. Such property that is situated in this state is subject to the 575 unpaid taxes, plus a penalty of 50 percent of the unpaid taxes 576 577 for each year and 15 percent interest per annum. However, when a 578 person entitled to exemption pursuant to s. 196.031 579 inadvertently receives the limitation pursuant to this section following a change of ownership, the assessment of such property 580 581 must be corrected as provided in paragraph (8)(a), and the person need not pay the unpaid taxes, penalties, or interest. 582 Section 14. Section 193.1551, Florida Statutes, is amended 583 to read: 584 585 193.1551 Assessment of certain homestead property damaged in 2004 named storms. -- Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 586 587 193.155(4), the assessment at just value for changes, additions, 588 or improvements to homestead property assessed under the provisions of s. 4(c), Art. VII of the State Constitution, 589 590 pursuant to s. 27, Art. XII of the State Constitution, which was rendered uninhabitable in one or more of the named storms of 591 2004 shall be limited to the square footage exceeding 110 592 percent of the homestead property's total square footage. 593 Additionally, homes having square footage of 1,350 square feet 594 595 or less which were rendered uninhabitable may rebuild up to 596 1,500 total square feet and the increase in square footage shall 597 not be considered as a change, an addition, or an improvement that is subject to assessment at just value. The provisions of 598 this section are limited to homestead properties in which 599

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600 repairs are completed by January 1, 2008, and apply

601 retroactively to January 1, 2005.

602Section 15.Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4) of section603196.031, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

604

196.031 Exemption of homesteads.--

605 (1) Every person who, on January 1, has the legal title or 606 beneficial title in equity to real property in this state and 607 who resides thereon and in good faith makes the same his or her 608 permanent residence, or the permanent residence of another or 609 others legally or naturally dependent upon such person, is entitled to an exemption from all taxation, except for 610 assessments for special benefits, of 75 percent of the just 611 612 value up to \$200,000 and 15 percent of the just value from \$200,001 up to \$500,000 up to the assessed valuation of \$5,000 613 614 on the residence and contiguous real property, as defined in s. 615 6, Art. VII of the State Constitution. The \$500,000 threshold shall be adjusted each year by the percentage change in per 616 617 capita Florida personal income, as defined in s. 200.001. The exemption may not be less than \$50,000; however, for low-income 618 seniors who meet the eligibility criteria under s. 196.075, the 619 exemption may not be less than \$100,000. Such title may be held 620 by the entireties, jointly, or in common with others, and the 621 exemption may be apportioned among such of the owners as shall 622 623 reside thereon, as their respective interests shall appear. If 624 only one of the owners of an estate held by the entireties or 625 held jointly with the right of survivorship resides on the property, that owner is allowed an exemption as specified in 626 627 this subsection of up to the assessed valuation of \$5,000 on the 371939

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628 residence and contiguous real property. However, no such 629 exemption of more than the amount specified in this subsection  $\frac{5}{5,000}$  is allowed to any one person or on any one dwelling 630 house, except that an exemption up to the amount specified in 631 632 this subsection assessed valuation of \$5,000 may be allowed on 633 each apartment or mobile home occupied by a tenant-stockholder or member of a cooperative corporation and on each condominium 634 parcel occupied by its owner. Except for owners of an estate 635 636 held by the entireties or held jointly with the right of survivorship, the amount of the exemption may not exceed the 637 proportionate assessed valuation of all owners who reside on the 638 property. Before such exemption may be granted, the deed or 639 640 instrument shall be recorded in the official records of the county in which the property is located. The property appraiser 641 may request the applicant to provide additional ownership 642 643 documents to establish title.

644 (2) For persons whose homestead property is assessed under
645 s. 4(c), Art. VII of the State Constitution, pursuant to s. 27,
646 Art. XII of the State Constitution, the exemption provided in
647 subsection (1) is limited to the exemption to which they would
648 have been entitled under s. 6(a) through (d), Art. VII of the
649 State Constitution as it existed on December 31, 2007.

650 <u>(3)(2)</u> As used in subsection (1), the term "cooperative 651 corporation" means a corporation, whether for profit or not for 652 profit, organized for the purpose of owning, maintaining, and 653 operating an apartment building or apartment buildings or a 654 mobile home park to be occupied by its stockholders or members; 655 and the term "tenant-stockholder or member" means an individual 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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who is entitled, solely by reason of his or her ownership of 656 657 stock or membership in a cooperative corporation, as evidenced in the official records of the office of the clerk of the 658 circuit court of the county in which the apartment building is 659 660 located, to occupy for dwelling purposes an apartment in a 661 building owned by such corporation or to occupy for dwelling 662 purposes a mobile home which is on or a part of a cooperative unit. A corporation leasing land for a term of 98 years or more 663 664 for the purpose of maintaining and operating a cooperative thereon shall be deemed the owner for purposes of this 665 666 exemption.

667 <u>(4)(3)(a)</u> For every person who is entitled to the 668 exemption provided in subsection (1), who is a permanent 669 resident of this state, and who is 65 years of age or older, the 670 exemption is increased to \$10,000 of assessed valuation for 671 taxes levied by governing bodies of counties, municipalities, 672 and special districts.

673 (b) For every person who is entitled to the exemption provided in subsection (1), who has been a permanent resident of 674 675 this state for the 5 consecutive years prior to claiming the 676 exemption under this subsection, and who qualifies for the 677 exemption granted pursuant to s. 196.202 as a totally and 678 permanently disabled person, the exemption is increased to 679 \$9,500 of assessed valuation for taxes levied by governing 680 bodies of counties, municipalities, and special districts. 681 (c) No homestead shall be exempted under both paragraphs (a) and (b). In no event shall the combined exemptions of s. 682 683 196.202 and paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) exceed \$10,000. 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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684 (d) For every person who is entitled to the exemption
685 provided in subsection (1) and who is a permanent resident of
686 this state, the exemption is increased to a total of \$25,000 of
687 assessed valuation for taxes levied by governing bodies of
688 school districts.

689 (e) For every person who is entitled to the exemption 690 provided in subsection (1) and who is a resident of this state, the exemption is increased to a total of \$25,000 of assessed 691 692 valuation for levies of taxing authorities other than school districts. The exemption provided in subsection (1) does 693 694 However, the increase provided in this paragraph shall not apply 695 with respect to the assessment roll of a county unless and until 696 the roll of that county has been approved by the executive 697 director pursuant to s. 193.1142.

698 (4) The property appraisers of the various counties shall 699 each year compile a list of taxable property and its value removed from the assessment rolls of each school district as a 700 701 result of the excess of exempt value above that amount allowed 702 for nonschool levies as provided in subsections (1) and (3), as 703 well as a statement of the loss of tax revenue to each school district from levies other than the minimum financial effort 704 required pursuant to s. 1011.60(6), and shall deliver a copy 705 706 thereof to the Department of Revenue upon certification of the assessment roll to the tax collector. 707

708Section 16.Section 196.002, Florida Statutes, is amended709to read:

710 196.002 Legislative intent.--For the purposes of 711 assessment roll recordkeeping and reporting<u>,</u>+ 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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712	(1) The increase in the homestead exemption provided in s.
713	196.031(3)(d) shall be reported separately for those persons
714	entitled to exemption under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of s.
715	196.031(3) and for those persons entitled to exemption under s.
716	196.031(1) but not under said paragraphs; and
717	(2) the exemptions authorized by each provision of this
718	chapter shall be reported separately for each category of
719	exemption in each such provision, both as to total value
720	exempted and as to the number of exemptions granted.
721	Section 17. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section
722	197.252, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
723	197.252 Homestead tax deferral
724	(2)
725	(b) If the applicant is <u>65 years of age or older</u> <del>entitled</del>
726	to claim the increased exemption by reason of age and residency
727	as provided in s. 196.031(3)(a), approval of the application
728	shall defer that portion of the ad valorem taxes plus non-ad
729	valorem assessments which exceeds 3 percent of the applicant's
730	household income for the prior calendar year. If any applicant's
731	household income for the prior calendar year is less than
732	\$10,000, or is less than the amount of the household income
733	designated for the additional homestead exemption pursuant to s.
734	196.075, and the applicant is 65 years of age or older, approval
735	of the application shall defer the ad valorem taxes plus non-ad
736	valorem assessments in their entirety.
737	Section 18. Section 196.183, Florida Statutes, is created
738	to read:

739 <u>196.183</u> Exemption for tangible personal property.--371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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740	(1) Each tangible personal property tax return is eligible
741	for an exemption from ad valorem taxation of up to \$25,000 of
742	assessed value. A single return must be filed for each site in
743	the county where the owner of tangible personal property
744	transacts business. Owners of freestanding property placed at
745	multiple sites, other than sites where the owner transacts
746	business, must file a single return, including all such property
747	located in the county. Freestanding property placed at multiple
748	sites includes vending and amusement machines, LP/propane tanks,
749	utility and cable company property, billboards, leased
750	equipment, and similar property that is not customarily located
751	in the offices, stores, or plants of the owner, but is placed
752	throughout the county. Railroads, private carriers, and other
753	companies assessed pursuant to s. 193.085 shall be allowed one
754	\$25,000 exemption for each county to which the value of their
755	property is allocated.
756	(2) The requirement that an annual tangible personal
757	property tax return pursuant to s. 193.052 be filed for
758	taxpayers owning taxable property the value of which, as listed
759	on the return, does not exceed the exemption provided in this
760	section is waived. In order to qualify for this waiver, a
761	taxpayer must file an initial return on which the exemption is
762	taken. If, in subsequent years, the taxpayer owns taxable
763	property the value of which, as listed on the return, exceeds
764	the exemption, the taxpayer is obligated to file a return. The
765	taxpayer may again qualify for the waiver only after filing a
766	return on which the value as listed on the return does not
767	exceed the exemption. A return filed or required to be filed
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768	shall be considered an application filed or required to be filed
769	for the exemption under this section.
770	(3) The exemption provided in this section does not apply
771	in any year a taxpayer fails to file a return that is not waived
772	pursuant to subsection (2). Any taxpayer who received a waiver
773	pursuant to subsection (2) and who owns taxable property the
774	value of which, as listed on the return, exceeds the exemption
775	in a subsequent year and who fails to file a return with the
776	property appraiser is subject to the penalty contained in s.
777	193.072(1)(a) calculated without the benefit of the exemption
778	pursuant to this section. Any taxpayer claiming more exemptions
779	than allowed pursuant to subsection (1) is subject to the taxes
780	exempted as a result of wrongfully claiming the additional
781	exemptions plus 15 percent interest per annum and a penalty of
782	50 percent of the taxes exempted.
783	(4) The exemption provided in this section does not apply
784	to a mobile home that is presumed to be tangible personal
785	property pursuant to s. 193.075(2).
786	Section 19. Section 193.017, Florida Statutes, is amended
787	to read:
788	(Substantial rewording of section. See
789	s. 193.017, F.S., for present text.)
790	193.017 Assessment of structural improvements on land
791	owned by a community land trust and used to provide affordable
792	housing
793	(1) As used in this section, the term "community land
794	trust" means a nonprofit entity that is qualified as charitable
795	under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and has as one
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796	of its purposes the acquisition of land to be held in perpetuity
797	for the primary purpose of providing affordable homeownership.
798	(2) A community land trust may convey structural
799	improvements located on specific parcels of such land which are
800	identified by a legal description contained in and subject to a
801	ground lease having a term of at least 99 years to natural
802	persons or families who meet the extremely-low, very-low, low,
803	and moderate income limits, as specified in s. 420.0004, or the
804	income limits for workforce housing, as defined in s.
805	420.5095(3). A community land trust shall retain a preemptive
806	option to purchase any structural improvements on the land at a
807	price determined by a formula specified in the ground lease
808	which is designed to ensure that the structural improvements
809	remain affordable.
810	(3) In arriving at just valuation under s. 193.011, a
811	structural improvement that provides affordable housing on land
812	owned by a community land trust and subject to a 99-year or
813	longer ground lease shall be assessed using the following
814	criteria:
815	(a) The amount a willing purchaser would pay a willing
816	seller shall be limited to the amount determined by the formula
817	in the ground lease.
818	(b) If the ground lease and all amendments and supplements
819	thereto, or a memorandum documenting how such lease and
820	amendments or supplements restrict the price at which the
821	improvements may be sold, is recorded in the official public
822	records of the county in which the leased land is located, the
823	recorded lease and any amendments and supplements, or the
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824	recorded memorandum, shall be deemed a land use regulation
825	during the term of the lease as amended or supplemented.
826	Section 20. Section 193.803, Florida Statutes, is created
827	to read:
828	193.803 Assessment of eligible rental property used for
829	workforce and affordable housing; classification
830	(1) Upon the property owner's application on a form
831	prescribed by the Department of Revenue, the property appraiser
832	shall annually classify for assessment purposes all eligible
833	property used for workforce rental housing or affordable rental
834	housing. Eligibility shall be as provided in this section.
835	(2) A property owner whose eligible property is denied
836	classification as workforce rental housing or affordable rental
837	housing by the property appraiser may appeal to the value
838	adjustment board. The property appraiser shall notify the
839	property owner in writing of the denial of the workforce rental
840	housing or affordable rental housing classification on or before
841	July 1 of the year for which the application was filed. The
842	written notification must advise the property owner of his or
843	her right to appeal the denial of classification to the value
844	adjustment board and must contain the deadline for filing an
845	appeal. The property appraiser shall have available at his or
846	her office a list, by property owner, of all applications for
847	classification received, and the list must identify whether or
848	not the classification requested was granted.
849	(3)(a) Eligible property may not be classified as
850	workforce rental housing or affordable rental housing unless an
851	application is filed on or before March 1 of each year. Before
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approving a classification, the property appraiser may require 852 853 the property owner to furnish such information as may reasonably 854 be required to establish that the property was actually used as 855 required by this section. Failure by a property owner to apply for classification of eligible property as workforce rental 856 housing or affordable rental housing by March 1 constitutes a 1-857 858 year waiver of the privilege granted under this section for 859 workforce rental housing assessment or affordable rental housing 860 assessment. However, a property owner who is qualified to 861 receive a workforce rental housing classification or an 862 affordable rental housing classification but who fails to file 863 an application by March 1, may file an application for the classification, and may file, under s. 194.011(3), a petition 864 865 with the value adjustment board requesting that the classification be granted. The petition may be filed at any time 866 867 during the taxable year on or before the 25th day following the mailing of the assessment notice by the property appraiser as 868 869 required under s. 194.011(1). Notwithstanding the provisions of 870 s. 194.013, the applicant must pay a nonrefundable fee of \$15 871 upon filing the petition. Upon review of the petition, if the person is qualified to receive the classification and 872 demonstrates particular extenuating circumstances judged by the 873 874 property appraiser or the value adjustment board to warrant 875 granting the classification, the property appraiser or the value 876 adjustment board may grant the classification. An owner of 877 property classified as workforce rental housing or affordable 878 rental housing in the previous tax year whose ownership or use 879 has not changed may reapply on a short form prescribed by the 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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880	department. A county may, at the request of the property
881	appraiser and by a majority vote of its governing body, waive
882	the requirement that an annual application or statement be made
883	for the renewal of the classification of property within the
884	county as workforce rental housing or affordable rental housing
885	after an initial classification is granted by the property
886	appraiser. Such waiver may be revoked by referendum.
887	Notwithstanding such waiver, an application must be refiled when
888	any property granted the classification is sold or otherwise
889	disposed of, when the ownership changes in any manner, when the
890	applicant ceases to use the property as workforce rental housing
891	or affordable rental housing, or when the status of the owner
892	changes so as to change the classified status of the property.
893	(b) For purposes of granting a workforce rental housing or
894	affordable rental housing classification for January 1, 2008,
895	only, the term "extenuating circumstances" as used in paragraph
896	(a) includes the failure of the property owner to return the
897	application for classification by March 1, 2008.
898	(4) The following types of property are eligible to be
899	classified by a property appraiser as workforce rental housing
900	or affordable rental housing property, and shall be assessed
901	based upon their character and use and as further described in
902	this section:
903	(a) Property that is funded and rent restricted by the
904	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under
905	s. 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 and that provides
906	affordable housing for eligible persons as defined by s. 159.603
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907	or the elderly, extremely-low-income persons, or very-low-income
908	persons as specified in s. 420.0004.
909	(b) Rental property for multifamily housing, commercial
910	fishing workers and farmworkers, families, persons who are
911	homeless, or the elderly which is funded and rent restricted by
912	the Florida Housing Finance Corporation under s. 420.5087, s.
913	420.5089, s. 420.509, or s. 420.5095, the State Housing
914	Initiatives Partnership Program under s. 420.9072, s. 420.9075,
915	or s. 42 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 26 U.S.C. s. 42;
916	the HOME Investment Partnership Program under the Cranston-
917	Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 12741 et
918	seq.; or the Federal Home Loan Bank's Affordable Housing Program
919	established pursuant to the Financial Institutions Reform,
920	Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989, Pub. L. No. 101-73.
921	(c) Multifamily residential rental property of 10 or more
922	units which is certified by the local public housing agency as
923	having 100 percent of its units used to provide affordable
924	housing for extremely-low-income persons, very-low-income
925	persons, low-income persons, or moderate-income persons as
926	specified in s. 420.0004 and which is subject to a land use
927	agreement or other agreement that is recorded in the official
928	records of the county in which the property is located and which
929	recorded agreement restricts the use of the property to
930	affordable housing for a period of at least 20 years.
931	(5) The property appraiser shall remove from the
932	classification of workforce rental housing or affordable rental
933	housing any properties for which the classified use has been
934	abandoned or discontinued, the property has been diverted to
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935	another use, or the participation in and eligibility for the
936	programs specified in this section has been terminated. Such
937	removed property shall be assessed at just value under s.
938	193.011.
939	(6) In years in which the proper application for
940	classification as workforce rental housing or affordable rental
941	housing has been made and granted, the assessment of such
942	property shall be based upon its use as workforce rental housing
943	or affordable rental housing and by applying the following
944	methodologies, subject to the provisions of subsection (7):
945	(a) Property used for workforce rental housing or
946	affordable rental housing as described in subsection (4) shall
947	be assessed under the income approach using the actual net
948	operating income.
949	(b) Property used for workforce rental housing and
950	affordable rental housing which has received low-income housing
951	tax credits from the Florida Housing Finance Corporation under
952	s. 420.5099 shall be assessed under the income approach using
953	the actual net operating income and the following applies:
954	1. The tax credits granted and the financing generated by
955	the tax credits may not be considered as income.
956	2. The actual rental income from rent-restricted units in
957	such property shall be used by the property appraiser.
958	3. Any costs paid with the tax credits and costs paid with
959	the proceeds from additional financing under chapter 420 may not
960	be included as income.
961	(7) By April 1 of each year, the property owner must
962	provide the property appraiser with a return on a form and in a
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963	manner prescribed by the Department of Revenue which includes a
964	rent roll and an income and expense statement for the preceding
965	year. After a review of the rent roll and the income and expense
966	statement, the property appraiser may request additional
967	information from the property owner as may be reasonably
968	required to consider the methodologies in subsection (6).
969	Failure to timely provide the property appraiser with the
970	requested information, including failure to meet any extension
971	that may be granted for the submission of information, shall
972	result in an estimated assessment based on the best available
973	information instead of an assessment based on the methodologies
974	provided in subsection (6). Such assessment shall be deemed to
975	be prima facie correct and may be included on the tax roll, and
976	taxes may be extended on the tax roll in the same manner as for
977	all other taxes.
978	(8) It is the duty of the owner of any property used for
979	workforce rental housing or affordable rental housing that has
980	been granted the classification for assessment under this
981	section who is not required to file an annual application or
982	statement to notify the property appraiser promptly whenever the
983	use of the property, or the status or condition of the owner,
984	changes so as to change the classified status of the property.
985	If any property owner fails to so notify the property appraiser
986	and the property appraiser determines that for any year within
987	the prior 10 years the owner was not entitled to receive such
988	classification, the owner of the property is subject to the
989	taxes otherwise due and owing as a result of such failure plus
990	15 percent interest per annum and a penalty of 50 percent of the 371939
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991	additional taxes owed. It is the duty of the property appraiser
992	making such determination to record in the public records of the
993	county in which the rental property is located a notice of tax
994	lien against any property owned by that person or entity in the
995	county, and such property must be identified in the notice of
996	tax lien. Such property is subject to the payment of all taxes
997	and penalties. Such lien, when filed, attaches to any property
998	identified in the notice of tax lien owned by the person or
999	entity that illegally or improperly received the classification.
1000	If such person or entity no longer owns property in that county
1001	but owns property in another county or counties in the state,
1002	the property appraiser shall record in such other county or
1003	counties a notice of tax lien identifying the property owned by
1004	such person or entity in such county or counties which becomes a
1005	lien against the identified property.
1006	Section 21. Section 196.1978, Florida Statutes, is amended
1007	to read:
1008	196.1978 Affordable housing property exemptionProperty
1009	used to provide affordable housing serving eligible persons as
1010	defined by s. 159.603(7) and <u>natural persons or families meeting</u>
1011	the extremely-low, very-low, low, or moderate persons meeting
1012	income limits specified in <u>s. 420.0004</u> <del>s. 420.0004(8), (10),</del>
1013	<del>(11), and (15)</del> , which property is owned entirely by a nonprofit
1014	entity <u>that</u> <del>which</del> is <u>a corporation not for profit which is</u>
1015	qualified as charitable under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal
1016	Revenue Code and which complies with Rev. Proc. 96-32, 1996-1
1017	C.B. 717 or a limited partnership, the sole general partner of
1018	which is a corporation not for profit which is qualified as
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charitable under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and 1019 1020 which complies with Rev. Proc. 96-32, 1996-1 C.B. 717, shall be considered property owned by an exempt entity and used for a 1021 charitable purpose, and those portions of the affordable housing 1022 property which provide housing to natural persons or families 1023 that meet the extremely-low, very-low, low, or moderate income 1024 limits specified individuals with incomes as defined in s. 1025 420.0004 s. 420.0004(10) and (15) shall be exempt from ad 1026 1027 valorem taxation to the extent authorized in s. 196.196. All property identified in this section shall comply with the 1028 criteria for determination of exempt status to be applied by 1029 property appraisers on an annual basis as defined in s. 196.195. 1030 1031 The Legislature intends that any property owned by a limited liability company or a limited partnership that which is 1032 1033 disregarded as an entity for federal income tax purposes 1034 pursuant to Treasury Regulation 301.7701-3(b)(1)(ii) shall be treated as owned by its sole member or sole general partner. The 1035 1036 exemption provided in this section also extends to land that is owned by an exempt entity and that is subject to a 99-year or 1037 1038 longer ground lease for the purpose of providing affordable 1039 homeownership.

Section 22. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraphs
(b) and (c) of subsection (2) of section 192.0105, Florida
Statutes, are amended to read:

1043 192.0105 Taxpayer rights.--There is created a Florida 1044 Taxpayer's Bill of Rights for property taxes and assessments to 1045 guarantee that the rights, privacy, and property of the 1046 taxpayers of this state are adequately safeguarded and protected 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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1047 during tax levy, assessment, collection, and enforcement 1048 processes administered under the revenue laws of this state. The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights compiles, in one document, brief but 1049 comprehensive statements that summarize the rights and 1050 obligations of the property appraisers, tax collectors, clerks 1051 1052 of the court, local governing boards, the Department of Revenue, and taxpayers. Additional rights afforded to payors of taxes and 1053 1054 assessments imposed under the revenue laws of this state are 1055 provided in s. 213.015. The rights afforded taxpayers to assure 1056 that their privacy and property are safequarded and protected during tax levy, assessment, and collection are available only 1057 insofar as they are implemented in other parts of the Florida 1058 Statutes or rules of the Department of Revenue. The rights so 1059 1060 guaranteed to state taxpayers in the Florida Statutes and the 1061 departmental rules include:

1062

(1) THE RIGHT TO KNOW. --

(a) The right to be mailed notice of proposed property taxes and proposed or adopted non-ad valorem assessments (see ss. 194.011(1), 200.065(2)(b) and (d) and <u>(14)(a)</u> <del>(13)(a)</del>, and 200.069). The notice must also inform the taxpayer that the final tax bill may contain additional non-ad valorem assessments (see s. 200.069(10)).

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(2) THE RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS.--

(b) The right to petition the value adjustment board over
objections to assessments, denial of exemption, denial of
agricultural classification, denial of historic classification,
denial of high-water recharge classification, <u>denial of</u>

1074 workforce rental housing or affordable rental housing 371939

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1075 <u>classification</u>, disapproval of tax deferral, and any penalties 1076 on deferred taxes imposed for incorrect information willfully 1077 filed. Payment of estimated taxes does not preclude the right of 1078 the taxpayer to challenge his or her assessment (see ss. 1079 194.011(3), 196.011(6) and (9)(a), 196.151, 196.193(1)(c) and 1080 (5), 193.461(2), 193.503(7), 193.625(2), <u>193.803(2)</u>, 197.253(2), 1081 197.301(2), and 197.2301(11)).

(c) The right to file a petition for exemption, or agricultural classification, or workforce rental housing or affordable rental housing classification with the value adjustment board when an application deadline is missed, upon demonstration of particular extenuating circumstances for filing late (see ss. 193.461(3)(a), 193.803(3)(a), and 196.011(1), (7), (8), and (9)(c)).

1089 Section 23. Subsection (2) of section 193.052, Florida
1090 Statutes, is amended to read:

1091

193.052 Preparation and serving of returns.--

1092 (2) No return shall be required for real property the ownership of which is reflected in instruments recorded in the 1093 public records of the county in which the property is located, 1094 unless otherwise required in this title. In order for land to 1095 be considered for agricultural classification under s. 193.461, 1096 or high-water recharge classification under s. 193.625, or 1097 1098 workforce rental housing or affordable rental housing 1099 classification under s. 193.803, an application for classification must be filed on or before March 1 of each year 1100 with the property appraiser of the county in which the land is 1101 located, except as provided in s. 193.461(3)(a). The application 1102 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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1103	must state that the lands on January 1 of that year were used
1104	primarily for bona fide commercial agricultural or high-water
1105	recharge purposes or for workforce rental housing or affordable
1106	rental housing classified under s. 193.803.
1107	Section 24. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section
1108	193.461, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1109	193.461 Agricultural lands; classification and assessment;
1110	mandated eradication or quarantine program
1111	(3)
1112	(d) When property receiving an agricultural classification
1113	contains a residence under the same ownership, the portion of
1114	the property consisting of the residence and curtilage must be
1115	assessed separately, pursuant to s. 193.011, to qualify for the
1116	assessment limitation set forth in s. 193.155 or to qualify for
1117	the homestead exemption under s. 196.031(1). The remaining
1118	property may be classified under the provisions of paragraphs
1119	(a) and (b).
1120	Section 25. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section
1121	194.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1122	194.011 Assessment notice; objections to assessments
1123	(3) A petition to the value adjustment board must be in
1124	substantially the form prescribed by the department.
1125	Notwithstanding s. 195.022, a county officer may not refuse to
1126	accept a form provided by the department for this purpose if the
1127	taxpayer chooses to use it. A petition to the value adjustment
1128	board shall describe the property by parcel number and shall be
1129	filed as follows:
	371 93 9

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1130 (d) The petition may be filed, as to valuation issues, at 1131 any time during the taxable year on or before the 25th day following the mailing of notice by the property appraiser as 1132 provided in subsection (1). With respect to an issue involving 1133 the denial of an exemption, an agricultural or high-water 1134 recharge classification application, an application for 1135 classification as historic property used for commercial or 1136 certain nonprofit purposes, an application for classification as 1137 1138 workforce rental housing or affordable rental housing, or a 1139 deferral, the petition must be filed at any time during the taxable year on or before the 30th day following the mailing of 1140 the notice by the property appraiser under s. 193.461, s. 1141 193.503, s. 193.625, s. 193.803, or s. 196.193 or notice by the 1142 tax collector under s. 197.253. 1143

1144 Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 195.073, Florida 1145 Statutes, is amended to read:

1146 195.073 Classification of property.--All items required by 1147 law to be on the assessment rolls must receive a classification 1148 based upon the use of the property. The department shall 1149 promulgate uniform definitions for all classifications. The 1150 department may designate other subclassifications of property. 1151 No assessment roll may be approved by the department which does 1152 not show proper classifications.

(1) Real property must be classified according to theassessment basis of the land into the following classes:

1155 (a) Residential, subclassified into categories, one1156 category for homestead property and one for nonhomestead

1157 property:

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1158	1. Single family.
1159	2. Mobile homes.
1160	3. Multifamily.
1161	4. Condominiums.
1162	5. Cooperatives.
1163	6. Retirement homes.
1164	(b) Commercial and industrial.
1165	(c) Agricultural.
1166	(d) Nonagricultural acreage.
1167	(e) High-water recharge.
1168	(f) Historic property used for commercial or certain
1169	nonprofit purposes.
1170	(g) Exempt, wholly or partially.
1171	(h) Centrally assessed.
1172	(i) Leasehold interests.
1173	(j) Time-share property.
1174	(k) Workforce rental housing and affordable rental housing
1175	property.
1176	<u>(1)</u> Other.
1177	Section 27. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section
1178	195.096, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1179	195.096 Review of assessment rolls
1180	(3)(a) Upon completion of review pursuant to paragraph
1181	(2)(f), the department shall publish the results of reviews
1182	conducted under this section. The results must include all
1183	statistical and analytical measures computed under this section
1184	for the real property assessment roll as a whole, the personal
1185	property assessment roll as a whole, and independently for the 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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1186 following real property classes whenever the classes constituted 1187 5 percent or more of the total assessed value of real property 1188 in a county on the previous tax roll:

1189 1. Residential property that consists of one primary 1190 living unit, including, but not limited to, single-family 1191 residences, condominiums, cooperatives, and mobile homes.

1192 2. Residential property that consists of two or more 1193 primary living units.

1194 3. Agricultural, high-water recharge, historic property 1195 used for commercial or certain nonprofit purposes, <u>workforce</u> 1196 <u>rental housing and affordable rental housing property</u>, and other 1197 use-valued property.

1198 4. Vacant lots.

5. Nonagricultural acreage and other undeveloped parcels.

6. Improved commercial and industrial property.

Taxable institutional or governmental, utility, locally
assessed railroad, oil, gas and mineral land, subsurface rights,
and other real property.

1204

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1200

When one of the above classes constituted less than 5 percent of 1205 the total assessed value of all real property in a county on the 1206 previous assessment roll, the department may combine it with one 1207 or more other classes of real property for purposes of 1208 assessment ratio studies or use the weighted average of the 1209 1210 other classes for purposes of calculating the level of assessment for all real property in a county. The department 1211 shall also publish such results for any subclassifications of 1212 1213 the classes or assessment rolls it may have chosen to study. 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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Amendment No. 1214 Section 28. Section 200.186, Florida Statutes, is created 1215 to read: 200.186 Maximum millage rates for the 2008-2009 fiscal 1216 1217 year.--(1) In the 2008-2009 fiscal year, a county, municipal 1218 service taxing units of that county, and special districts 1219 1220 dependent to that county; a municipality and special districts dependent to that municipality; and an independent special 1221 1222 district may levy a maximum millage that is determined as 1223 follows: (a) The maximum millage rate shall be the rolled-back rate 1224 calculated pursuant to s. 200.065 and adjusted for growth in per 1225 capita Florida personal income, except that: 1226 1227 1. Ad valorem tax revenue levied in the 2007-2008 fiscal year, as used in the calculation of the rolled-back rate, shall 1228 1229 be reduced by any tax revenue resulting from a millage rate approved by referendum in excess of the maximum rate that could 1230 1231 have been levied by referendum as provided in s. 200.185; and 2. The taxable value within the jurisdiction of each 1232 1233 taxing authority, as used in the calculation of the rolled-back rate, shall be increased by the amount necessary to offset any 1234 reduction in taxable value occurring as a result of the 1235 1236 amendments to the State Constitution contained in SJR 4B or HJR 1237 3B revising the homestead tax exemption and providing an 1238 exemption from ad valorem taxation for tangible personal 1239 property. If approved by referendum, a rate may be levied in 1240 (b) excess of the rate calculated pursuant to paragraph (a) if the 1241 371939 6/13/2007 4:03:10 PM

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1242	excess is not more than 67 percent of the difference between the
1243	rolled-back rate calculated pursuant to s. 200.065, and the rate
1244	calculated in paragraph (a).
1245	(c) A rate may be levied in excess of the millage rate
1246	allowed in paragraph (b) if the rate is approved by referendum.
1247	
1248	
1249	====== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =======
1250	Remove line(s) 13-15 and insert:
1251	year; providing for higher millage rates if approved by
1252	referendum; providing certain